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FG-29-81
August 12, 1981

Outlook for Soviet Crop Worsens 1/

Continued hot, dry weather in July and a marked reduction in estimated final grain area are responsible for a lower projected 1981 Soviet grain production estimate, down to 185 million metric tons from last month's 200 million.2/ This is the third consecutive year of a poor Soviet grain harvest; the 1981 Soviet grain target was 236 million tons. Wheat production is now placed at 95 million tons against 100 million estimated last month. A larger reduction occurred in projected coarse grain output which fell to 80 million tons from July's projected 90 million. The estimate for miscellaneous grains and pulses remains unchanged at 10 million tons. The preliminary area figures in the Soviet six-month plan fulfillment report show a significant decline in grain area from previous years. Therefore, the estimate for final grain area has been reduced from 126.5 million hectares to 124 million, the lowest since 1972. Wheat area is still projected at 61 million hectares while estimated coarse grain area dropped sharply to 55 million from last month's figure of 58 million. The area for miscellaneous grains and pulses of 8 million hectares is up by 500,000 hectares.

Weather and Crop Conditions

The hot, dry weather in much of European USSR during the latter half of June abated briefly in early July when above normal precipitation levels were recorded in most southern regions. By mid-July, however, hot, dry weather returned to most parts of the region (except in the Baltics, Belorussia, western Ukraine, and the Urals) and by the end of the month, crops were under stress. Recent Soviet press reports confirmed significant yield losses in various regions of European USSR as a result of adverse weather conditions in June. One report mentioned losses of 20-25 percent in the southern Ukraine and added that these could have been avoided if sukhoveys (hot, dry winds)

1/ This is the first part of a two-part release on the current USSR grain situation.
2/ August estimates for previous years vary by an average of 12 percent from the final crop outturn.

had held off for 10 days. The continuation of hot, dry weather in July had a deleterious effect on European USSR crop yields, especially for late-ripening spring grains such as corn and millet. In Kazakhstan and other grain-producing regions east of the Ural Mountains, soil moisture levels were generally average or above during July, except for some areas in eastern Kazakhstan and western Siberia.

The impact of adverse weather on potential output will be reflected primarily in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR) 3/ where approximately 60 percent of the country's grain crops are sown. Reports from this region now frequently mention poor crop conditions as a result of drought. It is currently estimated that 1981 grain production for the RSFSR will total approximately 98 million tons, 6 million tons above the drought-ravaged 1979 crop, but well below the 114 million-ton average of the last five years. This year's projected poor grain crop in the RSFSR is the result of hot, dry conditions, whereas the disappointing 1980 crop was largely blamed on excessive precipitation and cool temperatures.

Grain production for the Ukraine in 1981 is estimated at about 40 million tons, exceeding both the drought-reduced 1979 harvest of 34 million and the 1980 crop of 38 million which was adversely affected by cool, wet weather. Although the Ukraine only accounts for about 13 percent of total grain area, the republic remains an important producing region (approximately 20 percent of total output), as its soils tend to be more fertile and crop yields higher.

For Kazakhstan--the last of the three principal grain-producing regions--projected 1981 grain output is now set at approximately 27 million tons, about equal to the average of the last 5 years. Although only sketchy field and press reports are available on crop conditions in Kazakhstan, it now appears that above-normal soil moisture levels in western parts of the republic could result in bumper crops, while yields in some eastern regions will likely be down sharply following prolonged periods of drought.

Outlook for Winter and Spring Grains

The estimated 1981 winter grain crop has been cut by 5 million tons to 65 million, just slightly above the 1976-1980 average. The decline can be attributed to both a reduction in the final grain area estimate from last month's and lower yield prospects. Approximately half of the reduction was based on recent data in the Soviet press suggesting that the 1981 winter grain area probably will not exceed 30.5 million hectares against the 31.5 million estimated in July.

3/ The RSFSR includes the following grain-producing regions: The Northwest, Central, Central Chernozem (Black Soils), North Caucasus, Volga, Volga Vyatsk, Urals, and Western and Eastern Siberia.

The report which suggested a smaller estimated winter grain area also indicated a reduction for spring grains from 95 million hectares to 93.5 million, the smallest area since 1971. Spring barley has borne the brunt of the reduction, and estimated area will now likely fall below 30 million hectares versus 31.5 million estimated last month. The pre-season Soviet plan suggested that the final spring barley area would be well above the 30.1 million hectares last year. Soviet interest in boosting barley production is obvious as it offers the best opportunity for self-sufficiency in feed grains. There are two possible reasons for the shortfall. First, the Soviet press has mentioned that last year's barley procured for seed use fell well below quality specified by state standards. This fact may have induced Soviet leaders to make more selective sowings and to save other resources (fertilizer and farm labor) for other grains. Second, spring seeding delays in central and eastern regions of European USSR could have resulted in barley areas being diverted to "catch crops" or left for summer fallow.

Harvesting Progress

By August 3, grains and pulses in the USSR had been swathed on 46.6 million hectares, versus the 1974-1980 average of 37.4 million. The threshed area of 42.1 million hectares totaled just over 90 percent of the swathed area and was well above the 1974-1980 average of 29.3 million. Hot, dry weather which has prevailed over most parts of European USSR since late spring has promoted a rapid harvest. Recent reports in the Soviet press have urged agricultural workers to take advantage of favorable weather, saying that a 10-day delay in the harvest could lead to yield losses of more than 20 percent. By mid-August, the harvest should be in full swing in the New Lands (areas east of the Ural Mountains) where roughly 45-50 percent of the grain crops are sown. The rapid pace of the 1981 harvest should permit an early start on the preparation of soils for fall sowing.

Prepared by USDA Interagency Task Force on USSR Grain Situation. The following USDA agencies participate as members of the USSR Task Force: Foreign Agricultural Service; Economic Research Service; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; and the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

USSR Area, Yield, and Production
of Grain, 1972-1980
1981 (Forecast)

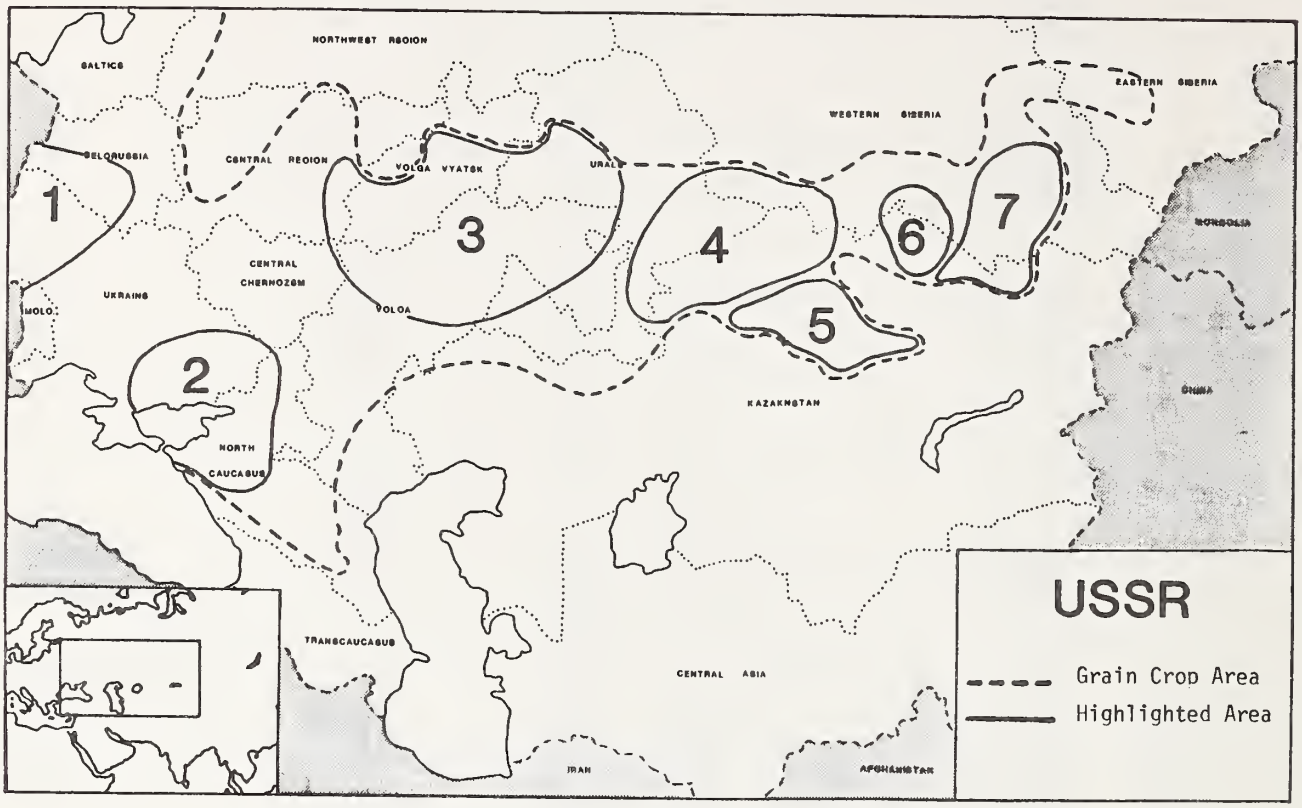
Grain	Area Harvested (Million Hectares)	Yield (Metric Tons Per Hectare)	Production 1/ (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat			
1972	58.5	1.47	86.0
1973	63.1	1.74	109.8
1974	59.7	1.41	83.9
1975	62.0	1.07	66.1
1976	59.5	1.63	96.9
1977	62.0	1.49	92.2
1978	62.9	1.92	120.9
1979	57.7	1.56	90.2
1980 3/	61.5	1.60	98.1
1981 (Forecast)	61.0	1.56	95.0
Coarse Grains 2/			
1972	53.5	1.35	72.5
1973	55.2	1.83	101.0
1974	59.4	1.68	99.7
1975	60.6	1.13	65.8
1976	61.0	1.89	115.0
1977	60.6	1.53	92.6
1978	58.0	1.82	105.4
1979	61.2	1.33	81.2
1980 3/	57.9	1.39	80.7
1981 (Forecast)	55.0	1.45	80.0
Total Grain 4/			
1972	120.2	1.40	168.2
1973	126.7	1.76	222.5
1974	127.2	1.54	195.7
1975	127.9	1.10	140.1
1976	127.7	1.75	223.8
1977	130.3	1.50	195.6
1978	128.5	1.85	237.4
1979	126.4	1.42	179.2
1980 3/	126.6	1.49	189.2
1981 (Forecast)	124.0	1.49	185.0

1/ "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
2/ Includes rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum, and millet.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, pulses, rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains.

Soviet Grain Production by Regions, 1970-1981
Million Metric Tons

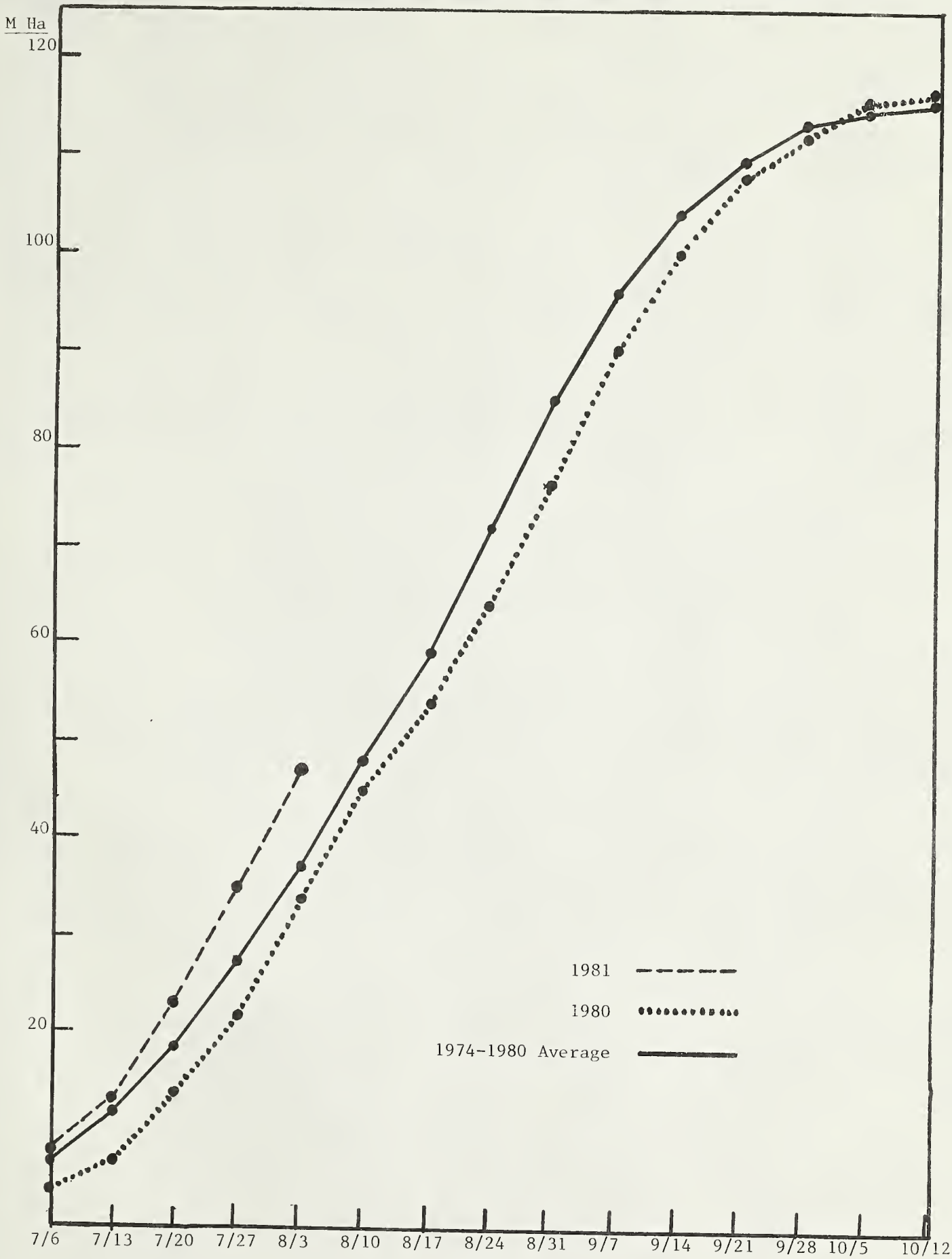
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 2/	1981 3/
USSR 1/	186.8	181.2	168.2	222.5	195.7	140.1	223.8	195.7	237.4	179.2	189.2	185.0
RSFSR 4/	113.5	104.8	91.6	129.0	111.8	77.5	127.1	108.7	136.5	91.8	105.0	98.0
Ukraine	36.4	39.4	32.6	48.4	45.9	33.8	44.6	48.5	50.6	34.0	38.3	40.0
Kazakhstan	22.2	21.1	29.0	27.7	18.5	12.0	29.8	17.7	27.9	34.5	27.5	27.0
Others 5/	14.7	15.9	15.1	17.4	19.5	16.8	22.3	20.8	22.4	18.9	18.4	20.0

1/ Individual republics might not add up to totals due to rounding.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Projected.
4/ Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.
5/ Includes Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Estonia.



Area Number	KEY JULY WEATHER EVENTS
1	Wet conditions during the last 10 days of July interfered with winter grain harvesting.
2	Hot and dry weather stressed corn in the flowering stage on the 20th and 21st and again on the 27th through the 31st.
3	Dry conditions persisted for a third consecutive month. Hot and dry weather stressed spring grains in the late filling stage on the 22nd and 23rd.
4	Favorable conditions prevailed as spring grains advanced through the heading stage.
5	July rainfall deficits put some stress on spring grains in the heading stage.
6	Soils remained very dry, keeping crop prospects poor.
7	Abundant rainfall at mid-July came too late to benefit much of the spring grain crop.

SOVIET HARVESTING PROGRESS FOR SMALL GRAINS AND PULSES



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FG-30-81
August 13, 1981

Current USSR Grain Situation and Outlook 1/

The 1981 USSR grain crop outlook continues to deteriorate. It now appears that the harvest will fall well below requirements for the third consecutive year. To offset the effects of the small crop, the Soviets are likely to maximize imports and delay any major stock rebuilding effort. So far no significant adjustments are apparent in domestic grain utilization.

The 1981 Soviet grain crop currently is estimated at 185 million tons, down 15 million from last month's estimate and about midway between the poor crops of the past 2 years. Production at this level would be 51 million tons short of the official plan. Imports which totaled 34.5 million tons in 1980/81 are now expected to rise to around 40 million tons in 1981/82, a 2 million ton increase from last month's forecast. The recent extension of the U.S./USSR grain agreement could well result in U.S. grain exports to the Soviets in excess of 8 million tons. The Soviets have already covered more than 20 million tons of the import estimate through early season purchases and trade arrangements.

Crop Prospects Deteriorate

It now appears that the sowing and weather problems the Soviets faced during the spring grain planting season were more severe than earlier thought. Soviet preliminary grain area was published in the 6-month plan fulfillment report at 126.4 million hectares, well below earlier expectations. Adjusting the preliminary area estimate for green chop and other non-grain utilization

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1/ A review of the USSR crop conditions was released August 12, 1981 (FG-29-81).

reduces the total to around 124.0 million hectares, the smallest final grain area since 1972.

In July, hot, dry weather continued over many areas of the Soviet grain belt, with many fields ripening 7-10 days earlier than normal. Winter grains likely suffered minimal yield losses and may have even benefited from the good harvest weather, but the heat took a heavy toll on spring grain yields. In recent years, only the sukhovey-ravaged 1975 spring grain crop had lower yields than are estimated for the 1981 spring crop.

Imports Projected at Record Level

The Soviets will likely attempt to maximize grain imports this year to minimize the consequences of a third consecutive poor harvest. Anticipating this, the July-June 1981/82 import estimate has been increased by 2 million tons to a record 40 million. Wheat imports are expected to continue heavy, although probably no larger than the 16 million tons imported in 1980/81. The final level of USSR wheat imports could depend on both the size and quality of the 1981 wheat crop and availability of coarse grain supplies in major exporting countries, and on Soviet policy decisions. Soviet coarse grain imports currently are projected at a record-shattering 23 million tons compared to around 18 million tons imported in the past 2 years. Still, because of this year's poor harvest, total Soviet coarse grain availability will not rise appreciably above the 100 million tons of the past two seasons. If the Soviets encounter coarse grain purchasing or shipping problems, they could choose to import more wheat than currently estimated, freeing more domestically-produced wheat for feeding. However, if the Soviets launch an ambitious purchasing program for U.S. coarse grains while maintaining purchases from other suppliers at close to year-earlier levels, the mix in the 1981/82 import estimate could lean even more heavily towards coarse grains.

If the Soviets sharply increase coarse grain imports this marketing year, they will likely purchase significant quantities of U.S. grain for delivery during the October 1981 - March 1982 period, a time when exportable supplies from other countries are limited. The Soviets already have purchased slightly more than one million tons of U.S. corn for delivery after October 1, 1981. The recent one-year extension of the U.S.-USSR Grain Agreement improves the climate for U.S. grain sales to the Soviets. In addition, the U.S. continues to be the most favored source of supplies for the Soviets, based on prices, marketing practices, transportation ease, and other factors.

At this time, the Soviets appear to have sales commitments, including recent purchases and quantities to be supplied under long-term agreements, for more than 20 million tons or approximately half of their total projected import needs for 1981/82. Coarse grain commitments, including U.S. corn which can be purchased under the U.S.-USSR Agreement, are thought to total about 15 million tons. Recent reported grain purchases by the Soviets should mostly cover July-September import requirements. However, additional purchases for delivery during this period could be reported as the Soviets juggle delivery schedules among suppliers. Threatened or actual labor problems in Australia and Canada could affect their handling and shipment of grain to the USSR in the near term.

Argentina has been the principal grain seller to the USSR to date during the 1981/82 year. Recently reported sales of wheat and coarse grains bring total Argentine grain sales to the Soviets from their recent crops to more than 13 million tons. Of this, around 5 million tons was still to be shipped as of July 1. Canada has been the next largest seller with total sales now thought to be about 3 million tons. Market reports also suggest that one million tons or more of EC grain has been sold in recent weeks.

Soviet activity in the world's wheat flour and milled rice market appears to have slowed, although recent reports out of the EC point to large Soviet wheat flour purchases of around 250,000 tons. If the Soviet crop situation deteriorates further, purchases of wheat flour and rice could again be large as steps are taken to supplement domestic food supplies and maximize import capabilities.

Grain exports to the Soviets during June 1981 exceeded 3 million tons and for the entire quarter, shipments to the USSR from all origins exceeded 10 million. If soybean and soybean meal imports are included, the monthly pace for the April-June quarter averaged more than 3.5 million tons. Much of this import surge can be attributed to exceptionally heavy Canadian wheat shipments and continued strong Argentine grain, soybean and soybean product shipments.

US-USSR Grain Agreement Extended

On Aug. 5, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to extend for one year the U.S.-USSR 5-Year Grain Agreement which was to expire on Sept. 30. It further was agreed to begin detailed examination of a new long-term grains agreement. The next session of talks is planned for this fall.

Among the major features of the long-term agreement are:

-- The USSR will purchase annually, a minimum of 6 million metric tons of wheat and corn combined in approximately equal proportions.

-- The USSR may purchase an additional 2 million tons of either wheat or corn annually without consulting the U.S. Government.

-- Consultations will take place between the 2 Governments in advance of purchases in excess of a total of 8 million tons of wheat and corn in any year.

-- Regular consultations between the United States and the USSR will be held twice a year and additional meetings may be held at the request of either government.

-- A spacing provision that assures that Soviet purchases and shipments will be made in an orderly fashion so as not to cause market disruptions.

The one-year extension of the agreement does not affect the 6 million tons of grain offered to the Soviets for the fifth year of the agreement, but it does supersede the offer of an additional supply of up to 3 million tons of wheat and/or 3 million tons of corn for shipment after Oct. 1, 1981, made to the Soviets during June meetings in London. Recent Soviet purchases of 1,050,000 tons of corn for delivery starting Oct. 1 will apply against the 3-million-ton corn minimum purchase requirements.

Domestic Use Estimates Revised

Several small adjustments have been made in Soviet domestic grain utilization estimates for both the 1980/81 and 1981/82 marketing years. The total grain utilization estimate for 1980/81 continues at 228 million metric tons. However, the estimate of grain used for seed has been revised down slightly, reflecting the smaller area estimate for the 1981 crop. With livestock inventories at record or near record levels and slaughter weights holding up, feed demand is thought to have been somewhat heavier than earlier envisioned. Consequently, the feed utilization estimate has been increased by one million tons to 119 million, still well below the preceding year's 126 million tons.

The 1981/82 grain utilization estimate has been lowered by 5 million tons to 223 million. The allowance for dockage and waste has been reduced to 19 million tons, reflecting both the smaller 1981 crop estimate and favorable harvesting conditions. The dockage and waste estimate represents an approximation of the amount of excess moisture and trash in the crop and any handling and storage losses. Through early August, both the harvesting and threshing pace were running well ahead of the average pace for the 1974-80 period. With around 50 percent of the harvest completed, harvesting conditions to date have been reasonably good suggesting a lower than normal level of dockage and waste.

Livestock Numbers Continue Large; Estimate of Feed Use Unchanged

On July 1, inventories in the state and collective farm sector for cattle (including cows) and poultry were at record levels, while swine herds were only slightly below the previous high. Sheep and goat numbers were the same as last year, but the lowest for July since 1976. Herd adjustments during the month of June were near normal, yet growth over the year has been mixed. Cattle, cow, sheep and goat herds have grown at near normal rates since Feb. 1, but hog and poultry numbers increased more slowly than normal.

Industrial production of livestock projects in the first 6 months of 1981 also was mixed. Total meat production was off slightly from last year's somewhat depressed level; sausage output, which was up a little last year, was down. Butter production was off by a significant amount for the fourth year in a row and the output of whole milk products continued its slow increase.

Despite prospects for a poor crop and little growth likely in useable grain supplies, the Soviets do not appear to be making any adjustments in their domestic grain utilization at this time. The 1981/82 feed utilization estimate continues at 125 million tons. Good availability of forage supplies

this spring and early summer and increased imports of protein supplements such as soybean meal may have helped the Soviets extend grain for feed supplies. However, recent hot, dry weather probably hurt the current forage production and, if the grain crop outlook should deteriorate further, grain available for feeding would fall and some adjustments in the livestock sector could be required. June data showed poultry slaughter in the USSR of 6.7 million birds, the second highest monthly drawdown since at least 1973. In the past, the Soviet poultry sector has been the first to show any effects of short grain supplies.

Prepared by USDA Interagency Task Force on USSR Grain Situation. The following USDA agencies participate as members of the USSR Task Force: Foreign Agricultural Service; Economic Research Service; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; and the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

USSR: Total Grain, Wheat, and Coarse Grains: Supply/Utilization 1972/73-1981/82

Year	Production	Trade (July/June) Imports	Trade (July/June) Exports	Availability 1/ July/June	Total 1/	Seed	Industrial	Food	Dockage/ Waste	Feed	Stock Change 2/ July/June
				(Million Metric Tons)							
				Total Grains 3/							
1972/73	168	22.8	1.8	189	187	26	3	45	15	98	+2
1973/74	223	11.3	6.1	228	214	27	3	45	33	105	+14
1974/75	196	5.7	5.3	196	206	28	3	45	23	107	-10
1975/76	140	26.1	0.7	166	180	28	3	45	14	89	-14
1976/77	224	11.0	3.3	232	221	29	3	45	31	112	+11
1977/78	196	18.9	2.3	213	228	28	4	45	29	122	-16
1978/79	237	15.6	2.8	250	231	28	4	46	28	125	+19
1979/80	179	31.0	0.8	209	225	28	4	46	22	126	-16
1980/81 4/	189	34.5	.5	223	225	27	4	47	28	119	-2
Projected 1981/82	185	40.0	1.0	224	223	28	4	47	19	125	+1
				Wheat							
1972/73	86	15.6	1.3	100	98	14	1	35	8	41	+2
1973/74	110	4.5	5.0	109	96	14	1	34	16	30	+13
1974/75	84	2.5	4.0	82	93	14	1	34	10	34	-11
1975/76	66	10.1	0.5	76	87	15	1	35	7	30	-11
1976/77	97	4.6	1.0	100	92	15	1	35	14	28	+8
1977/78	92	6.6	1.0	98	108	15	1	35	14	44	-10
1978/79	121	5.1	1.5	125	107	14	1	35	14	43	+18
1979/80	90	12.0	0.5	102	116	15	1	35	11	54	-14
1980/81 4/	98	16.0	.5	114	116	15	1	36	15	49	-2
Projected 1981/82	95	16.0	.8	110	109	15	1	36	10	47	+1
				Coarse Grains							
1972/73	72	6.9	0.4	79	79	11	2	7	7	53	0
1973/74	101	6.4	0.9	106	105	11	2	7	15	70	+1
1974/75	100	2.7	1.0	101	100	11	2	7	12	68	+1
1975/76	66	15.6	--	81	84	12	2	7	7	56	-3
1976/77	115	5.7	2.0	119	116	12	3	7	16	78	+3
1977/78	93	11.7	1.0	103	109	11	3	7	14	74	-5
1978/79	105	10.0	1.0	114	113	12	3	7	13	79	+1
1979/80	81	18.4	--	100	102	12	3	7	10	70	-2
1980/81 4/	81	18.0	0	99	99	11	3	7	12	66	0
Projected 1981/82	80	23.0	--	103	103	12	3	7	8	73	0

1/ Availability excludes beginning stocks. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Minus indicates withdrawal from stocks.
3/ Total grain production, trade, and utilization figures include pulses, paddy rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains, in addition to wheat and coarse grains.
4/ Preliminary for trade, availability, utilization, and stocks change.

USSR Imports of Wheat and Coarse Grains by Source 1972/73 - 1980/81
July/June Years
(Million Metric Tons)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Preliminary 1980/81
Wheat									
U.S. 1/	9.5	2.7	1.0	4.0	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.0
Canada	4.2	1.6	.3	3.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	4.5
Australia	.9	.1	.8	1.2	.4	.3	.1	2.7	2.4
Argentina	--	--	.7	1.2	.1	1.1	--	2.0	3.0
EC	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7	.9
Others	.3	.1	--	.4	--	.2	.1	.6	2.2
Total*	15.6	4.5	2.5	10.1	4.6	6.7	5.1	12.1	16.0
Coarse Grains									
U.S. 1/	4.2	5.2	1.3	9.9	4.5	9.2	8.3	11.3	5.0
Canada	.9	.2	--	1.3	.2	.2	.1	1.3	2.3
Australia	--	0	.1	.8	.1	--	--	1.3	.5
Argentina	.1	.3	1.1	.2	.2	1.6	1.4	3.1	8.1
EC	1.2	.5	.1	.5	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3
Others	.5	.2	.1	2.6	.3	.6	--	1.2	1.8
Total*	6.9	6.4	2.7	15.6	5.7	11.7	10.0	18.3	18.0
Total									
U.S. 1/	13.7	7.9	2.3	13.9	7.4	12.5	11.2	15.2	8.0
Canada	5.1	1.8	.3	4.5	1.4	1.9	2.1	3.4	6.8
Australia	.9	.1	.9	2.0	.5	.3	.1	4.0	2.9
Argentina	.1	.3	1.8	1.4	.3	2.7	1.4	5.1	11.2
EC	1.9	.5	.1	.5	.2	.2	.2	.9	1.2
Others	.8	.3	.1	3.0	.3	.8	.1	1.8	4.0
Total*	22.5	10.9	5.2	25.7	10.3	18.4	15.1	30.4	34.0

-- Denotes less than 50,000 tons.
* Totals may not add due to rounding. Excludes rice and pulses.
1/ U.S. exports based upon Export Sales data, which normally include transshipments whereas Census data may not.

SOURCE: Based on reports of countries exporting to the USSR.

USSR Total Grain Imports 1/
By Country of Origin by months
In 1,000 Metric Tons

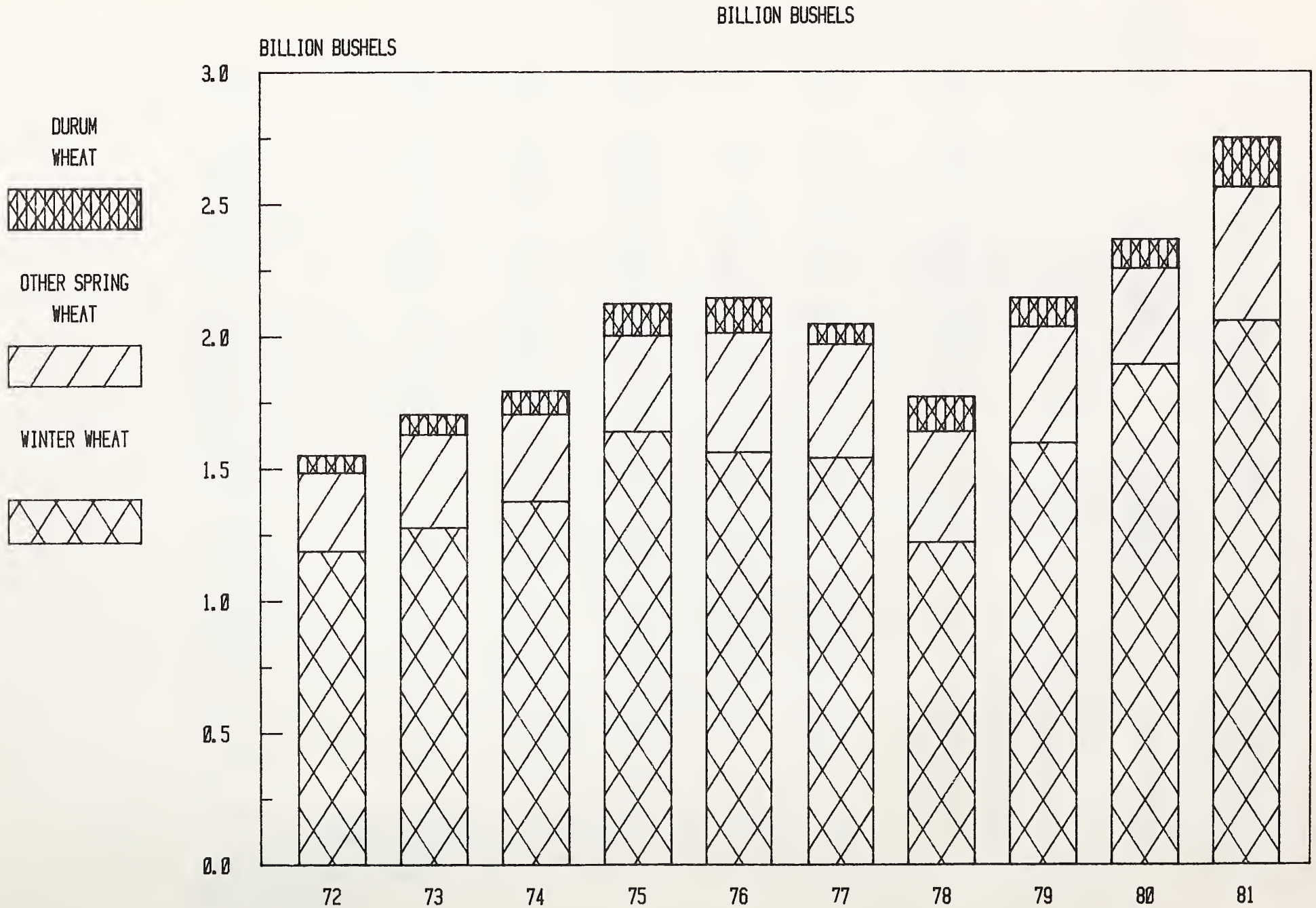
	U.S.	Canada	Australia	EC	Argentina	Sub Total	Total 2/
July 1979	2,424	117	85	0	327	2,593	
August	2,599	336	229	0	301	3,465	
September	1,806	438	145	0	149	2,538	
July-Sept	6,829	891	459	0	777	8,956	9,000
October	1,690	805	262	0	57	2,814	
November	1,562	222	349	0	27	2,160	
December	2,125	48	171	0	129	2,473	
Oct-Dec	5,377	1,075	782	0	213	7,447	7,500
January 1980	661	53	414	46	200	1,374	
February	667	23	278	299	806	2,083	
March	1,081	51	410	287	941	2,770	
Jan-Mar	2,419	127	1,102	632	1,947	6,227	7,000
April	549	329	751	149	1,031	2,809	
May	0	447	485	70	689	1,691	
June	0	515	450	98	456	1,519	
April-June	549	1,291	1,686	317	2,176	6,019	6,900
July-June	15,174	3,381	4,029	902	5,113	28,649	30,400
July 1980	0	637	199	116	599	1,551	
August	0	741	200	33	589	1,563	
September	0	937	249	101	633	1,920	
July-Sept	0	2,315	648	250	1,821	5,034	5,900
October	837	998	174	46	609	2,664	
November	1,697	482	234	50	277	2,740	
December	1,333	543	391	19	0	2,286	
Oct-Dec	3,867	2,023	799	115	886	7,690	8,800
January 1981	1,846	133	452	125	658	3,214	
February	1,082	114	294	100 3/	1,003	2,593	
March	777	107	210 3/	230 3/	993	2,317	
Jan-Mar	3,705	354	956	455	2,654	8,124	9,100
April	428	375 3/	164 3/	220 3/	1,642	2,829	
May	--	998 3/	221 3/	110 3/	2,136	3,465	
June	--	744 3/	100 3/	N/A	2,058	2,902	
April-June	428	2,117 3/	485 3/	330 3/	5,836	9,196	10,200
July-June	8,000	6,809 3/	2,888 3/	1,150 3/	11,197	30,044	34,000

1/ Based on reported exports for countries enumerated and estimates for other countries to the USSR; excludes rice, buckwheat, millet, and other miscellaneous grains and pulses.
2/ Partially estimated including tentative estimates for countries not enumerated, or for countries from which data is not available.
3/ Preliminary
N/A Not Available

U.S. Wheat and Corn Exports to USSR
Under 5-Year Grain Agreement

Agreement Year	Wheat Quantity (1,000 tons)	Corn Quantity (1,000 tons)	Total Quantity (1,000 tons)
Oct-Sept 1976/77	3,064	3,052	6,116
Oct-Sept 1977/78	3,453	11,132	14,585
Oct-Sept 1978/79	3,971	11,530	15,501
Oct-Sept 1979/80	2,171	5,768	7,939
Oct-Sept 1980/81	3,000	5,000	8,000

U.S. ALL WHEAT PRODUCTION - 1972-81



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FG-31-81
August 14, 1981

World Grain Situation/Outlook

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 JULY 14	1981/82 AUG. 13
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	50.4	46.5	55.4	53.8	62.1	62.7
WEST EUROPE	12.3	15.7	16.7	23.3	21.5	20.6
USSR	2.0	2.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.8
OTHERS	8.6	8.1	5.6	6.6	5.8	5.6
TOTAL NON-US	73.3	72.9	78.3	84.2	90.3	89.7
U.S 3)	83.7	89.2	108.8	114.4	118.6	120.8
WORLD TOTAL	157.0	162.1	187.1	198.6	208.9	210.5
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	30.4	29.6	29.9	27.8	29.3	31.1
USSR	18.4	15.1	30.5	34.0	37.0	39.0
JAPAN	22.7	23.6	24.5	24.6	24.8	24.8
EAST EUROPE	13.3	14.9	17.5	16.4	15.3	15.5
CHINA, MAINL.	8.7	11.1	10.9	14.5	14.5	14.5
OTHERS	63.5	67.8	73.8	81.3	87.9	85.6
WORLD TOTAL	157.0	162.1	187.1	198.6	208.9	210.5
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	93.1	104.1	92.1	103.9	114.4	114.9
WEST EUROPE	135.4	152.6	146.4	159.0	155.7	151.0
USSR 6)	184.7	226.2	171.3	178.8	190.0	175.0
EAST EUROPE	93.9	96.4	91.0	96.2	97.4	96.1
CHINA, MAINL.	111.7	133.1	145.7	136.7	139.0	138.0
OTHERS	205.0	217.5	218.5	227.7	233.0	232.5
TOTAL NON-US	823.8	929.8	865.1	902.2	929.5	907.6
U.S.	261.4	270.5	296.8	263.2	296.0	310.9
WORLD TOTAL	1085.2	1200.3	1161.9	1165.4	1225.5	1218.5
UTILIZATION 4) 7						
WEST EUROPE	157.6	162.1	162.7	163.0	164.4	164.1
USSR 6)	215.1	219.7	217.4	214.3	218.0	212.0
CHINA, MAINL.	120.4	144.2	156.6	151.2	153.5	152.5
OTHERS	435.8	471.1	465.7	487.3	499.0	493.5
TOTAL NON-US	928.9	997.1	1002.4	1015.8	1034.9	1022.0
U.S.	161.7	180.0	182.7	171.0	173.7	180.5
WORLD TOTAL	1090.6	1177.1	1185.1	1186.8	1208.6	1202.5
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	94.7	120.0	91.1	87.8	99.5	94.2
USSR: STKS CHG	-14.0	19.0	-16.0	-2.0	8.0	1.2
US	73.5	71.6	77.3	59.5	60.6	69.1
WORLD TOTAL 9)	168.2	191.6	168.4	147.3	160.1	163.3

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

The 1981/82 World Grain Outlook

The forecast for 1981/82 world grain trade has increased over the July outlook as adverse weather produced a sharp decline in the Soviet crop projection and downward adjustments in crop forecasts for East Europe, West Europe, and Brazil. These reduced crop prospects more than offset the substantially larger U.S. coarse grain crop forecast. World grain production, including milled rice, is now estimated at 1,492 million tons, 6 million tons lower than the July forecast but still 4 percent above the 1980/81 outturn. Most of the reduction occurred in projected wheat output, with expected world wheat production nearly 10 million tons below the July forecast.

World grain trade during 1981/82 is now projected at 223 million tons, up 2 million from the July projection and 11 million above a year earlier. Over the past month, the improved coarse grain supply situation in the United States resulted in an upward adjustment in the aggregate world ending stocks despite a projected drop in Soviet stock accumulation. Since exportable supplies remain heavily concentrated in the United States, eventual U.S. grain export levels will be increasingly sensitive to changing import needs elsewhere in the world.

WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY(INCLUDING MILLED RICE)
(Million Metric Tons)

Item	Average 1972/73 74/75	Average 1975/76 77/78	1979/80	1980/81	Forecast 1981/82 July	Forecast 1981/82 August
Beg. Stocks	157	154	220	192	166	170
Production	1,213	1,311	1,415	1,432	1,498	1,492
Total Supply	1,370	1,465	1,635	1,624	1,664	1,662
Utilization	1,230	1,291	1,443	1,453	1,481	1,476
Ending Stocks	140	174	192	170	182	186
Stocks/Util. %	(11)	(13)	(13)	(12)	(12)	(13)
Trade	137	159	200	212	221	223

Major Developments Over The Past Month

--A continuation of hot, dry weather in most regions of the European USSR and a large decrease in estimated harvested area have further reduced Soviet 1981 grain crop prospects. If the current estimate of 185 million tons proves correct, it would be the third consecutive poor crop, and would lead to grain imports of around 40 million tons with virtually no stock build-up.

--High open market prices and insufficient domestic wheat procurements by the Turkish government marketing agency (TMO) in spite of a good domestic crop have apparently led to a Turkish government decision to import wheat to meet its stocking policies. Turkey is currently in the market for wheat and has already purchased some U.S. wheat.

--Brazilian wheat imports may reach over 5 million tons as a result of widespread frost damage to the Brazilian wheat crop.

--East European wheat and coarse grain imports are now expected to total around 15.5 million tons in 1981/82. Excessive rainfall in Czechoslovakia hampered the winter grain harvest, causing extensive losses in that country. Drought conditions in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Romania have also reduced crop prospects.

--A continuing severe drought has caused further deterioration in Spain's 1981 crop prospects, reducing expected wheat and barley output by just over 40 percent from last year's levels. Consequently, Spanish import demand for feedgrains and possibly wheat is expected to increase, and in turn will likely remove Spain as a significant exporter.

--Delegations from the United States and the Soviet Union met in Vienna, Austria on August 3-5 to discuss the future of the long term agreement (LTA) on grain trade between the two nations. It was decided at the meetings to extend the current LTA, which would have expired on September 30, 1981, for one year with no changes in the provisions of the agreement. The extension opens the way for at least 8 million tons of U.S. wheat and corn to be exported to the USSR during October-September 1981/82. The Soviets have already purchased 1.05 million tons of corn for post-September 30 delivery and slightly over 500,000 tons of wheat and corn for delivery prior to September 30.

--The U.S.corn export forecast for the 1980/81 (Oct./Sept.) marketing year was lowered by 3.8 million tons due to increased actual and expected shipments of more favorably priced sorghum. Apparent decisions by importing countries to go hand-to-mouth on imports for the time being, tight credit and high interest rates, the strength of the dollar, and the likelihood of only modest Soviet purchases of old-crop corn were additional factors in the lowered figure.

--There was a sharp increase in the 1981 U.S. coarse grain crop forecast from a month ago and the 1981/82 carryover stock projection was increased 11.5 million tons above the July estimate. The 1981/82 U.S. wheat export forecast was raised nearly 1.5 million tons to reflect additional imports due to reduced crop expectations in importing countries and some reduction in estimated shipments by other exporters.

Key Elements In The Outlook

--For many countries overall demand remains uncertain, since a policy of delaying grain purchases appears to be the approach to help weather this period of high interest rates, a strong U.S. dollar, and general economic sluggishness. However, the very slow pace of U.S. coarse grain sales in recent months raises some concern that the underlying slackened economic conditions in many importing countries, coupled with the above factors, is having a stronger impact on livestock feeding and import intentions than previously anticipated.

--The final level, mix, and timing of future Soviet grain imports from the United States remains a key element in the outlook. The one-year extension of the U.S.-USSR grain agreement and the London talks of June, 1981 provide the current framework for U.S.-Soviet grain trade. Soviet decisions on imports of wheat versus corn could cause significant shifts in the currently forecast levels of world and U.S. wheat and coarse grain trade flows.

--Ongoing or potential labor disputes in Canada and Australia could reduce the amount of grain exported from those countries if the disputes cause prolonged disruption of their transportation systems.

--Upcoming Southern Hemisphere coarse grain crops, which have not yet been planted, are an important unknown in the 1981/82 outlook. If crops are lower than current expectations, this could shift additional purchases to the United States. If, on the other hand, actual output is higher than currently forecast, this could mean increased competition in the international coarse grain market from these countries.

WHEAT

Wheat crop prospects have continued to be highly favorable in the U.S., Canada, Argentina and Australia. However, over the past month EC crop expectations have deteriorated, reducing anticipated export levels. Prolonged drought in the USSR, Yugoslavia, Romania and Spain, widespread frost damage in Brazil, and excessive rainfall in the northern European countries has had a negative impact on world wheat outturn. World wheat production in 1981/82 is forecast at 455 million tons, almost 10 million tons less than the July estimate, but 16.5 million tons higher than last year.

The previously anticipated stock build-up of 14 million tons is now expected to reach only 7 million, owing to little or no increase in USSR stocks. Meanwhile, world import demand for wheat is forecast to remain strong and total world wheat trade is expected to reach a record 101 million tons.

Major Importers

The estimate of Soviet 1981 wheat output has fallen 5 million tons compared to July's projections. Though wheat imports are not expected to exceed the previous 16 million ton estimate, the anticipated Soviet stock build-up has shrunk appreciably. The Soviets will likely maximize grain imports this year in order to avoid the consequences of a third consecutive poor harvest. The final level of USSR wheat imports will depend on the ultimate level of total Soviet grain imports and the mix of the wheat and coarse grains, especially from the United States.

The East European production forecast also declined from a month earlier, with a late season drought affecting Yugoslavia and Romania and excessive rainfall in Czechoslovakia adversely affecting the harvest. As a result, East European import demand is up and wheat imports are expected to increase to around 6 million tons. However, overall wheat import levels will depend upon the relative price of wheat vis a vis feedgrains, credit availability, and individual country import policy decisions given their poor foreign exchange positions.

Elsewhere, a 44 percent decline in the Brazilian wheat crop compared to last year's level--largely as a result of the widespread frost damage and drought conditions in the state of Parana -- is now expected to result in increased imports. Brazil is currently projected to import 5.1 million tons of wheat. Prospects for increased rice supplies in South Korea have reduced that country's wheat import forecast by 200,000 tons, to 2.3 million. This is still a considerably higher import level than witnessed in the past few years.

Major Exporters

Wheat production and export prospects continue to be favorable for the major exporters. The combination of a record area sown to wheat, good soil moisture conditions, and the expectation of a continuation of favorable weather implies an excellent Canadian wheat crop. Thus, wheat production is expected to be a record 24 million tons, up 5 million from last year. With larger wheat export availabilities on hand, Canada is expected to continue its strong export push. Wheat exports are, therefore, anticipated to reach a record level of 17 million tons, up one million tons from the previous year's level. The overall level of 1981/82 Canadian grain and oilseed exports is already expected to exceed the previous high by almost 2 million tons, thereby making it unlikely that wheat exports could exceed the current estimate. On the other hand, despite the recent improvements in Canada's grain terminal capacity and transportation facilities, labor unrest could impede the movement of Canadian grain into export channels.

The outlook for the 1981/82 Australian wheat crop also remains very positive despite some planting delays due to heavy rains in June and July. These delays may shift some acreage from wheat to barley. However, forecast Australian wheat exports remained unchanged from last month's estimate of 12.0 million tons. A grain handlers strike has stopped all Australian grain shipments as of August 10, though overall levels of Australian wheat exports are not expected to be adversely affected unless the strike continues for a considerable length of time.

Current indicators continue to support a substantial increase in Argentina's 1981 wheat production. Wheat sowings are expected to be up to 10 percent above last year's level. Moreover, increased agricultural credit has encouraged heavily indebted farmers to expand wheat plantings, since they will receive payment for wheat earlier than for corn or sorghum. Added wheat acreage is expected owing to a shift away from sorghum, as well as expanded double-cropping with soybeans.

U.S. Trade Prospects

With a further increase in the expected record level of world import demand to approximately 101 million tons and some reduction in shipments by other exporters, the forecast for U.S exports has been increased to approximately 48 million tons. At this level, U.S. wheat exports in 1981/82 would set a substantial new record, 15 percent above the previous record of 41.9 million tons set in 1980/81.

The final level of U.S. exports in 1981/82 will depend on both world import demand and the level of exports by competing exporters. If substantial changes were to occur in the current estimated level of world import demand they would seem most likely to be caused by the import decisions of the USSR, India, China, and to a lesser degree, Turkey.

The level of exports by competing countries will depend on their crop outturns, stocking and export policies, as well as possible export capacity constraints and labor difficulties. Given the current grain handlers strike in Australia and a possible port and rail strike in Canada, it may be difficult for these countries to increase exports above currently estimated levels, and they may actually decline. Also, the EC is likely to run into difficulty in maintaining exports at the current high level unless stocks are drawn down significantly. Argentine and Australian wheat output will be determined by weather conditions during the next 3-4 months. Given these various uncertainties, it would seem at this time, that the sum of exports of competing countries is more likely to go down than to increase. Consequently, the actual level of U.S. exports this year could still vary significantly up or down from the estimated 48 million tons. It currently appears that there is at least as much of a possibility that final 1981/82 U.S. exports might be higher rather than lower than the current forecast.

COARSE GRAINS

The increase in the forecast of U.S. coarse grain output, caused by a sharp jump in expected corn yields, more than offset decreases in the forecast crops in the USSR, China, and East and West Europe. The U.S. coarse grain crop forecast rose almost 17 million tons to 236 million, while the drought-affected Soviet crop forecast declined 10 million tons to a total of 80 million. Overall world coarse grain production in 1981/82 is projected at a record 763 million tons, 3 million tons above the July forecast and around 37 million larger than the 1980/81 harvest.

In spite of economic sluggishness, the underlying world utilization of coarse grains is expected to remain firm, particularly in developing countries. In the United States, where coarse grain stocks are expected to be rebuilt due to the large crop, there continues to be concern over the profitability of livestock and poultry feeding given current price relationships and high interest rates. Global coarse grain use should hold its own, however, and be marginally above the 3 previous years. World trade in coarse grains should set a new record of 110 million tons, about 1 million tons up from the July forecast, but 5 million above the 1980/81 level. With production exceeding use, this will allow for a small rebuilding of world coarse grain stocks during 1981/82, with most of this stock rebuilding occurring in the United States.

Major Importers

The continued deterioration of Soviet crop prospects is expected to result in record coarse grain imports of 23 million tons, 2 million tons higher than estimated in July and 5 million greater than in 1980/81. The Soviets are expected to try to maximize overall grain imports and delay any attempt to rebuild stock levels in order to minimize the impact of their three consecutive poor harvests. In addition, the estimate of West European coarse grain imports was adjusted upward over a million and a half tons compared with last month's forecast, reflecting lower crop output.

Major Exporters

The outlook for the Canadian coarse grain crop, particularly barley, remains very favorable. Since the July forecast, Canadian coarse grain output has been adjusted upward 700,000 tons to a total of almost 26 million. However, as with wheat, possible labor problems and overall handling capacity limitations are likely to constrain exports.

The outlook for Argentine and Australian coarse grain crops and trade remain essentially unchanged from a month ago. Despite currently favorable conditions, with most of the Southern Hemisphere coarse grain crop yet to be planted, there is the usual high degree of uncertainty surrounding the crop at this point in the season. Total exports from Argentina and Argentine shipments to the Soviet Union have both been moving at record levels during recent months, though it remains to be seen whether this export pace will be sustained.

U.S Trade Prospects

With world import demand in 1981/82 estimated at almost 1 million tons above the previous month,the U.S. coarse grain estimate was raised to meet this additional demand. Part of the increase in U.S. exports is expected to be accounted for by barley, with increased world demand principally in the European area expected to result in an increase in shipments. Because of the more favorable sorghum export price relative to corn, the U.S. corn export estimate was lowered by over 1 million tons to 62 million and the sorghum export estimate was increased by approximately the same amount, to a total 8 million tons.

The final level of U.S. coarse grain exports in 1981/82 will depend on the ultimate level of world import demand. In particular the import decisions of the USSR, and to a lesser degree Mexico, Brazil and Spain, along with the size of next spring's Argentine coarse grain crop, will be key factors in determining the overall level of U.S. coarse grain exports.

1981/82 Rice Outlook

Projected world rice production in 1981/82 remains unchanged from last month's estimate of 406 million tons (rough basis). In spite of the uncertain start, the summer monsoon has been good so far this year. Monsoon conditions in Asia continued generally normal through early August. Variable rainfall fell in Southeast Asia and conditions were favorable for rice production. In South Asia, monsoon rains spread to Pakistan and additional flooding in India was reported.

Of particular note during the month was the flooding which occurred in China in mid-July. However, with the exception of Guandong and Sichuan Provinces, the prospects for rice production in China look excellent. The early rice crop in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River valley are reported to be in good condition due to increased use of fertilizer and high yielding varieties. In Guandong the early rice crop likely will be below last year's level because of the reduced area and unfavorable weather. Available information on Sichuan indicates that rice losses will be considerably less than that experienced last year in Hubei Province.

In Korea, rainfall levels since late July have been light, but irrigation supplies should still be quite adequate and growing conditions favorable. Projected world rice trade remains unchanged at 12.7 million tons.

U.S. Trade Prospects

U.S rice production is now forecast to reach a record 8 million tons, up 22 percent from last year's record level. While new crop production prospects have been favorable, new export commitments and shipments of existing contracts have lagged. The U.S. export estimate has been trimmed to 2.8 million tons.

1980/81 Rice Situation

Estimated world rice production (rough basis) in 1980/81 remains essentially unchanged from last month's estimate of 396 million tons. Also, projected world rice trade in 1981 remains at about 13.4 million tons (milled basis). Among the major exporting countries, export estimates remain unchanged and little new business was done during July. In early August, however, a number of significant new sales were made. Burmese export commitments are now placed at about 800,000 tons following a recent sale of at least 42,000 tons. Also in early August Pakistan sold 80,000 tons bringing their export commitments for delivery in 1981 to an estimated 1.15 million tons. Future Pakistani sales are likely to be for new crop rice.

Following the devaluation of the Thai currency, Thailand has aggressively sought to increase its sales of low quality rice by lowering its export prices. Apparent export commitments in Thailand are estimated at 3.1 million tons. The U.S. export estimate remains unchanged at 3 million tons. Among the major importing countries, South Korea continues to delay delivery of its previously purchased rice, as domestic stocks reportedly are growing because of the lower-than-anticipated consumer demand. While its undelivered purchases of Burmese rice have not yet been formally cancelled, South Korea did cancel its purchase of 100,000 tons of rice from the U.S. Gulf. The projected Senegalese imports for 1981 have been revised down 50,000 tons, to 400,000 tons.

WORLD: WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 JULY 14	1981/82 AUG. 13
EXPORTS						
CANADA	15.9	13.5	15.0	16.2	17.0	17.0
AUSTRALIA	11.1	6.7	14.9	11.0	12.0	12.0
ARGENTINA	2.6	3.3	4.7	3.9	4.8	5.0
SUB-TOTAL	29.5	23.5	34.7	31.1	33.8	34.0
EC-10	5.2	8.8	10.4	14.5	15.1	14.5
USSR	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.8
OTHERS	5.6	6.0	3.6	5.5	3.1	3.2
TOTAL NON-US	41.4	39.7	49.2	51.6	53.1	52.5
U.S. 3)	31.5	32.3	37.2	41.9	46.9	48.3
WORLD TOTAL	73.0	72.0	86.4	93.6	100.0	100.8
IMPORTS						
EC-10	5.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
USSR	6.6	5.1	12.1	16.0	16.0	16.0
JAPAN	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
EAST EUROPE	5.0	4.4	6.0	5.4	5.7	6.1
CHINA, MAINL.	8.6	8.0	8.9	13.5	13.5	13.5
OTHERS	41.5	44.0	49.2	48.5	54.6	55.0
WORLD TOTAL	73.0	72.0	86.4	93.6	100.0	100.8
PRODUCTION 6)						
CANADA	19.9	21.1	17.2	19.1	24.0	24.0
AUSTRALIA	9.4	18.1	16.2	10.8	16.0	16.0
ARGENTINA	5.7	8.1	8.1	7.8	9.2	9.2
EC-10	40.2	50.3	48.7	54.8	55.6	54.5
USSR 7)	92.2	120.8	90.2	98.1	100.0	95.0
EAST EUROPE	34.6	35.9	27.6	34.5	32.1	31.3
CHINA, MAINL.	41.0	54.0	62.7	54.2	56.0	56.0
INDIA	29.0	31.7	35.5	31.6	34.0	34.0
OTHERS	56.9	58.2	57.9	63.5	61.8	60.6
TOTAL NON-US	328.8	398.3	364.1	374.3	388.7	380.5
U.S.	55.7	48.3	58.1	64.5	76.5	74.8
WORLD TOTAL	384.4	446.6	422.2	438.8	465.2	455.3
UTILIZATION 8)						
U.S.	23.4	22.8	21.3	21.0	25.4	25.4
USSR 7)	106.8	106.5	115.8	115.6	109.0	109.0
CHINA, MAINL.	49.6	62.0	71.6	67.7	69.5	69.5
OTHERS	218.7	238.7	235.1	240.3	246.8	244.6
WORLD TOTAL	398.5	429.9	443.8	444.6	450.7	448.5
ENDING STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	51.9	75.7	54.7	46.7	56.0	52.4
USSR: STKS CHG	-9.0	18.0	-14.0	-2.0	6.0	1.2
U.S.	32.1	25.1	24.5	27.0	31.2	28.1
WORLD TOTAL 9)	84.0	100.9	79.2	73.7	87.2	80.5

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS,OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD: COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 JULY 14	1981/82 AUG. 13
EXPORTS 10)						
CANADA	3.7	3.9	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.4
AUSTRALIA	2.0	2.6	4.1	2.4	2.5	2.5
ARGENTINA	11.0	11.5	6.6	9.9	12.9	13.3
S. AFRICA	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.9	4.9
THAILAND	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4
SUB-TOTAL	20.8	23.1	20.7	22.7	28.3	28.7
WEST EUROPE	6.0	6.2	5.5	6.8	5.5	5.1
USSR	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	4.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.5
TOTAL NON-US	31.9	33.2	29.0	32.6	37.3	37.2
U.S. 3)	52.1	56.9	71.6	72.5	71.7	72.5
WORLD TOTAL	84.0	90.1	100.7	105.1	109.0	109.7
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	23.4	22.9	23.2	21.5	23.0	24.6
USSR	11.7	9.9	18.4	18.0	21.0	23.0
JAPAN	17.0	17.9	18.9	18.9	19.1	19.1
EAST EUROPE	8.3	10.5	11.4	11.0	9.6	9.4
CHINA, MAINL.	0.1	3.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
OTHERS	23.6	25.8	26.7	34.7	35.3	32.6
WORLD TOTAL	84.0	90.1	100.7	105.1	109.0	109.7
PRODUCTION 5) 11						
CANADA	22.3	20.3	18.6	21.6	25.2	25.9
AUSTRALIA	4.3	7.1	6.2	5.3	5.8	5.8
ARGENTINA	18.3	17.2	10.6	20.7	18.2	18.0
S. AFRICA	11.0	8.8	11.7	15.1	12.2	12.2
THAILAND	2.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8
WEST EUROPE	87.6	94.0	90.8	94.7	92.6	89.8
USSR 6)	92.6	105.3	81.1	80.7	90.0	80.0
CHINA, MAINL.	70.7	79.1	83.0	82.5	83.0	82.0
EAST EUROPE	59.3	60.5	63.3	61.7	65.4	64.8
OTHERS	126.7	135.8	132.0	142.1	144.7	144.7
TOTAL NON-US	495.0	531.5	500.9	528.0	540.8	527.0
U.S.	205.7	222.1	238.7	198.7	219.5	236.2
WORLD TOTAL	700.7	753.6	739.7	726.6	760.3	763.2
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	138.3	157.2	161.4	150.0	148.4	155.1
USSR 6)	108.3	113.2	101.5	98.7	109.0	103.0
CHINA, MAINL.	70.8	82.2	85.0	83.5	84.0	83.0
OTHERS	374.7	394.5	393.3	410.0	416.5	412.9
WORLD TOTAL	692.1	747.2	741.2	742.2	757.9	754.1
END STOCKS 8) 11						
TOTAL						
FOREIGN 9)	42.8	44.2	36.4	41.1	43.5	41.8
(USSR: STKS CHG)	-5.0	1.0	-2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
U.S.	41.5	46.4	52.7	32.6	29.4	41.0
WORLD TOTAL 9)	84.2	90.7	89.1	73.6	72.9	82.8

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 3 AND 5 THROUGH 11 ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD RICE SUMMARY
TRADE, PRODUCTION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982 AS OF JULY 14	CAL YR 1982 AS OF AUG. 13
EXPORTS 2)					
AUSTRALIA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
BURMA	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
ITALY	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
PAKISTAN	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0
CHINA, MAINL.	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9
THAILAND	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0
ALL OTHERS	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.2
TOTAL NON-US	9.6	9.4	10.4	9.8	9.9
U.S.	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
WORLD TOTAL	11.9	12.4	13.4	12.7	12.7
IMPORTS 2)					
BANGLADESH	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
EC-10	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
HONG KONG	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
INDONESIA	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.5
IRAN	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
KOREA REP OF	0.4	0.8	2.1	1.0	1.0
MALAYSIA, WEST	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
SAUDI ARABIA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
SINGAPORE	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
SRI LANKA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
ALL OTHERS	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.2
WORLD TOTAL	11.9	12.4	13.4	12.7	12.7
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	--------1981/82--------	
PRODUCTION 3)					
BANGLADESH	19.3	19.1	21.5	19.9	20.3
BURMA	10.5	9.8	12.7	12.5	12.5
INDIA	80.7	63.3	81.1	82.6	82.6
INDONESIA	25.8	24.7	29.8	29.8	29.8
JAPAN	15.7	14.9	12.2	13.5	13.5
KOREA REP OF	7.6	7.9	5.5	7.4	7.4
PAKISTAN	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8
CHINA, MAINL.	137.0	143.7	139.3	141.0	141.0
VIETNAM	9.9	10.7	10.0	11.0	11.0
THAILAND	17.5	15.7	18.5	18.0	18.0
SUB-TOTAL	328.9	314.7	335.2	340.4	340.8
EC-10	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
BRAZIL	7.6	9.6	9.1	10.0	10.0
ALL OTHERS	41.0	42.7	43.5	45.8	45.7
TOTAL NON-US	379.5	369.1	389.8	398.2	398.4
U.S.	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.8	8.0
WORLD TOTAL	385.5	375.1	396.4	406.0	406.4
ENDING STOCKS 4)					
TOTL FOREIGN	27.1	22.3	21.9	20.9	20.8
U.S.	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.6
WORLD TOTAL	28.1	23.2	22.6	22.3	22.4

1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE AND STOCKS ARE LISTED AS MILLED.
2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS BURMA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 1981/82

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 JULY 14	1981/82 AUG. 13
	1000 METRIC TONS					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	31538	32311	37198	41936	46900	48300
CANADA	15860	13459	15000	16200	17000	17000
ARGENTINA	2600	3300	4750	3900	4800	5000
AUSTRALIA	11081	6700	14950	11000	12000	12000
EC-10	5243	8765	10433	14500	15135	14500
O.W.EUROPE	1064	709	716	1988	817	1067
EAST EUROPE	2285	2208	985	2455	1085	1085
USSR	1000	1500	500	500	1000	800
TURKEY	1256	1896	440	500	700	400
INDIA	536	643	819	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	162	140	130	24	24	24
SUB-TOTAL	72625	71631	85921	93303	99461	100176
OTHER COUNTRIES	341	384	481	571	495	595
WORLD TRADE	72966	72015	86402	93587	99956	100771
IMPORTS						
EC-10	5489	4638	4552	4542	4450	4450
O.W.EUROPE	1559	2096	2095	1816	1927	1977
EAST EUROPE	4951	4405	6039	5365	5750	6100
JAPAN	5764	5744	5599	5700	5700	5700
CHINA, MAINL.	8600	8047	8865	13500	13500	13500
USSR	6649	5142	12125	16000	16000	16000
EGYPT	4330	4800	5200	5600	6100	6100
ALGERIA	1591	1700	1800	1900	2070	2070
MOROCCO	1768	1422	1613	1929	2450	2450
NIGERIA	1020	1300	1350	1400	1500	1500
TUNISIA	761	603	852	600	500	500
LIBYA	550	500	525	600	650	650
SUDAN	164	293	306	275	300	300
MEXICO	625	1055	1005	1300	900	900
BRAZIL	3099	3700	4036	4300	4500	5100
CHILE	761	900	865	1000	1250	1250
PERU	772	724	825	813	900	897
VENEZUELA	805	800	860	860	900	900
ECUADOR	256	268	287	300	315	315
BOLIVIA	260	325	199	230	275	275
CUBA	1060	1000	1000	1030	1020	1020
COLOMBIA	524	408	649	296	400	400
ISRAEL	436	578	533	491	440	440
JORDAN	287	308	355	275	280	280
LEBANON	237	305	366	390	390	390
SAUDI ARABIA	620	725	1000	1100	1200	1200
SYRIA	664	434	521	511	550	550
YEMAN, AR	350	400	425	430	450	450
Turkey	6	---	---	---	---	500
IRAN	1500	1000	1250	1700	1800	1800
IRAQ	1304	1138	2300	1600	1900	1900
MALAYSIA	504	454	422	420	445	445
VIETNAM	1000	850	1200	1000	1000	1000
BANGLADESH	1679	1123	1954	948	1200	1200
INDONESIA	1127	1225	1325	1500	1600	1600
PAKISTAN	1005	2002	591	100	500	500
INDIA	313	16	2	50	4000	4000
SRI LANKA	639	635	753	650	550	550
REP. OF KOREA	1806	1600	1829	2025	2500	2300
PHILIPPINES	760	717	825	775	820	820
CHINA, TAIWAN	626	636	742	650	660	660
NORTH KOREA	500	500	500	500	500	500
SINGAPORE	342	268	407	410	410	410
SUB-TOTAL	67057	64784	77947	84781	92552	93349
OTHER COUNTRIES	4064	4378	4544	5008	5137	5202
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1845	2853	3911	3785	2267	1720
WORLD TRADE	72966	72015	86402	93574	99956	100771

NOTE: LISTED COUNTRIES ARE THOSE FORECAST TO TRADE A MINIMUM OF 200,000 METRIC TONS DURING THE 1978/79(JUL/JUN) YEAR.

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 1981/82

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 JULY 14	1981/82 AUG. 13
	1000 METRIC TONS					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	52116	56910	71632	72500	71700	72500
CANADA	3690	3851	4848	4600	5450	5450
AUSTRALIA	1561	2603	4115	2408	2538	2538
ARGENTINA	11012	11470	6574	9857	12940	13350
S. AFRICA	2855	2903	2854	3640	4900	4900
EAST EUROPE	1770	1033	1874	1820	1520	1520
THAILAND	1321	2252	2339	2150	2430	2430
EC-10	5483	5267	4935	5611	5000	4503
O.W.EUROPE	524	944	602	1223	517	562
USSR	1000	1020	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	81732	88253	99773	103809	106995	107753
OTHER COUNTRIES	2280	1813	906	1256	1965	1965
WORLD TRADE	84012	90066	100679	105065	108960	109718
IMPORTS						
EC-10	15130	14518	13392	12523	12440	12500
O.W.EUROPE	9132	8355	9858	8966	10520	12140
USSR	11713	9921	18400	18000	21000	23000
JAPAN	16954	17871	18888	18895	19100	19100
E. EUROPE	8335	10465	11449	10989	9585	9385
CHINA, MAINL.	59	3099	2032	1000	1000	1000
EGYPT	655	724	686	1200	1400	1400
ALGERIA	343	462	431	555	560	560
MOROCCO	124	91	116	300	550	550
TUNISIA	164	212	190	230	235	235
CANADA	462	700	1017	1454	710	710
MEXICO	2337	2950	5034	7835	5670	5670
BRAZIL	208	1591	1743	2100	1590	1590
CHILE	144	222	397	355	420	370
COLOMBIA	192	142	359	277	400	400
PERU	242	220	185	525	505	455
VENEZUELA	826	1097	1072	1230	1150	1150
JAMAICA	198	158	172	180	210	210
CUBA	365	440	440	475	475	475
ISRAEL	1103	1015	1269	1022	1054	1054
LEBANON	286	219	338	315	340	340
IRAN	900	1200	900	1200	1300	1300
IRAQ	249	186	425	350	425	425
SAUDI ARABIA	189	396	585	685	790	790
SYRIA	45	150	489	310	250	250
MALAYSIA	422	577	548	570	585	585
REP. OF KOREA	2041	2648	2513	2561	2850	2850
CHINA, TAIWAN	2807	3734	3307	3550	3750	3750
SINGAPORE	488	519	543	540	540	540
SUB-TOTAL	76113	83882	96778	98192	99404	102784
OTHER COUNTRIES	1278	2403	3542	4441	3912	3917
UNACCOUNTED 1)	6621	3781	359	2432	5644	3017
WORLD TRADE	84012	90066	100679	105065	108960	109718

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICES OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1978 TO 1982
IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS

	CAL YR 1978	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL 1982 JULY 14	CAL 1982 AUG. 13
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1000 METRIC TONS - - - - - - - -					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	2264	2267	2977	3000	2900	2850
GUYANA	106	85	82	90	90	90
URUGUAY	100	115	165	140	150	150
ARGENTINA	118	95	117	120	100	100
EGYPT	150	95	178	125	100	100
EC-10	670	737	789	727	732	732
INDIA	143	375	425	700	600	600
PAKISTAN	703	1366	968	1250	1000	1000
NEPAL	85	100	10	75	100	100
BURMA	375	590	645	850	900	950
THAILAND	1573	2696	2700	3200	3000	3000
CHINA, MAINL.	1373	1095	1000	600	900	900
PHILIPPINES	49	127	231	250	350	300
N. KOREA	425	300	300	200	300	300
CHINA, TAIWAN	238	409	261	225	300	300
JAPAN	91	575	640	950	400	400
AUSTRALIA	337	400	321	375	400	400
SUB-TOTAL	8800	11427	11809	12877	12322	12272
OTHER COUNTRIES	664	443	602	498	409	459
WORLD TRADE	9464	11870	12411	13375	12731	12731
IMPORTS						
CANADA	89	90	95	98	100	100
MEXICO	15	35	128	80	140	125
S. AFRICA	105	137	130	136	140	140
MALAGASY	136	175	166	170	150	175
IVORY COAST	142	218	236	265	275	275
MAURITIUS	86	75	68	75	86	86
NIGERIA	564	241	387	600	600	600
SENEGAL	228	259	266	400	300	350
S. KOREA	0	355	757	2150	1000	1000
INDONESIA	1824	1934	2040	1350	1500	1500
MALAYSIA	415	240	140	240	250	250
LAOS	95	60	80	75	90	90
SOC REP VIET NAM	150	350	250	150	150	150
SRI LANKA	161	212	225	160	175	175
HONG KONG	345	341	357	360	360	360
SINGAPORE	150	175	186	190	220	220
BANGLADESH	18	602	191	75	75	75
YEMEN,SANA	72	105	110	112	120	120
SAUDI ARABIA	404	496	475	500	500	500
U. A. EMIRATES	145	175	350	225	250	250
IRAN	320	371	500	500	500	500
IRAQ	290	300	379	375	375	375
KUWAIT	85	90	100	100	110	110
USSR	414	631	450	900	650	650
PORTUGAL	45	75	20	100	100	100
EC-10	1040	957	859	927	932	932
BRAZIL	57	745	100	150	150	150
PERU	0	150	251	125	170	150
CUBA	171	200	200	200	200	200
SUB-TOTAL	7566	9794	9496	10788	9668	9708
OTHER COUNTRIES	1407	1940	2000	2316	2087	2132
UNACCOUNTED 3)	491	136	915	271	976	891
WORLD TRADE	9464	11870	12411	13375	12731	12731

NOTE: LISTED COUNTRIES ARE FORECAST TO TRADE A MINIMUM OF 100,000 METRIC TONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1979.

3) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICES OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS FAS, USDA.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: GRAINS S&D
YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PROD.	MKT/YR IMPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) IMPORTS	MKT/YR EXPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION FOR FEED	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
TOTAL GRAINS 2)										
1970/71	28.5	3.21	91.4	36.5	26.7	14.2	6.7	68.5	113.6	11.8
1971/72	28.5	3.65	104.1	34.1	22.4	19.6	8.3	69.4	117.3	13.1
1972/73	28.6	3.73	106.7	35.5	23.7	22.8	10.1	73.0	120.5	12.0
1973/74	28.2	3.87	109.0	40.0	23.4	25.5	10.5	73.5	121.3	14.2
1974/75	28.2	3.98	112.1	35.6	25.3	23.4	10.8	72.1	120.6	17.9
1975/76	27.9	3.62	101.1	38.6	21.9	26.9	13.0	69.5	117.9	12.8
1976/77	27.8	3.42	95.0	42.2	28.7	20.4	9.1	69.0	117.1	12.5
1977/78	26.3	3.99	104.7	37.4	20.6	25.7	10.5	70.1	116.9	11.7
1978/79	28.3	4.25	120.3	35.0	19.2	28.5	14.0	72.6	122.4	16.3
1979/80	28.2	4.17	117.6	33.4	17.9	30.9	15.4	71.8	121.9	14.5
1980/81 3)	28.3	4.40	124.6	30.8	17.1	34.5	20.1	71.2	121.1	14.2
1981/82 4)	28.0	4.40	123.0	30.8	16.9	33.1	19.0	71.8	121.7	13.3
WHEAT										
1970/71	11.9	3.08	36.6	12.2	9.5	5.7	3.4	12.6	42.6	5.7
1971/72	12.1	3.47	42.0	11.2	6.8	8.8	4.2	12.1	42.9	7.2
1972/73	12.0	3.61	43.3	12.0	7.0	11.9	6.0	14.6	44.7	5.9
1973/74	11.7	3.69	43.2	12.1	5.3	11.7	5.2	11.8	41.9	7.6
1974/75	12.1	3.94	47.7	9.9	5.6	12.3	6.9	12.3	42.9	10.0
1975/76	11.4	3.53	40.2	12.0	5.4	14.5	8.6	9.4	40.0	7.7
1976/77	12.1	3.43	41.5	9.6	4.4	10.9	5.1	10.0	40.5	7.4
1977/78	10.1	3.82	38.4	12.5	5.5	12.4	5.0	10.6	39.5	6.1
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	11.9	42.6	9.2
1979/80	12.0	4.07	48.7	10.8	4.6	17.7	10.4	12.1	43.0	8.0
1980/81 3)	12.6	4.36	54.8	10.4	4.5	21.1	14.5	12.9	43.8	8.3
1981/82 4)	12.6	4.32	54.5	10.2	4.4	20.9	14.5	13.5	44.5	7.5
COARSE GRAINS										
1970/71	16.6	3.30	54.8	24.3	17.2	8.5	3.3	55.9	71.0	6.1
1971/72	16.4	3.79	62.1	22.9	15.6	10.8	4.1	57.3	74.4	5.9
1972/73	16.6	3.82	63.4	23.5	16.7	10.9	4.1	58.4	75.8	6.1
1973/74	16.5	3.99	65.8	27.9	18.1	13.8	5.3	61.7	79.4	6.6
1974/75	16.1	4.00	64.4	25.7	15.7	11.1	3.9	59.8	77.7	7.9
1975/76	16.5	3.69	60.9	26.6	16.5	12.4	4.4	60.1	77.9	5.1
1976/77	15.7	3.41	53.5	32.6	24.3	9.5	4.0	59.0	76.6	5.1
1977/78	16.2	4.09	66.3	24.9	15.1	13.3	5.5	59.5	77.4	5.6
1978/79	16.3	4.29	70.1	24.3	14.5	13.2	5.3	60.7	79.7	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.23	68.9	22.5	13.4	13.3	4.9	59.7	78.9	6.5
1980/81 3)	15.8	4.43	69.8	20.4	12.5	13.4	5.6	58.4	77.4	5.9
1981/82 4)	15.4	4.46	68.5	20.6	12.5	12.2	4.5	58.3	77.1	5.7

1) EXCLUDES INTRA EC-9 TRADE.
2) WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS;
(TRADE EXCLUDES PRODUCTS OTHER THAN WHEAT FLOUR; FLOUR CONVERTED TO GRAIN EQUIVALENT)
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WESTERN EUROPE: GRAINS S&D
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

GRAIN DIVISION

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PROD.	MKT/YR IMPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) IMPORTS	MKT/YR EXPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION FOR FEED	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
TOTAL GRAINS 2)										
1970/71	41.4	2.78	115.0	42.9	35.3	15.4	7.9	87.7	143.0	15.6
1971/72	41.5	3.20	132.8	40.1	28.4	21.2	9.7	90.3	148.1	18.4
1972/73	41.4	3.21	132.9	42.4	30.1	24.7	11.9	94.4	152.3	16.7
1973/74	41.5	3.25	134.8	48.5	33.2	26.2	11.3	96.0	154.4	19.4
1974/75	41.4	3.43	141.8	44.5	32.7	25.2	12.7	96.4	156.3	24.1
1975/76	40.6	3.20	130.0	46.5	31.2	28.3	14.5	93.4	153.1	21.9
1976/77	40.8	3.03	123.8	51.5	41.4	22.1	10.9	94.2	154.0	21.2
1977/78	39.7	3.41	135.1	48.1	32.4	27.5	12.3	95.6	156.2	20.8
1978/79	41.1	3.71	152.6	45.4	29.6	30.1	15.7	100.9	162.1	25.3
1979/80	40.9	3.58	146.4	45.3	29.9	32.4	16.7	101.4	162.7	21.9
1980/81 3)	41.0	3.88	159.0	41.6	27.8	37.7	23.3	101.6	163.0	21.7
1981/82 4)	40.4	3.74	151.0	45.0	31.1	34.7	20.6	102.6	164.1	18.9
WHEAT										
1970/71	17.1	2.56	43.8	13.8	11.1	6.1	3.8	14.3	51.7	7.8
1971/72	17.1	3.00	51.3	12.4	8.0	9.2	4.5	13.9	51.6	10.1
1972/73	16.8	3.05	51.3	13.1	8.1	12.8	6.8	16.1	53.2	8.6
1973/74	16.7	3.04	50.8	13.2	6.4	12.3	5.8	12.6	45.4	10.9
1974/75	16.7	3.40	56.7	11.1	6.0	13.5	8.2	13.4	51.5	13.6
1975/76	15.4	3.15	48.5	12.9	6.4	15.4	9.5	10.1	48.1	11.3
1976/77	16.4	3.08	50.7	10.9	5.6	12.0	6.3	11.1	49.2	11.7
1977/78	14.8	3.21	47.7	14.1	7.1	13.7	6.3	11.6	49.6	10.2
1978/79	15.9	3.69	58.5	12.7	6.7	16.0	9.5	13.0	51.2	13.0
1979/80	15.5	3.58	55.6	12.9	6.6	18.5	11.1	13.3	51.7	11.3
1980/81 3)	16.4	3.92	64.2	12.2	6.4	23.1	16.5	14.3	52.7	12.0
1981/82 4)	16.2	3.78	61.2	12.2	6.4	21.9	15.6	14.4	53.1	10.3
COARSE GRAINS										
1970/71	24.3	2.93	71.2	29.1	24.2	9.3	4.1	73.4	91.3	7.8
1971/72	24.4	3.34	81.5	27.7	20.4	12.0	5.2	76.4	96.5	8.3
1972/73	24.6	3.32	81.6	29.3	22.0	11.9	5.1	78.3	99.1	8.1
1973/74	24.8	3.39	84.1	35.3	26.8	14.0	5.5	83.4	105.0	8.5
1974/75	24.7	3.45	85.1	33.4	26.7	11.7	4.5	83.0	104.8	10.5
1975/76	25.2	3.23	81.5	33.7	24.8	12.9	5.0	83.3	105.0	10.6
1976/77	24.4	3.00	73.1	40.7	35.7	10.1	4.6	83.1	104.8	9.5
1977/78	24.8	3.52	87.5	34.1	25.4	13.8	6.0	84.0	106.6	10.6
1978/79	25.3	3.72	94.0	32.7	22.9	14.1	6.2	87.9	110.9	12.3
1979/80	25.3	3.59	90.8	32.4	23.2	13.9	5.5	88.1	111.0	10.6
1980/81 3)	24.6	3.85	94.7	29.3	21.5	14.6	6.8	87.4	110.3	9.7
1981/82 4)	24.2	3.71	89.8	32.8	24.6	12.8	5.1	88.2	111.0	8.5

1) EXCLUDES INTRA EC-9 TRADE.
2) WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS;
(TRADE EXCLUDES PRODUCTS OTHER THAN WHEAT FLOUR; FLOUR CONVERTED TO GRAIN EQUIVALENT)
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAINS S&D
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
(MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	TOTAL USAGE 1)	STOCKS CHANGE 2)
TOTAL GRAINS								
1970/71	29.4	2.27	66.7	10.3	2.4	7.9	77.6	-3.0
1971/72	30.2	2.72	82.1	10.1	1.5	8.6	91.0	-0.3
1972/73	30.4	2.87	87.4	9.7	2.4	7.3	92.5	2.2
1973/74	29.5	2.96	87.3	9.1	4.6	4.5	92.8	-0.9
1974/75	29.4	3.11	91.3	10.5	3.0	7.5	97.9	0.9
1975/76	29.5	2.98	87.9	13.5	4.3	9.2	99.0	-1.9
1976/77	29.6	3.18	94.1	15.2	3.5	11.7	103.8	2.0
1977/78	29.5	3.17	93.8	13.6	3.8	9.8	103.8	-0.2
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	14.9	3.2	11.6	108.5	-0.6
1979/80	29.0	3.13	91.0	17.5	2.9	14.6	104.7	0.9
1980/81 3)	29.0	3.31	96.2	16.4	4.3	12.1	110.5	-2.2
1981/82 4)	29.0	3.32	96.1	15.5	2.6	12.9	108.6	0.3
WHEAT								
1970/71	10.3	2.23	23.0	6.7	0.9	5.8	29.8	-1.0
1971/72	10.7	2.83	30.3	5.2	0.8	4.4	34.6	0.1
1972/73	10.8	2.84	30.7	4.6	0.9	3.7	33.5	0.9
1973/74	10.3	3.07	31.6	5.3	1.9	3.4	34.6	0.4
1974/75	10.6	3.22	34.1	4.0	1.7	2.3	34.8	1.6
1975/76	9.9	2.88	28.5	5.7	1.4	4.3	34.1	-1.3
1976/77	10.3	3.37	34.7	6.3	2.1	4.1	38.0	0.8
1977/78	10.1	3.41	34.5	5.0	2.1	2.9	37.4	-0.0
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	38.7	-0.6
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.0	1.0	5.1	32.3	0.3
1980/81 3)	9.7	3.55	34.5	5.4	2.5	2.9	38.1	-0.7
1981/82 4)	9.2	3.38	31.3	6.1	1.1	5.0	36.2	0.1
COARSE GRAINS								
1970/71	19.1	2.29	43.7	3.6	1.5	2.1	47.8	-2.0
1971/72	19.5	2.66	51.8	4.9	0.7	4.2	56.4	-0.4
1972/73	19.6	2.89	56.7	5.1	1.5	3.6	59.0	1.3
1973/74	19.2	2.90	55.7	3.8	2.7	1.1	58.2	-1.3
1974/75	18.8	3.04	57.2	6.5	1.3	5.2	63.1	-0.7
1975/76	19.6	3.03	59.4	7.8	2.9	5.0	65.0	-0.6
1976/77	19.3	3.08	59.5	9.0	1.3	7.6	65.8	1.3
1977/78	19.4	3.05	59.2	8.7	1.7	7.0	66.4	-0.2
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.5	1.0	9.4	69.9	0.0
1979/80	19.8	3.20	63.3	11.4	1.9	9.6	72.4	0.5
1980/81 3)	19.3	3.20	61.7	11.0	1.8	9.2	72.3	-1.4
1981/82 4)	19.7	3.29	64.8	9.4	1.5	7.9	72.5	0.2

1) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
2) INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES/COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

USSR & MAINLAND CHINA: GRAIN S&D
WHEAT & COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1974/75-1981/82

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	TOTAL USAGE 1)	STOCKS CHANGE 2)
	MLN HA		MT/HA	----------	----------	MILLION METRIC TONS	-	
USSR (JULY/JUNE)								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1974/75	119.0	1.55	184.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	193.0	-8.0
1975/76	120.1	1.10	132.0	25.6	0.5	25.1	171.2	-14.0
1976/77	120.3	1.76	211.9	10.3	3.0	7.3	208.2	11.0
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	217.4	-16.0
1980/81 4)	119.3	1.51	178.8	34.0	0.5	33.5	214.3	-2.0
1981/82 5)	114.7	1.53	175.0	39.0	0.8	38.2	212.0	1.2
WHEAT								
1974/75	60.0	1.40	84.0	3.0	4.0	-1.0	93.0	-10.0
1975/76	62.0	1.07	66.2	10.1	0.5	9.6	86.8	-11.0
1976/77	59.5	1.63	96.9	4.6	1.0	3.6	92.5	8.0
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.9	1.92	120.8	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	115.8	-14.0
1980/81 4)	61.5	1.60	98.1	16.0	0.5	15.5	115.6	-2.0
1981/82 5)	61.0	1.56	95.0	16.0	0.8	15.2	109.0	1.2
COARSE GRAINS 6)								
1974/75	59.0	1.69	100.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	100.0	2.0
1975/76	58.1	1.13	65.8	15.5	0.0	15.5	84.4	-3.0
1976/77	60.9	1.89	115.0	5.7	2.0	3.7	115.7	3.0
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	101.5	-2.0
1980/81 4)	57.9	1.40	80.7	18.0	0.0	18.0	98.7	0.0
1981/82 5)	53.7	1.49	80.0	23.0	0.0	23.0	103.0	0.0
MAINLAND CHINA (JULY/JUNE)								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1974/75	67.0	1.55	104.0	6.2	0.0	6.2	111.0	-0.8
1975/76	68.3	1.61	109.9	2.2	0.1	2.1	112.0	0.0
1976/77	62.4	1.94	121.0	3.2	0.0	3.1	124.1	0.0
1977/78	61.9	1.80	111.7	8.7	0.0	8.7	120.4	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	133.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	144.2	0.0
1979/80	62.5	2.33	145.7	10.9	0.0	10.9	156.6	0.0
1980/81 4)	61.6	2.22	136.7	14.5	0.0	14.5	151.2	0.0
1981/82 5)	60.1	2.30	138.0	14.5	0.0	14.5	152.5	0.0
WHEAT								
1974/75	27.0	1.41	38.0	5.7	0.0	5.7	44.0	-0.3
1975/76	27.7	1.48	41.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	43.2	0.0
1976/77	28.4	1.78	50.5	3.2	0.0	3.2	53.7	0.0
1977/78	28.0	1.46	41.0	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.6	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.85	54.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	62.0	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.13	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	-0.0
1980/81 4)	28.9	1.87	54.2	13.5	0.0	13.5	67.7	0.0
1981/82 5)	27.6	2.03	56.0	13.5	0.0	13.5	69.5	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 6)								
1974/75	40.0	1.65	66.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	67.0	-0.5
1975/76	40.6	1.70	68.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1	68.8	0.0
1976/77	34.0	2.07	70.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	70.5	0.0
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	70.8	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	82.2	-0.0
1979/80	33.1	2.51	83.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	85.0	0.0
1980/81 4)	32.7	2.52	82.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	83.5	0.0
1981/82 5)	32.5	2.52	82.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	83.0	0.0

1) FEED USE DATA IS UNAVAILABLE FOR MAINLAND CHINA
2) FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. , THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR CHINA, WHERE NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3) OFFICIAL SOVIET SOURCES HAVE REPORTED TOTAL GRAIN PRODUCTION FOR 1979 AT 179 MILLION TONS, WHICH INCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES, AND RICE, ESTIMATED AT 9 MILLION TONS FOR 1979.
4) PRELIMINARY
5) PROJECTION
6) COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES, AND RICE.
SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULT OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WHEAT: SUPPLY/DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. & MAJOR COMPETITORS
1970/71-1981/82

LINE NAME	AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	EXPORTS 1) JULY-JUNE	EXPORTS 1) MRKT YEAR	END STOCKS 2) MRKT YEAR
	MLN. HA.	MT/HA	- - - - - - - - - - - -	MILLION METRIC TONS			- - - - - - -
CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)							
1970/71	5.1	1.76	9.0	4.7	11.5	11.8	20.0
1971/72.....	7.9	1.82	14.4	4.8	13.7	13.7	15.9
1972/73.....	8.6	1.69	14.5	4.8	15.6	15.7	9.9
1973/74.....	9.6	1.69	16.2	4.6	11.7	11.4	10.1
1974/75.....	8.9	1.49	13.3	4.6	11.2	10.7	8.0
1975/76.....	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	12.3	8.2
1976/77.....	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4	13.3
1977/78.....	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	16.0	12.1
1978/79.....	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
1979/80.....	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81 3).....	11.1	1.72	19.1	5.5	16.2	16.0	8.3
1981/82 4).....	12.2	1.97	24.0	5.4	17.0	17.0	9.9
AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71.....	6.5	1.22	7.9	2.6	9.5	9.1	3.7
1971/72.....	7.1	1.21	8.6	2.9	8.7	7.8	1.6
1972/73.....	7.6	0.87	6.6	3.3	5.6	4.3	0.6
1973/74.....	8.9	1.35	12.0	3.5	5.4	7.0	2.0
1974/75.....	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	8.6	1.7
1975/76.....	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	8.7	2.7
1976/77.....	9.0	1.30	11.7	2.8	8.5	9.5	2.1
1977/78.....	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.2	11.1	8.4	0.8
1978/79.....	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.6	6.7	11.7	4.6
1979/80.....	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.3	14.9	13.2	4.4
1980/81 3).....	11.5	0.94	10.8	3.3	11.0	10.5	1.4
1981/82 4).....	12.0	1.33	16.0	3.3	12.0	12.5	1.6
ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71.....	3.7	1.32	4.9	4.1	1.6	1.0	0.7
1971/72.....	4.3	1.33	5.7	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.4
1972/73	5.0	1.38	6.9	4.3	3.4	3.2	0.3
1973/74.....	4.0	1.65	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
1974/75.....	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.7
1975/76.....	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.7
1976/77.....	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	5.9	1.6
1977/78.....	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.2
1978/79.....	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	1.1
1979/80.....	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.7	4.8	0.4
1980/81 3).....	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.4
1981/82 4).....	5.5	1.66	9.2	4.0	5.0	5.2	0.4
TOTAL ABOVE THREE COUNTRIES							
1970/71.....	15.3	1.42	21.8	11.4	22.6	21.9	24.4
1971/72.....	19.3	1.49	28.7	12.1	23.7	23.1	17.9
1972/73.....	21.2	1.32	28.0	12.4	24.6	23.2	10.8
1973/74.....	22.5	1.55	34.8	12.3	18.2	20.0	13.1
1974/75.....	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	21.1	10.4
1975/76.....	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	24.1	11.6
1976/77.....	26.6	1.74	46.3	12.0	27.0	28.8	17.0
1977/78.....	24.0	1.46	34.9	11.6	29.5	26.2	14.1
1978/79.....	25.5	1.85	47.3	12.0	23.5	28.8	20.6
1979/80.....	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.8	34.7	33.8	15.5
1980/81 3).....	27.6	1.37	37.7	12.7	31.1	30.4	10.1
1981/82 4).....	29.7	1.65	49.2	12.7	34.0	34.7	11.9
U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUNE/MAY)							
1970/71	17.7	2.08	36.8	21.0	19.9	20.2	22.4
1971/72	19.3	2.28	44.1	23.1	16.9	16.6	26.8
1972/73	19.2	2.19	42.1	21.7	31.8	30.9	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.13	46.6	20.5	31.3	33.1	9.3
1974/75	26.5	1.83	48.5	18.3	28.3	27.7	11.8
1975/76	28.1	2.06	57.8	19.6	31.7	31.9	18.1
1976/77	28.6	2.04	58.3	20.4	26.1	25.9	30.3
1977/78	26.9	2.06	55.4	23.1	31.5	30.6	32.0
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.8	32.3	32.5	25.1
1979/80.....	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	37.4	24.5
1980/81 3).....	28.7	2.25	64.5	21.0	41.9	41.1	27.0
1981/82 4).....	32.7	2.29	74.8	25.4	48.3	48.3	28.1
TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS							
1970/71	33.0	1.78	58.6	32.4	42.5	42.1	46.8
1971/72	38.6	1.89	72.8	35.2	40.6	39.7	44.7
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.1	56.4	54.1	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.4	32.8	49.5	53.1	22.4
1974/75	47.9	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	48.8	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.4	32.0	54.9	56.0	29.7
1976/77	55.3	1.89	104.6	32.4	53.1	54.7	47.2
1977/78	50.9	1.78	90.3	34.7	61.1	56.8	46.1
1978/79	48.4	1.98	95.7	34.7	55.8	61.3	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.92	99.6	34.2	71.9	71.2	40.0
1980/81 3).....	56.3	1.62	102.2	33.7	73.0	71.5	37.0
1981/82 4).....	62.4	1.99	124.0	38.1	82.3	83.0	40.0

1) INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.
2) NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR AUSTRALIA AND ARGENTINA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.
3) PRELIMINARY
4) PROJECTION

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

COARSE GRAINS: S&D
1975/76-1981/82
SELECTED MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS

LINE NAME	AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	EXPORTS JULY-JUNE	EXPORTS OCT-SEPT	EXPORTS MRKT YR	ENDING STOCKS MRKT YR
	HA.	MT/HA	1000 METRIC TONS					
		CORN (MARCH-FEBRUARY)						
ARGENTINA								
(75)1976/77...	2,766	2.12	5,855	2,863	4,384	5,385	3,238	515
(76)1977/78...	2,532	3.28	8,300	3,401	5,995	6,377	5,231	183
(77)1978/79...	2,660	3.65	9,700	3,533	6,664	6,200	5,916	434
(78)1979/80 2)	2,899	3.10	9,000	3,296	4,063	3,460	5,965	173
(79)1980/81 3)	2,442	2.62	6,410	3,048	5,871	8,800	3,417	118
(80)1981/82 3)	3,450	3.71	12,800	3,400	9,103	8,200	9,400	118
(81)1982/83	3,250	3.29	10,700	3,000			7,700	118
		CORN (MAY-APRIL)						
SOUTH AFRICA								
(75)1976/77...	4,549	1.61	7,312	6,438	1,334	1,496	1,465	987
(76)1977/78...	4,453	2.18	9,727	6,553	2,697	2,788	2,525	636
(77)1978/79...	4,499	2.27	10,201	6,665	2,722	2,224	3,012	2,115
(78)1979/80 2)	4,598	1.80	8,271	6,702	2,689	3,303	2,325	1,359
(79)1980/81 3)	4,618	2.32	10,726	6,888	3,450	3,700	3,571	1,626
(80)1981/82 3)	4,716	3.03	14,300	6,975	4,610	4,700	4,600	4,351
(81)1982/83	4,600	2.50	11,500	7,100			4,700	4,051
		CORN (JULY-JUNE)						
THAILAND								
(75)1975/76...	1,336	2.28	3,050	556	2,386	2,411	2,386	142
(76)1976/77...	1,400	1.96	2,750	728	2,116	1,920	2,116	48
(77)1977/78...	1,463	1.40	2,050	850	1,217	1,366	1,217	31
(78)1978/79 2)	1,500	2.03	3,050	950	2,078	1,927	2,078	53
(79)1979/80 3)	1,520	2.17	3,300	1,050	2,150	2,067	2,150	153
(80)1980/81 3)	1,500	2.13	3,200	1,150	1,900	2,000	2,000	203
(81)1981/82	1,550	2.26	3,500	1,350	2,200	2,300	2,200	153
		GRAIN SORGHUM (MARCH-FEBRUARY						
ARGENTINA								
(75)1976/77...	1,834	2.76	5,060	1,668	4,638	4,770	3,433	222
(76)1977/78...	2,377	2.78	6,600	2,579	4,405	4,390	4,122	121
(77)1978/79...	2,254	3.19	7,200	2,417	4,255	3,956	4,652	252
(78)1979/80 2)	2,117	3.07	6,500	2,856	2,191	1,611	3,755	141
(79)1980/81 3)	1,279	2.31	2,960	1,585	3,745	4,300	1,494	22
(80)1981/82 3)	2,078	3.27	6,800	2,400	4,007	3,900	4,300	122
(81)1982/83	2,000	3.10	6,200	2,300	4,007		3,900	122
		GRAIN SORGHUM (APRIL-MARCH)						
AUSTRALIA								
(75)1976/77...	504	2.23	1,124	116	828	666	972	59
(76)1977/78...	532	1.80	956	372	407	158	490	153
(77)1978/79...	394	1.81	714	456	516	596	231	180
(78)1979/80 2)	469	2.40	1,125	502	580	650	669	134
(79)1980/81 3)	519	1.78	922	507	475	475	516	33
(80)1981/82 3)	600	2.00	1,200	508	600	600	600	125
(81)1982/83	700	1.86	1,300	550			687	188
		BARLEY (DECEMBER-NOVEMBER)						
AUSTRALIA								
(75)1975/76...	2,329	1.36	3,179	857	1,954	2,237	2,231	277
(76)1976/77...	2,321	1.23	2,847	933	2,094	1,911	1,943	248
(77)1977/78...	2,803	0.85	2,383	1,315	1,325	1,236	1,117	199
(78)1978/79 2)	2,785	1.44	4,006	1,560	1,744	2,007	2,112	533
(79)1979/80 3)	2,482	1.49	3,703	1,310	2,981	2,900	2,824	102
(80)1980/81 3)	2,608	1.06	2,760	1,150	1,600	1,600	1,600	112
(81)1981/82	2,600	1.15	3,000	1,250	1,700	1,800	1,700	162
		BARLEY (AUGUST-JULY)						
CANADA								
(75)1975/76...	4,468	2.13	9,520	6,704	4,161	4,306	4,156	2,764
(76)1976/77...	4,354	2.41	10,513	6,459	3,782	3,783	3,600	3,218
(77)1977/78...	4,753	2.48	11,799	6,460	3,005	3,557	3,349	5,208
(78)1978/79 2)	4,259	2.44	10,387	7,146	3,510	3,898	3,554	4,895
(79)1979/80 3)	3,724	2.27	8,460	7,537	4,083	2,963	3,832	2,006
(80)1980/81 3)	4,574	2.41	11,041	7,200	3,000	3,300	3,300	2,557
(81)1981/82	5,373	2.57	13,800	7,400	4,300	4,000	4,300	4,657
		TOTAL OF ABOVE						
TOTAL								
(75)1975/76...	17,786	1.97	35,100	19,202	19,685	19,776	17,881	4,966
(76)1976/77...	17,969	2.32	41,693	21,025	22,161	19,931	20,027	4,607
(77)1977/78...	18,826	2.34	44,047	21,696	19,051	19,872	19,494	8,419
(78)1978/79 2)	18,627	2.27	42,339	23,012	21,489	20,808	20,458	7,288
(79)1979/80 3)	16,584	2.20	36,481	21,925	18,737	16,954	17,804	4,060
(80)1980/81 3)	19,526	2.67	52,101	22,783	20,041	23,860	25,800	7,568
(81)1981/82 3)	20,073	2.49	50,000	22,950	26,520	25,200	25,187	9,451

NOTE: YEARS IN PARANTHESES ARE "DESIGNATED PRODUCTION YEARS", USED FOR PURPOSES OF AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (EG. 1979/80) DENOTE MARKETING YEARS.

2) PRELIMINARY
3) PROJECTED
SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, USDA, FAS.

U.S. TOTAL GRAINS
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71-1981/82

	BEGINNING STOCKS	HARVESTED AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	FEED USAGE	TOTAL DOMESTIC USE
WHEAT								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1619	1	610	262	849
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1546	1	1135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1711	3	1217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1782	3	1018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2127	2	1173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1113	66.7	30.7	2046	2	1124	192	859
1978/79	1178	56.5	31.4	1776	1	1194	159	838
1979/80	924	62.5	34.1	2134	2	1375	87	783
1980/81	902	70.9	33.4	2370	2	1510	45	773
1981/82	991	80.7	34.0	2747	2	1775	200	932
1982/83	1146							
CORN								
1970/71	1005	57.4	72.3	4152	4	517	3592	3977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5646	2	796	4001	4391
1972/73	1127	57.5	97.0	5580	1	1258	4313	4742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5671	1	1243	4205	4653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4701	2	1149	3226	3677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5841	2	1711	3603	4093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6289	3	1684	3609	4122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6505	3	1948	3784	4335
1978/79	1111	71.9	101.1	7268	1	2133	4368	4943
1979/80	1304	72.4	109.7	7939	1	2433	4519	5194
1980/81	1617	73.1	91.0	6648	1	2350	4150	4900
1981/82	1016	74.1	104.3	7735	1	2450	4200	5025
1982/83	1277							
SORGHUM								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	0	144	683	693
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	0	123	684	693
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	0	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	0	234	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	0	212	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	0	229	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	0	246	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	0	213	461	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.6	731	0	207	548	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.7	809	0	325	484	497
1980/81	147	12.7	46.2	588	0	290	390	401
1981/82	44	13.6	61.1	833	0	325	450	461
1982/83	155							
BARLEY								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.1	428	9	57	175	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.5	455	10	26	214	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.2	49.6	359	10	77	175	347
1981/82	137	9.1	53.3	483	10	100	200	375
1982/83	155							
OATS								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	0	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	0	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	11	511	595
1978/79	313	11.1	52.2	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.6	53.0	458	1	13	432	506
1981/82	176	9.7	54.1	522	1	10	425	500
1982/83	189							
RYE								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	0	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	0	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	0	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	0	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	0	0	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.3	17	0	0	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	0	0	8	19
1979/80	9	0.9	25.4	22	0	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.5	16	0	7	8	18
1981/82	4	0.7	25.9	17	0	3	4	14
1982/83	4							

NOTES: COMMODITY YEARS AS FOLLOWS: JUNE/MAY - WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.
EXPORTS INCLUDE MAJOR PRODUCTS BER - CORN AND SORGHUM.

SOURCE: THE MOST CURRENT AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND ESTIMATES.

August 17, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MLN. METRIC TONS/MLN. HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1961/62-1981/82

	BEGINNING STOCKS	HARVESTED AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	FEED USAGE	TOTAL DOMESTIC USE
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1961/62	115.7	64.2	2.5	161.0	0.6	35.4	112.2	140.2
1962/63	101.7	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	33.2	108.5	136.9
1963/64	91.2	61.5	2.8	171.5	0.4	40.6	106.0	135.0
1964/65	87.5	60.1	2.6	157.4	0.3	39.4	104.6	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.5	3.0	180.0	0.3	49.6	119.6	149.0
1966/67	58.2	60.3	3.0	180.4	0.3	41.4	118.3	148.0
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.8	0.2	42.2	118.5	148.7
1968/69	62.6	62.1	3.2	197.7	0.2	31.5	127.1	157.2
1969/70	71.8	57.9	3.5	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.7	164.8
1970/71	73.0	58.3	3.1	183.0	0.3	39.1	131.8	162.6
1971/72	54.6	63.0	3.7	233.6	0.3	41.1	143.0	174.0
1972/73	73.4	57.4	3.9	224.1	0.4	70.2	147.4	179.9
1973/74	47.9	62.8	3.7	233.4	0.3	74.2	143.3	176.3
1974/75	31.1	67.3	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	107.1	140.2
1975/76	27.3	70.7	3.4	243.3	0.5	81.9	116.6	153.7
1976/77	35.4	71.9	3.5	252.9	0.4	76.5	115.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.1	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.6	66.1	4.1	270.4	0.3	92.7	141.6	180.0
1979/80	71.5	67.1	4.4	296.8	0.4	108.8	137.9	182.7
1980/81	77.2	70.1	3.8	263.2	0.4	110.2	127.0	171.0
1981/82	59.6	76.1	4.1	311.0	0.4	121.2	134.1	180.5
1982/83	69.3							
WHEAT								
1970/71	26.8	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.2	21.0
1971/72	22.4	19.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.6	7.1	23.1
1972/73	26.8	19.2	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.9	5.6	21.7
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.8	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	48.5	0.1	27.7	1.6	18.3
1975/76	11.8	28.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	18.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.9	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.9
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.4	21.3
1980/81	24.5	28.7	2.3	64.5	0.1	41.1	1.4	21.0
1981/82	27.0	32.7	2.3	74.8	0.1	48.3	5.4	25.4
1982/83	28.2							
COARSE GRAINS								
1970/71	46.1	39.7	3.7	146.1	0.4	19.0	126.4	141.3
1971/72	32.3	43.3	4.4	189.5	0.4	24.6	135.9	150.9
1972/73	46.6	38.1	4.8	182.0	0.4	39.3	142.2	158.0
1973/74	31.7	41.5	4.5	186.8	0.2	41.1	139.5	155.8
1974/75	21.8	40.8	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.5	121.9
1975/76	15.5	42.6	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.6	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	138.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	137.3	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.8	5.7	238.7	0.3	71.4	135.5	161.4
1980/81	52.7	41.4	4.8	198.7	0.3	69.1	125.6	150.0
1981/82	32.6	43.4	5.4	236.2	0.3	72.9	128.7	155.1
1982/83	41.0							

NOTES: TOTAL GRAINS INCLUDE WHEAT, CORN, SORGHUM, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.
COMMODITY YEARS AS FOLLOWS: JUNE/MAY - WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER - CORN AND SORGHUM.
EXPORTS INCLUDE MAJOR PRODUCTS.
SOURCE: THE MOST CURRENT AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND ESTIMATES.

August 14, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1981/82 (August-July MY)

	Area Harvested	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization 1/
	1000 HA	MT/HA	1000 MT	(----------Thousand Metric Tons Milled Basis----------				)
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	--	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	--	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	--	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	--	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	--	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,042	879	4,272	3	2,431	1,687
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,983	1,036	4,326	3	2,706	1,814
1980/81(Est)	1,335	4.94	6,582	845	4,772	7	3,000	1,934
1981/82	1,540	5.04	7,769	690	5,594	3	2,900	2,017
	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(----------Million Hundredweight Rough Basis----------					)
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1		--	56.5	42.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9		0.1	65.6	46.5
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5		0.1	72.8	39.6
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4		0.1	75.7	53.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6		0.1	82.5	55.4
1980/81(Est)	3.3	44.03	145.1	25.7		0.2	91.2	58.9
1981/82(Proj)	3.8	45.00	177.4	20.9		0.1	86.6	61.7
1982/83				50.1				

1/ The statistical descrepancy in Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a million hundred weight rough basis.

SOURCE: Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate Report.
FAS:CP:G&F:August 1981
42:HJ

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 60/61-81/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JULY/JUNE TRADE 2)	TOTAL 3) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 1)	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL.
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.4	1.18	238.3	42.0	235.3	79.3	33.7
1961/62	202.4	1.12	226.5	47.0	238.3	67.5	28.3
1962/63	207.1	1.23	255.1	44.0	250.7	71.9	28.7
1963/64	206.7	1.15	237.4	56.0	244.0	65.3	26.8
1964/65	215.9	1.27	274.5	52.0	266.4	73.4	27.6
1965/66	216.2	1.22	263.9	61.0	282.1	55.3	19.6
1966/67	214.6	1.44	309.1	56.0	282.2	82.1	29.1
1967/68	219.3	1.35	297.0	51.0	288.6	90.5	31.4
1968/69	224.2	1.46	328.3	45.0	304.1	114.8	37.8
1969/70	217.9	1.42	309.6	50.0	326.8	97.6	29.9
1970/71	207.0	1.52	315.5	55.0	338.9	74.1	21.9
1971/72	213.0	1.64	349.3	52.0	342.4	81.1	23.7
1972/73	211.1	1.63	343.4	67.0	361.9	62.6	17.3
1973/74	216.9	1.72	372.6	63.0	364.8	70.4	19.3
1974/75	219.9	1.62	357.3	64.0	363.8	63.9	17.6
1975/76	224.9	1.56	350.6	66.7	351.7	62.8	17.9
1976/77	232.5	1.81	421.2	63.1	385.2	98.8	25.7
1977/78	225.8	1.70	383.8	73.1	398.5	84.0	21.1
1978/79 4)	228.4	1.96	446.6	72.0	429.9	100.9	23.5
1979/80 5)	227.6	1.85	422.2	86.4	443.8	79.2	17.8
1980/81 5)	235.6	1.86	438.8	93.6	444.6	73.7	16.6
1981/82 5)	238.5	1.91	455.3	100.8	448.5	80.5	17.9
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.7	1.38	448.3	24.0	437.6	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.9	1.35	434.9	30.0	449.9	94.7	21.0
1962/63	321.5	1.43	460.3	31.0	462.3	92.7	20.1
1963/64	327.1	1.43	468.5	34.0	463.3	97.9	21.1
1964/65	324.1	1.46	473.5	35.0	480.4	90.9	18.9
1965/66	320.8	1.51	485.6	42.0	501.4	75.1	15.0
1966/67	322.7	1.62	522.0	40.0	521.0	76.1	14.6
1967/68	328.0	1.68	552.2	39.0	543.1	85.2	15.7
1968/69	327.5	1.69	553.5	37.0	549.5	89.2	16.2
1969/70	331.4	1.74	577.5	39.0	577.5	89.2	15.4
1970/71	332.3	1.74	577.2	46.0	594.2	72.2	12.2
1971/72	333.9	1.89	629.6	49.0	616.1	85.8	13.9
1972/73	330.0	1.85	611.0	59.0	628.6	68.2	10.8
1973/74	345.5	1.94	670.7	71.0	675.4	63.5	9.4
1974/75	342.7	1.83	628.5	64.0	634.7	57.3	9.0
1975/76	350.0	1.84	645.3	76.4	645.9	56.7	8.8
1976/77	343.7	2.05	704.4	82.5	685.4	75.6	11.0
1977/78	344.5	2.03	700.9	83.9	692.4	84.1	12.1
1978/79 4)	342.5	2.20	753.6	90.1	747.2	90.7	12.1
1979/80 5)	340.5	2.17	739.7	100.7	741.2	89.1	12.0
1980/81 5)	341.3	2.13	726.6	105.1	742.2	73.6	9.9
1981/82 5)	341.6	2.23	763.2	109.7	754.1	82.8	11.0
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	527.1	1.30	686.6	66.0	672.9	189.0	28.1
1961/62	525.3	1.26	661.4	77.0	688.2	162.2	23.6
1962/63	528.6	1.35	715.4	75.0	713.0	164.6	23.1
1963/64	533.8	1.32	705.9	90.0	707.3	163.2	23.1
1964/65	540.0	1.39	748.0	87.0	746.8	164.3	22.0
1965/66	537.0	1.40	749.5	103.0	783.5	130.4	16.6
1966/67	537.3	1.55	831.1	96.0	803.2	158.2	19.7
1967/68	547.3	1.55	849.2	90.0	831.7	175.7	21.1
1968/69	551.7	1.60	881.8	82.0	853.6	204.0	23.9
1969/70	549.3	1.61	887.1	85.0	904.3	186.8	20.7
1970/71	535.3	1.66	892.7	101.0	933.1	146.3	15.7
1971/72	546.9	1.79	978.9	101.0	958.5	166.9	17.4
1972/73	541.1	1.76	954.4	126.0	990.5	130.8	13.2
1973/74	562.4	1.86	1043.3	134.0	1040.2	133.9	12.9
1974/75	562.6	1.75	985.8	128.0	998.5	121.2	12.1
1975/76	574.9	1.73	995.9	143.1	997.6	119.5	12.0
1976/77	576.2	1.95	1125.6	145.6	1070.5	174.4	16.3
1977/78	570.3	1.90	1084.7	157.0	1090.9	168.1	15.4
1978/79 4)	570.9	2.10	1200.3	162.1	1177.1	191.6	16.3
1979/80 5)	568.1	2.05	1161.9	187.1	1185.1	168.4	14.2
1980/81 5)	576.9	2.02	1165.4	198.7	1186.8	147.3	12.4
1981/82 5)	580.1	2.10	1218.5	210.5	1202.5	163.3	13.6

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE; THE WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR STOCKS.
2) TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDES INTRA EC-9 TRADE.
3) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR), UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4) PRELIMINARY.
5) PROJECTION

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS. RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEACH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE S&D 1)
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61-1981/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARE)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2)	PRODUCTION ROUGH	PRODUCTION MILLED	CAL YR EXPORTS	TOTAL 5) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 3)	STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION
1960/61	120.1	1.95	234.7	158.6	6.5	159.0	8.7	5.5
1961/62	120.1	2.01	241.0	162.9	6.5	163.9	7.8	4.8
1962/63	121.9	2.00	244.1	165.0	7.3	165.1	7.7	4.7
1963/64	122.1	2.09	255.5	172.6	7.8	170.9	9.4	5.5
1964/65	125.1	2.18	272.5	184.2	8.0	181.1	12.5	6.9
1965/66	123.8	2.07	256.4	173.4	7.7	173.2	12.8	7.4
1966/67	125.2	2.12	265.1	179.3	7.4	180.7	11.4	6.3
1967/68	126.9	2.26	286.6	193.8	6.9	190.7	14.5	7.6
1968/69	128.3	2.25	288.5	195.1	7.1	191.9	17.7	9.2
1969/70	131.6	2.29	301.1	203.4	7.9	201.4	19.6	9.7
1970/71	131.1	2.38	312.3	211.0	8.7	211.5	19.1	9.0
1971/72	132.0	2.41	318.3	214.9	8.7	217.7	16.3	7.5
1972/73	131.5	2.33	305.9	206.7	8.3	212.1	10.9	5.1
1973/74	135.8	2.43	329.6	222.6	8.4	220.7	12.9	5.8
1974/75	137.8	2.44	336.8	227.3	7.8	228.9	11.3	4.9
1975/76	142.8	2.52	360.4	243.1	9.0	235.5	18.9	8.0
1976/77	141.6	2.47	350.0	236.2	10.5	237.5	17.6	7.4
1977/78	143.0	2.59	370.0	248.8	9.5	243.1	23.6	9.7
1978/79	142.6	2.70	385.5	259.4	11.9	254.9	28.1	11.0
1979/80	141.0	2.66	375.1	252.7	12.4	257.7	23.2	9.0
1980/81 6)	143.8	2.76	396.4	266.1	13.4	266.7	22.6	8.5
1981/82 6)	144.3	2.82	406.4	273.0	12.7	273.2	22.4	8.2

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1) PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASIS; STOCKS, EXPORTS AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESS ON MILLED BASIS.
2) BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
3) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. COMPARABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR YEARS PRIOR TO 1966/67.
2) TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDES INTRA EC-9 TRADE. THEREFORE DIFFER FROM TRADE DATA APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.
5) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
6) PRELIMINARY.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS S&D
1960/61-1981/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARE)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 2)	TOTAL 3) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 1)	STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION
1960/61	647.2	1.31	845.2	72.5	831.9	197.7	23.8
1961/62	645.4	1.28	824.3	83.5	852.1	170.0	20.0
1962/63	650.5	1.35	880.4	82.3	878.1	172.3	19.6
1963/64	655.9	1.34	878.5	97.8	878.2	172.6	19.7
1964/65	665.1	1.40	932.2	95.0	927.9	176.8	19.1
1965/66	660.8	1.40	922.9	110.7	956.7	143.2	15.0
1966/67	662.5	1.53	1010.4	103.4	983.9	169.6	17.2
1967/68	674.2	1.55	1043.0	96.9	1022.4	190.2	18.6
1968/69	680.0	1.58	1076.9	89.1	1045.5	221.7	21.2
1969/70	680.9	1.60	1090.5	96.9	1105.7	206.4	18.7
1970/71	670.4	1.65	1103.7	109.7	1144.6	165.4	14.5
1971/72	678.9	1.76	1193.8	109.7	1176.2	183.2	15.6
1972/73	672.6	1.73	1161.1	134.3	1202.6	141.7	11.8
1973/74	698.2	1.81	1265.9	142.4	1260.9	146.8	11.6
1974/75	700.4	1.73	1213.1	135.8	1227.4	132.5	10.8
1975/76	717.4	1.73	1238.7	152.2	1231.9	138.1	11.2
1976/77	717.7	1.90	1361.8	156.0	1307.0	192.0	14.7
1977/78	713.3	1.87	1333.5	166.5	1334.0	191.7	14.4
1978/79	713.5	2.05	1459.7	174.0	1432.0	219.7	15.3
1979/80 4)	709.1	1.99	1414.6	199.5	1442.7	191.5	13.3
1980/81 5)	720.7	1.99	1431.5	212.0	1453.4	170.0	11.7
1981/82 5)	724.4	2.06	1491.5	223.2	1475.8	185.7	12.6

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.
* NOTE: INCLUDES WHEAT, COARSE GRAINS, AND RICE. YIELD IS CALCULATED ON ROUGH (PADDY) BASIS.

1) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE: THE WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO INCLUDE YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR STOCKS. RICE STOCKS PRIOR TO 1966/67 ARE NOT AVAILABLE.
2) TRADE DATA ATSRE BASED ON JULY/JUNE AND CALENDAR YEAR TRADE DATA APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REP THEREFORE DIFFER FROM TRADE DATA APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.
3) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4) PRELIMINARY.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICSOF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

AUG. 13, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN DECEMBER 1980 - AUGUST 6, 1981
(BASIS FOB, US DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

		WHEAT				CORN	
		U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWRS 12½	AUSTRALIA STD.WHITE	U.S. GULF NO.3 YELLOW	ARGENTINA
DEC.		184	177	200	172	120	128
JAN.		178	191	196	171	114	139
FEB.		176	208	194	173	118	147
MAR.		166	212	188	166	114	151
APR.		158	209	183	162	111	160
MAY		156	199	191	167	113	145
JUNE		160	192	195	166	116	147
JULY	3	168	190	208	171	126	150
	9	164	195	211	172	126	150
	17	170	182	214	175	138	164
	24	172	182	217	177	140	162
	31	180	195	219	174	143	158
AUG	7	176	195	219	175	149	160
	13	176	195	218	178	148	160
	21	172	200	215	177	147	171
	28	175	193	214	173	148	165
SEPT	11	180	205	222	181	146	173
	18	183	192	223	180	141	173
	23	187	194	226	183	143	175
OCT	3	185	206	228	--	141	171
	8	188	210	231	190	143	175
	16	192	--	236	192	141	178
	23	196	215	240	194	145	180
	30	200	215	240	197	152	180
NOV	6	200	228	237	197	153	180
	13	201	228	239	195	149	180
	20	199	217	241	200	149	180
	27	196	217	237	198	161	180
DEC	5	193	216	231	196	152	178
	10	179	210	223	189	147	170
	18	187	205	230	187	152	181
	24	188	211	228	184	158	174
	31	193	210	227	184	157	174
JAN	8	195	216	244	193	161	168
	14	197	208	232	192	161	164
	22	190	212	229	191	153	165
	29	183	216	226	184	146	166
FEB	5	186	212	229	187	147	158
	12	182	210	226	184	146	155
	19	187	212	230	186	149	150
	26	183	211	227	186	148	150
MAR	5	176	212	222	177	144	140
	12	173	212	220	175	142	140
	19	176	212	217	179	146	142
	26	177	205	217	180	147	143
APR	2	178	200	218	178	145	137
	9	181	--	227	181	145	134
	16	182	--	--	180	147	--
	23	186	200	236	181	149	137
	30	179	195	230	179	148	135
MAY	7	175	187	227	177	147	136
	14	171	187	227	173	144	140
	21	168	185	225	170	142	136
	28	170	181	227	170	143	131
JUN	4	171	180	221	169	140	129
	10	174	180	220	167	142	138
	18	172	180	214	167	138	128
	25	167	180	204	161	136	125
JUL	2	168	175	205	161	140	130
	9	172	177	216	173	142	131
	16	172	178	--	169	142	143
	23	173	177	210	168	138	144
	30	169	180	206	166	137	142
AUG	6	171	180	199	163	137	142

-- Not Available.
1/ In Store Export Elevator.

SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71-1981/82
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	WHEAT			CORN	SORGHUM
	U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring 14%	U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Canadian Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	U.S. No. 2 Yellow Sorghum
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55
1979/80					
June	192.00	192.60	N/A	139.65	134.50
July	202.20	204.20	N/A	152.35	153.45
August	194.50	199.75	N/A	136.90	144.90
September	198.65	205.45	N/A	137.95	142.05
October	205.00	209.45	213.35 3/	143.95	145.55
November	204.25	211.50	214.75 3/	141.75	147.40
December	205.40	212.05	N/A	139.15	149.30
January	206.10	199.70	N/A	129.65	149.20
February	204.85	200.15	N/A	132.15	146.70
March	195.75	197.00	N/A	132.75	146.63
April	188.20	N/A	N/A	133.55	146.15
May	198.65	N/A	N/A	138.45	148.70
1980/81					
June	196.95	197.85	N/A	139.00	150.10
July	212.45	202.70	N/A	152.75	162.10
August	212.00	208.85	N/A	166.65	176.90
September	211.70	213.80	N/A	164.30	176.45
October	215.95	223.65	N/A	161.70	174.95
November	226.30	232.85	N/A	174.60	185.05
December	235.00	235.15	N/A	172.35	188.55
January	244.95	233.40	N/A	180.55	191.00
February	240.20	225.00	N/A	167.20	180.90
March	208.95	212.25	N/A	165.40	171.95
April	210.30	211.45	N/A	165.60	165.60
May	206.90	205.95	N/A	159.90	158.95
1981/82					
June	197.15	202.55	N/A	155.05	153.85
July	193.95	204.46	240.35	154.10	158.00
August 4	191.50	199.50	238.00	151.50	160.00
August 11	189.00	202.00	236.00	148.00	158.00

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30 day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.
3/ Canadian No. 2 CWRS - 12.5 percent protein.

FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

1) Includes wheat flour and products.
2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Thailand.
3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.
5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1977 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and southern United States are actually included in "1977/78" accounting period which begins July 1, 1977.
6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization, i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes: See footnote 8.
10) Corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and rye, excluding products.
11) Corn, barley, oats, rye, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation and Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-28-81, July 14, 1981. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-8-81, August 12, 1981, "1981 USSR Crop Outlook" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-29-81, August 13, 1981, and "USSR Grain Situation and Outlook" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-30-81, August 14, 1981.

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Approved by the World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board • USDA

FG-32-81
September 11, 1981

1981 Soviet Grain Crop Estimate Reduced 1/

Further reduction in estimated spring grain yields and a slightly lower projected grain area have lowered the 1981 Soviet grain crop estimate to 180 million tons. 2/ This compares with August's 185 million tons and is well below the 1981 Soviet plan of 236 million. (See FG-29-81.) Wheat production is now estimated at 93 million tons, down 2 million from last month. The coarse grain estimate of 77 million tons--the lowest since 1975--contrasts with 80 million in August. The estimate for miscellaneous grains and pulses is 10 million tons, unchanged from last month. Indications continue to point toward the smallest grain area since 1972. The current area estimate for this year's crop has been reduced to 123 million hectares, compared with last month's 124 million. The 1-million-hectare reduction was made in coarse grains area, now estimated at 54 million hectares. Estimated wheat area remains unchanged at 61 million hectares, and the miscellaneous grains and pulses at 8 million.

Weather and Crop Conditions

Weather conditions that prevailed over much of both European USSR and the New Lands in late July persisted in August. Hot, dry weather--even sukhovey conditions in some localities--generally characterized the weather. In the European part of the country, with the exception of Belorussia, regions farthest west received normal or near normal rainfall while the Central region and Volga Vyatsk benefited from average precipitation. Near the end of August, most of the Ukraine experienced wet weather which could delay corn maturation. Temperatures in eastern European USSR grain areas generally exceeded average levels in August by as much as 4° C. in some parts.

1/ This is the first part of a two-part release on the current USSR grain situation.
2/ September estimates for previous years vary by an average of 11 percent from the final figure.

The only substantial rain in the New Lands in August fell in the western part, while the remainder of the region continued to experience hot, dry weather. However, the rain that did fall, just east of the Urals in the general area of Orenburg and the southeastern part of Bashkir, was too late to benefit the crop. Conditions in the grain areas of east central Kazakhstan and Western Siberia remained dry with soil moisture levels only near 50 percent of normal.

Some of the northern and western parts of Kazakhstan enjoyed very favorable conditions from early spring until late July, and prospects were good for bumper crops of spring wheat and barley. However, the arrival of hot, dry weather as the heads were filling caused yield prospects to deteriorate by as much as 25-30 percent. This weather pattern throughout most of the New Lands caused the grain to ripen almost simultaneously and has contributed to the rapid pace at which the harvest has progressed.

So far in the 1981 harvesting season, the Soviet press has reported very little to indicate of a good crop. Although an anonymous source in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture stated that the 1981 crop would likely exceed last year's 189 million tons, there is little to substantiate this claim. Of all the major Soviet grain-growing areas, only in Krasnodar Kray, and especially in Stavropol Kray--both located in the North Caucausus--have noteworthy harvests been reported. Similarly, information concerning grain procurements (deliveries by the farms to the State) has been scarce in the Soviet press.

Outlook for Winter and Spring Grains

The 1981 winter grain crop outlook remains virtually unchanged from last month's 65 million ton estimate. The spring grain output, therefore, has been decreased by 5 million tons, and is estimated at 115 million--the smallest since 1975. It is now generally felt that the impact of the persistent hot dry weather in the New Lands was greater than estimated in August. Spring wheat was affected and spring barley and oats also suffered.

Harvest Progress

This year's grain harvest has benefited from the same weather that caused production to suffer. The onset of warm, dry conditions accelerated grain maturation and caused much of the spring crop to ripen almost simultaneously. Consequently, the harvest of small grains and pulses progressed at very rapid rate as indicated by the following official Soviet data as of Aug. 31:

USSR: Harvest Progress as of August 31

YEAR	AREA CUT	AREA THRESHED	AREA IN WINDROWS
	(Million Hectares)		
1971	82.7	70.6	12.2
1972	77.3	69.9	7.4
1973	89.3	74.6	14.7
1974	87.9	75.6	12.3
1975	84.6	78.8	5.8
1976	83.2	66.8	16.4
1977	93.5	82.5	11.0
1978	85.7	71.5	14.0
1979	82.2	68.8	13.2
1980	76.4	64.0	12.4
1981	96.9	88.2	8.7

As of Sept. 7, an area of 105.9 million hectares of small grains and pulses was reportedly cut for harvesting. This was 88 percent of the Soviet plan, implying an area of 120.3 million hectares of small grains and pulses are to be harvested for the 1981 crop. This figure, which has fluctuated fractionally around 120 million hectares throughout the season, suggests a total grain area estimate, including corn, of 123 million.

Preparations For 1982 Grain Crop

Preliminary plans call for a total winter crop area of 40 million hectares, of which 35 million will be earmarked for grain. Both figures are approximately 3 million below comparable plans in recent years. As of Sept. 7, the Soviets reported 19.9 million hectares of winter grains had been seeded for the 1982 crop. Good rains in most parts of the northern European USSR in late August and early September will benefit the plantings. The southern regions still tend, however, to be dry.

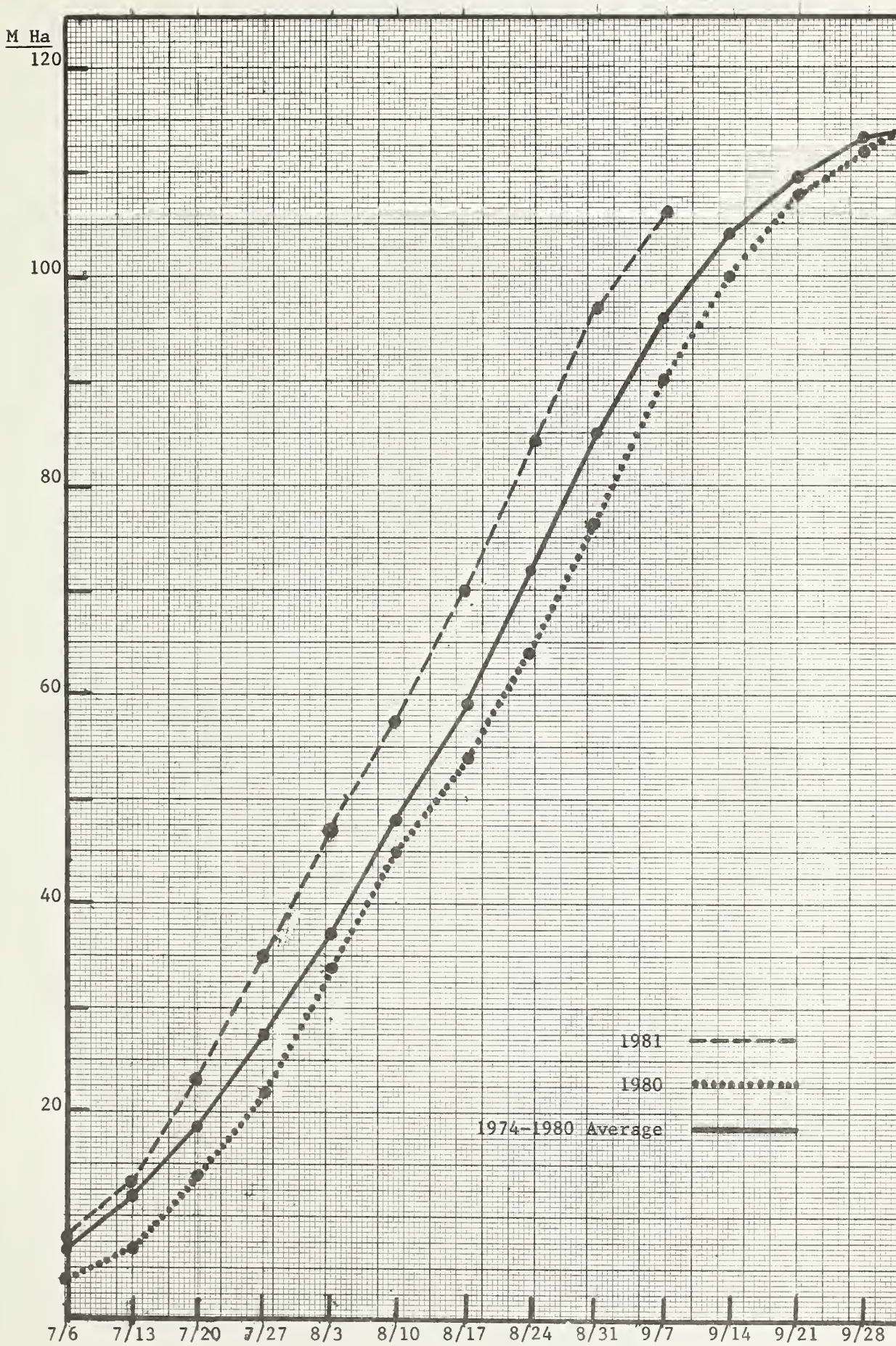
Fall plowing is progressing well and, as of Sept. 7, had been completed on 31.4 million hectares, 12 million more than on the same date a year ago.

USSR Area, Yield, and Production
of Grain, 1972-1980
1981 (Forecast)

Grain	Area Harvested (Million Hectares)	Yield (Metric Tons Per Hectare)	Production 1/ (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat			
1972	58.5	1.47	86.0
1973	63.1	1.74	109.8
1974	59.7	1.41	83.9
1975	62.0	1.07	66.1
1976	59.5	1.63	96.9
1977	62.0	1.49	92.2
1978	62.9	1.92	120.9
1979	57.7	1.56	90.2
1980 3/	61.5	1.60	98.1
1981 (Forecast)	61.0	1.52	93.0
Coarse Grains 2/			
1972	53.5	1.35	72.5
1973	55.2	1.83	101.0
1974	59.4	1.68	99.7
1975	60.6	1.13	65.8
1976	61.0	1.89	115.0
1977	60.6	1.53	92.6
1978	58.0	1.82	105.4
1979	61.2	1.33	81.2
1980 3/	57.9	1.39	80.7
1981 (Forecast)	54.0	1.43	77.0
Total Grain 4/			
1972	120.2	1.40	168.2
1973	126.7	1.76	222.5
1974	127.2	1.54	195.7
1975	127.9	1.10	140.1
1976	127.7	1.75	223.8
1977	130.3	1.50	195.6
1978	128.5	1.85	237.4
1979	126.4	1.42	179.2
1980 3/	126.6	1.49	189.2
1981 (Forecast)	123.0	1.46	180.0

1/ "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
2/ Includes rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum, and millet.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, pulses, rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains.

SOVIET HARVESTING PROGRESS FOR SMALL GRAINS AND PULSES



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FG-33-81
September 14, 1981

Current USSR Grain Situation and Outlook

The forecast of total Soviet grain imports for the July-June 1981/82 season remains at 40 million tons, despite a 5 million ton reduction in the 1981 crop estimate. The projected level of feed useage and stock change have both been reduced slighty.

Crop Estimate Reduced Again 1/

Evidence continues to mount that the hot, dry weather during the late spring and summer had a greater effect on potential crop outturn than earlier thought. Based on reports from the USSR, the estimate of area has been reduced fractionally to 123.0 million hectares, the smallest since 1972. Yield estimates for many grains have also been scaled back. The current estimate for a 1981 grain crop of 180 million tons, is more than 50 million short of the plan, and marks the third poor crop outturn in a row.

Current Trade Situation

Over the past month, Soviet purchases in the world marketplace have been generally concentrated in the United States. Since the Soviets resumed purchases of U.S. grain in late July 1981, it has bought over 6.5 million tons, of which over 40 percent has been wheat (see table). Of this, over 5 million is for delivery during the sixth year of the US-USSR long term agreement (starting Oct. 1, 1981).

1/ A review of the USSR crop conditions was released September 11, 1981 (FG-32-81).

Late August saw the first shipment of U.S. grains to the Soviets since last spring. By Sept. 3, the Soviets had lifted around 170,000 tons of the 1.55 million purchased for delivery prior to Sept. 30, 1981.

With the recent surge in purchases from the United States and smaller purchases from a number of other suppliers, it now appears that the Soviets have already managed to purchase from 15 to 20 million tons from all origins for delivery during July-June 1981/82. If these purchases are combined with grain that is available to the Soviets under either long term agreements or other contractual arrangements for the July-June 1981/82 period, the Soviets appear to have access to well over two-thirds of their projected 1981/82 import requirements of 40 million tons. Recent indications suggest that the Soviets may be emphasizing wheat in their purchases to date. Consequently, slight adjustments have been made in the estimated mix between wheat and coarse grain imports for the 1981/82 year. Wheat imports, including flour are now projected at 17 million tons, up 1 million from the earlier estimate, coarse grain down 1 million to 22 million, and rice and miscellaneous grains continues at 1 million.

Soviet liftings of grain from reporting origins during the month of July continued quite heavy, with the level topping 3 million tons for the fourth consecutive month. Argentina continued to be the prime supplier, as its shipments again exceeded 2 million tons (see table). Preliminary data for the month of August suggest Soviet imports will continue in excess of 3 million tons, with Argentine shipments again exceeding 2 million. This should largely conclude shipments of Argentine grain to the USSR from their 1981 crops with total grain shipments having reached 13-14 million tons. Reports have indicated Argentina may still have one or two million tons of coarse grain for sale, but recent weeks have seen no reported sales. Additional Argentine grain sales to the Soviets may have to wait for the harvest of the 1982 wheat crop in November-December and the advent of the corn and sorghum crops in March-April.

Canada was the only other shipper of note to the USSR in July. Shipments of wheat and barley against the new Canadian-USSR grain sales agreement were expected to start in August. Some difficulties in meeting the projected shipping schedule may be encountered following the late August strike by grain handlers in Thunder Bay. Grain stocks in transfer elevators along the St. Lawrence Seaway and Atlantic ports and movement out of West Coast ports could permit Canada to maintain the shipping schedule of grains to the USSR if the strike is not prolonged.

With the crop prospects continuing to decline and grain stocks thought to be at minimal levels, the Soviets are expected to maximize grain and grain product imports this season. However, the final level of Soviet trade will depend on a number of factors including:

1. Their willingness to continue to emphasize imports of agricultural products, possibly at the expense of other goods.

2. A repeat of the 1980/81 mild winter which likely helped the Soviets maintain a larger than usual import flow during the normally slow winter months.

3. The overall level of purchases from the United States, which probably offers some efficiencies in purchasing and shipment of grain.

4. The availability of grains from the major Southern Hemisphere suppliers for the second half of the 1981/82 marketing year.

The Secretary of Agriculture recently announced that delegations from the United States and Soviet Union will meet in Moscow on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1981 to discuss the current grain situation in their respective countries and possibilities for additional trade in U.S. wheat and corn beyond the 8 million tons provided for in the agreement for shipment during the period Oct. 1, 1981-Sept. 30, 1982.

Domestic Use Likely to Decline

The estimate of 1981/82 grain utilization has been reduced slightly to reflect the smaller crop estimate and reduced availability. The allowance for dockage and waste has been cut fractionally to 18 million tons, reflecting the decreased production estimate. The estimate of grain available for feed has been reduced to 122 million tons, somewhat above last year's reduced level but still below the level that prevailed in the two preceding years.

On August 1, inventories in the state and collective farm sector for cattle (including cows) and poultry continued at record levels, while swine herds equalled the previous high. Numbers of sheep and goats continued at the recent depressed level. With supplies of grain available for feed only slightly above last year's level, the Soviets may have to forego some growth in the livestock sector. However, at this time, there is little evidence of any adjustments in livestock numbers. Normally, seasonally heavy slaughtering would not start until September or October. Consequently, it may be a month or two until adjustments are apparent in Soviet livestock numbers. A number of factors could explain the absence of any apparent adjustments to date:

1. Adherence to seasonal slaughtering patterns.

2. The good early forage crop may have permitted the Soviets to reduce grain in some livestock rations, thus extending grain supplies.

3. The early start and rapid progress for the 1981 harvest may have provided some relief to what otherwise would have been a tightening grain situation.

4. The third consecutive year of poor crops in the Soviet Union may have prompted more efficient utilization of available grain for feed which, along with increased use of high protein feed supplements may have resulted in a lower proportion of grain in total feed requirements.

Prepared by USDA Interagency Task Force on USSR Grain Situation. The following USDA agencies participate as members of the USSR Task Force: Foreign Agricultural Service; Economic Research Service; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; and the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

USSR: Total Grain, Wheat, and Coarse Grains: Supply/Utilization 1972/73-1981/82

Year	Production	Trade (July/June) Imports	Trade (July/June) Exports	Availability 1/ July/June	Total 1/	Seed	Industrial	Food	Dockage/ Waste	Feed	Stock Change 2/ July/June
				(Million Metric Tons)							
				Total Grains 3/							
1972/73	168	22.8	1.8	189	187	26	3	45	15	98	+2
1973/74	223	11.3	6.1	228	214	27	3	45	33	105	+14
1974/75	196	5.7	5.3	196	206	28	3	45	23	107	-10
1975/76	140	26.1	0.7	166	180	28	3	45	14	89	-14
1976/77	224	11.0	3.3	232	221	29	3	45	31	112	+11
1977/78	196	18.9	2.3	213	228	28	4	45	29	122	-16
1978/79	237	15.6	2.8	250	231	28	4	46	28	125	+19
1979/80	179	31.0	0.8	209	225	28	4	46	22	126	-16
1980/81 4/	189	34.5	.5	223	225	27	4	47	28	119	-2
Projected 1981/82	180	40.0	1.0	219	219	28	4	47	18	122	0
				Wheat							
1972/73	86	15.6	1.3	100	98	14	1	35	8	41	+2
1973/74	110	4.5	5.0	109	96	14	1	34	16	30	+13
1974/75	84	2.5	4.0	82	93	14	1	34	10	34	-11
1975/76	66	10.1	0.5	76	87	15	1	35	7	30	-11
1976/77	97	4.6	1.0	100	92	15	1	35	14	28	+8
1977/78	92	6.6	1.0	98	108	15	1	35	14	44	-10
1978/79	121	5.1	1.5	125	107	14	1	35	14	43	+18
1979/80	90	12.0	0.5	102	116	15	1	35	11	54	-14
1980/81 4/	98	16.0	.5	114	116	15	1	36	15	49	-2
Projected 1981/82	93	17.0	.8	109	109	15	1	36	9	48	0
				Coarse Grains							
1972/73	72	6.9	0.4	79	79	11	2	7	7	53	0
1973/74	101	6.4	0.9	106	105	11	2	7	15	70	+1
1974/75	100	2.7	1.0	101	100	11	2	7	12	68	+1
1975/76	66	15.6	--	81	84	12	2	7	7	56	-3
1976/77	115	5.7	2.0	119	116	12	3	7	16	78	+3
1977/78	93	11.7	1.0	103	109	11	3	7	14	74	-5
1978/79	105	10.0	1.0	114	113	12	3	7	13	79	+1
1979/80	81	18.4	--	100	102	12	3	7	10	70	-2
1980/81 4/	81	18.0	0	99	99	11	3	7	12	66	0
Projected 1981/82	77	22.0	--	99	99	12	3	7	8	69	0

1/ Availability excludes beginning stocks. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Minus indicates withdrawal from stocks.
3/ Total grain production, trade, and utilization figures include pulses, paddy rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains in addition to wheat and coarse grains.
4/ Preliminary for trade, availability, utilization, and stock change.

September 11, 1981
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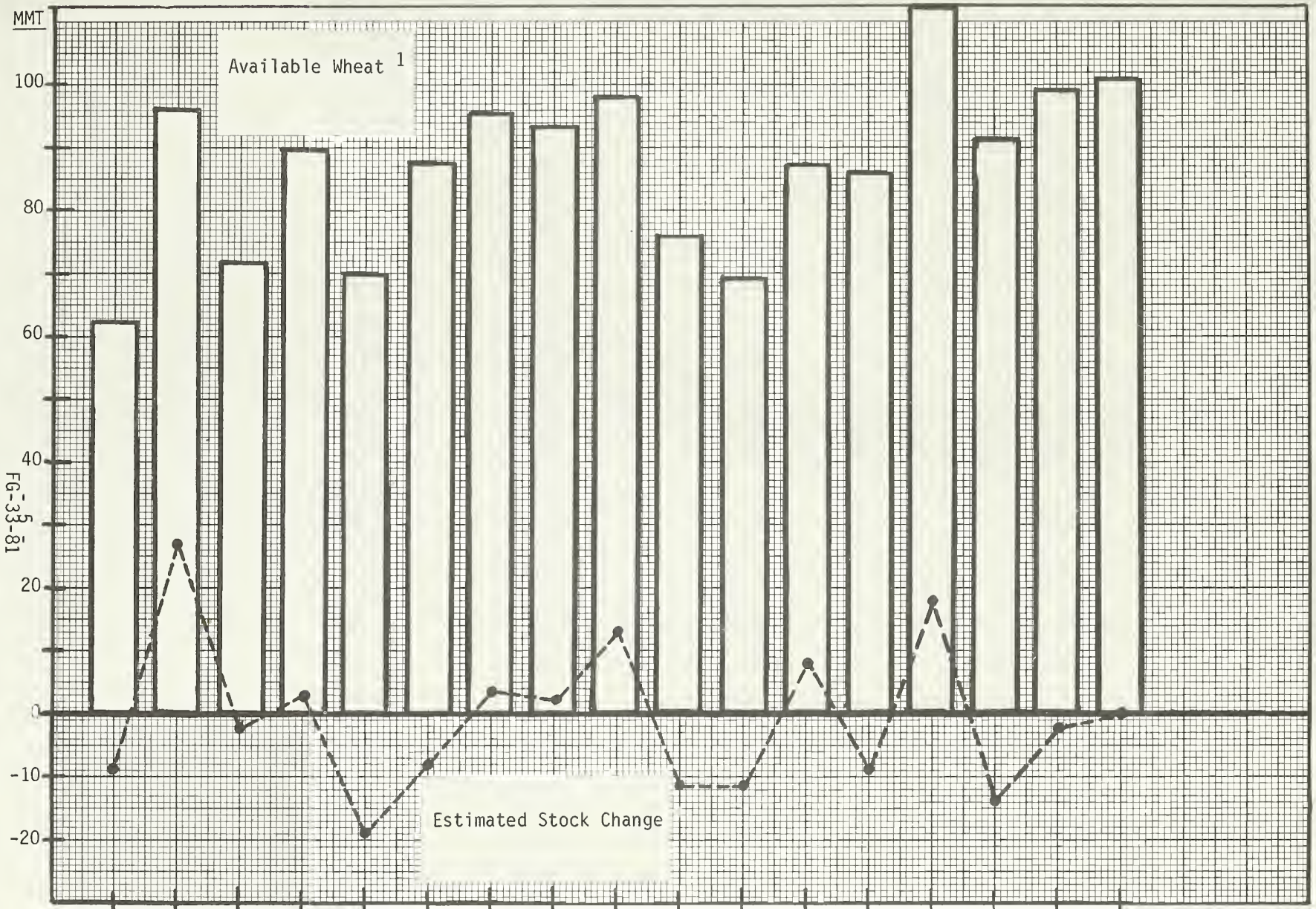
USSR Wheat Supplies 1965/66 - 1981/82



FG-33-81

USSR Total Grain Imports 1/
By Country of Origin by Months
In 1,000 Metric Tons

	U.S.	Canada	Australia	EC	Argentina	Sub Total	Total 2/
July 1979	2,424	117	85	0	327	2,593	
August	2,599	336	229	0	301	3,465	
September	1,806	438	145	0	149	2,538	
July-Sept	6,829	891	459	0	777	8,956	9,000
October	1,690	805	262	0	57	2,814	
November	1,562	222	349	0	27	2,160	
December	2,125	48	171	0	129	2,473	
Oct-Dec	5,377	1,075	782	0	213	7,447	7,500
January 1980	661	53	414	46	200	1,374	
February	667	23	278	299	806	2,083	
March	1,081	51	410	287	941	2,770	
Jan-Mar	2,419	127	1,102	632	1,947	6,227	7,000
April	549	329	751	149	1,031	2,809	
May	0	447	485	70	689	1,691	
June	0	515	450	98	456	1,519	
April-June	549	1,291	1,686	317	2,176	6,019	6,900
July-June	15,174	3,381	4,029	902	5,113	28,649	30,400
July 1980	0	637	199	116	599	1,551	
August	0	741	200	33	589	1,563	
September	0	937	249	101	633	1,920	
July-Sept	0	2,315	648	250	1,821	5,034	5,900
October	837	998	174	46	609	2,664	
November	1,697	482	234	50	277	2,740	
December	1,333	543	391	19	0	2,286	
Oct-Dec	3,867	2,023	799	115	886	7,690	8,800
January 1981	1,846	133	452	125	658	3,214	
February	1,082	114	294	100 3/	1,003	2,593	
March	777	107	210 3/	230 3/	993	2,317	
Jan-Mar	3,705	354	956	455	2,654	8,124	9,100
April	428	375	164 3/	220 3/	1,642	2,829	
May	--	997	150 3/	110 3/	2,136	3,393	
June	--	744 3/	100 3/	60 3/	2,058	2,962	
April-June	428	2,116 3/	414 3/	390 3/	5,836	9,184	10,200
July-June	8,000	6,808 3/	2,817 3/	1,210 3/	11,197	30,032	**34,000**
July 1981	--	587 3/	150 3/	N/A	2,381	3,118	

1/ Based on reported exports for countries enumerated and estimates for other countries to the USSR; excludes rice, buckwheat, millet, and other miscellaneous grains and pulses.
2/ Partially estimated including tentative estimates for countries not enumerated, or for countries from which data is not available.
3/ Preliminary
N/A Not Available
9/14/81
#0386G

Recent USSR Purchases of U.S. Grain 1/
(1,000 metric tons)

Delivery Period	Wheat	Corn	Total
October 1980/September 1981 2/	650	900	1,550
October 1981/September 1982 3/	2,250	2,850	5,100
Total	2,900	3,750	6,650

1/ Purchases made from late July 1981 through September 12, 1981.
2/ Fifth year of Long Term Agreement (LTA). Earlier sales totaled 8.0 million tons--3 million wheat and 5 million corn.
3/ Sixth year of LTA.

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FG-34-81
September 15, 1981

World Grain Situation/Outlook

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TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 AUG. 13	1981/82 SEPT 15
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	50.4	46.5	55.4	53.7	62.7	63.9
WEST EUROPE	12.3	15.7	16.7	23.6	20.6	20.2
USSR	2.0	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8
OTHERS	8.6	8.1	5.7	6.6	5.6	5.2
TOTAL NON-US	73.3	72.9	78.3	84.4	89.7	90.1
U.S 3)	83.7	89.2	108.8	114.4	120.8	122.2
WORLD TOTAL	157.0	162.1	187.1	198.9	210.5	212.3
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	30.4	29.6	29.9	27.1	31.1	30.7
USSR	18.4	15.1	30.5	34.0	39.0	39.0
JAPAN	22.7	23.6	24.5	24.7	24.8	24.7
EAST EUROPE	13.3	14.9	17.5	16.4	15.5	16.2
CHINA, MAINL.	8.7	11.1	10.9	14.6	14.5	15.0
OTHERS	63.5	67.8	73.8	82.1	85.6	86.7
WORLD TOTAL	157.0	162.1	187.1	198.9	210.5	212.3
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	93.1	104.1	92.1	104.1	114.9	115.6
WEST EUROPE	135.4	152.6	146.7	159.0	151.0	148.8
USSR 6)	184.7	226.2	171.3	178.8	175.0	170.0
EAST EUROPE	93.9	96.4	91.0	96.2	96.1	94.6
CHINA, MAINL.	111.7	133.1	145.7	136.7	138.0	138.0
OTHERS	205.0	217.6	218.5	227.8	232.5	231.6
TOTAL NON-US	823.8	929.9	865.4	902.5	907.6	898.6
U.S.	261.4	270.5	296.8	263.2	310.9	316.6
WORLD TOTAL	1085.2	1200.4	1162.2	1165.7	1218.5	1215.2
UTILIZATION 4) 7						
WEST EUROPE	157.6	162.2	162.9	163.0	164.1	163.4
USSR 6)	215.1	219.7	217.4	214.3	212.0	208.2
CHINA, MAINL.	120.4	144.2	156.6	151.2	152.5	153.0
OTHERS	435.8	471.2	465.5	486.3	493.5	491.6
TOTAL NON-US	928.9	997.3	1002.4	1014.8	1022.0	1016.2
U.S.	161.7	180.0	182.7	170.6	180.5	180.4
WORLD TOTAL	1090.6	1177.3	1185.1	1185.4	1202.5	1196.6
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	94.7	119.9	91.3	88.9	94.2	93.5
USSR: STKS CHG	-14.0	19.0	-16.0	-2.0	1.2	0.0
US	73.5	71.6	77.3	59.9	69.1	73.9
WORLD TOTAL 9)	168.2	191.5	168.6	148.8	163.3	167.4

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

The 1981/82 World Grain Outlook

The outlook for world grain trade indicates continued strong worldwide demand for grain imports despite record production. With most of the increased output concentrated in the exporting countries (especially the United States), lower world grain prices compared with a year ago, and strong import demand from centrally planned and developing countries, world grain trade is now forecast to reach 225 million tons-- 23 million more than during 1980/81 and 2 million above the August forecast. Compared with a month ago, the forecast for world wheat trade increased while forecasts for coarse grain and rice trade remained essentially unchanged. Larger production in the exporting countries, especially the United States, has also resulted in an upward adjustment in the estimate of ending stocks to 191 million tons.

Further downward revisions in 1981 crop forecasts this month for East Europe and West Europe contributed to this added strength in trade. Soviet crop prospects also continued to deteriorate. Another increase in the forecast of U.S. corn output partially offset these reduced crop expectations elsewhere. World grain production, including milled rice, during 1981/82 is now estimated at 1,490 million tons, 2 million lower than the August forecast but still 4 percent higher than last year. Expected world wheat output declined, while the coarse grain and rice forecasts increased, compared with a month ago.

WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY(INCLUDING MILLED RICE)
(Million Metric Tons)

	Average				Forecast 1981/82	
Item	1972/73 74/75	1975/76 77/78	1979/80	1980/81	Aug	Sept
Beg. Stocks	157	154	219	191	170	172
Production	1,213	1,311	1,415	1,432	1,492	1,490
Total Supply	1,370	1,465	1,634	1,624	1,662	1,662
Utilization	1,230	1,291	1,443	1,452	1,476	1,470
Ending Stocks	140	174	191	172	186	191
Stocks/Util. %	(11)	(13)	(13)	(12)	(13)	(13)
Trade	137	159	200	212	223	225

Major Developments Over The Past Month

--Hot, dry weather continued through August in many regions of the USSR, reducing estimated total grain outturn by 5 million tons to 180 million .

--Cool weather in late spring and an extended dry period this summer greatly reduced wheat and barley yields in Great Britain and France. This, combined with modest estimated crop reductions in other EC countries, led to a reduction in forecast 1981 EC grain production and a lowering of the 1981/82 wheat export forecast.

--As a result of the decline in estimated East European wheat and coarse grain output, grain imports are now expected to reach about 16 million tons while exports may fall to their lowest level in 10 years.

--Dry weather conditions over much of India has signaled a possible early withdrawal of the monsoon. Any consequent damage to Indian foodgrain crops increases the likelihood of additional Indian wheat purchases beyond the 1.6 million tons already bought.

--Recent Soviet grain purchases have indicated a stronger preference for wheat than had been expected earlier.

--Canadian grain handlers at Thunder Bay walked off their jobs in early September, following a breakdown in negotiations over a new contract. A tentative settlement has been reached and the grain handlers are anticipated to be back on their jobs by September 18. Australian grain handlers also returned to work after a 2 week strike; final settlement is still dependent upon a ruling by an arbitration commission.

--The USDA announced the intention to have a wheat acreage reduction program affecting the 1982 U.S. crop. Producer participation in the program will be voluntary.

--The first regular consultations under the US-China Grain Agreement were held September 2-3 in Washington. Because of ample grain supplies in the United States, the Chinese were advised that they need not give prior notice (as stipulated in the agreement) for this year if their grain purchases top 9 million tons. China has already purchased over 6.6 million tons of U.S. wheat and over 200,000 tons of corn for calendar 1981 delivery.

--Generally favorable weather conditions have resulted in a 1 million ton increase in the Chinese early rice crop forecast, while recent typhoons have adversely affected crops in South Korea and Japan.

--The U.S. wheat export forecast has been increased over one million tons to a record 49.7 million owing to expected increased imports by China and the USSR, as well as reduced EC export prospects.

Key Elements In The Outlook

--U.S.-Soviet regular grain consultations have been scheduled in Moscow for September 30 and October 1 to discuss grain sales under the sixth year of the extended Bilateral. The Soviets are expected to maximize grain imports this year in order to offset their third consecutive poor harvest and low stocks. The final level and mix of Soviet grain imports from the United States and other suppliers remains a key element in the U.S. and world grain trade outlook.

--Southern Hemisphere coarse grain production remains a significant unknown in the 1981/82 outlook as the growing season approaches in that part of the world. Eventual output will have major implications for U.S. and world trade.

--The size of India's foodgrain crops this year and India's decision whether or not to rebuild its depleted wheat reserves may have a signifcant impact on world wheat trade.

--The EC's export subsidization policy will remain a key element in the world wheat situation.

WHEAT

Total world wheat output in 1981/82 is now forecast at 451 million tons, almost 5 million less than the August estimate, but still 12 million above 1980/81 levels. Wheat prospects continue to be highly favorable in Canada and Australia although some concern has developed in Argentina over prolonged dryness in certain regions. The U.S. wheat crop, now virtually harvested, is still estimated at an all time record of almost 75 million tons.

In the EC, the crop outturn is considerably below previous expectations. Harvesting has almost been completed in Western Europe and it is evident that cool weather in late spring in the EC countries and extended dry weather in late summer has significantly reduced anticipated yields. EC wheat production is estimated at 2.4 million tons lower than last month. The largest adjustments in wheat production were in Great Britian and France, together accounting for almost 1.8 million tons of the decline. Total EC output is estimated at 52.1 million tons, almost 3 million below the record 1980/81 crop, but still the second largest crop on record.

Current EC wheat export projections for 1981/82 have been lowered by 500,000 tons, to 14 million. Final export levels will be determined by policy decisions concerning the degree of export subsidization. Poor weather, prevalent last month in the USSR and Eastern Europe, continued through August and has further lowered wheat production estimates for those areas.

The world wheat trade estimate has increased again this month, a new record of almost 102 million tons is expected. Forecasts for Soviet and Chinese wheat imports have increased, compared with a month ago. The large build-up in world wheat stocks, forecast earlier this summer, is continuing to shrink. Currently stocks are expected to increase by 5 million tons.

Major Importers

Soviet 1981 wheat production is currently estimated at 93 million tons, a 2 million ton decline from the August estimate. The Soviets are expected to import record levels of grain this year and recent Soviet purchases of wheat have been heavier than previously anticipated. Subsequently, total Soviet wheat imports are now expected to reach 17 million tons, 1 million higher than last month's estimate with total grain imports remaining at an estimated 40 million. Since the Soviets resumed purchases of U.S. grain last July 1981, they have purchased more than 6.5 million tons, over 40 percent of which has been wheat. Total fifth agreement year wheat sales are now at 3.65 million tons, with sixth year wheat sales currently totaling 2.35 million. The final levels of Soviet wheat imports will depend upon the size and quality of the 1981 Soviet wheat crop, the outcome of the upcoming U.S.-USSR grain consultations, and the size of the Southern Hemisphere wheat and coarse grain crops.

Prospects For Major Competitors

Wheat production and export prospects continue to be favorable for the major exporters. Weather conditions have been generally favorable in Canada and with harvesting almost complete on a record area, an approximate 24 million ton wheat outturn is still expected. Larger wheat export availabilities combined with an agressive export promotion policy will likely result in a second consecutive record level of Canadian wheat exports. Despite the fact that the grain handlers at Thunder Bay walked off their jobs in early September, the strike is not expected to have had any signifcant impact on overall Canadian export levels. In anticipation of possible labor disruptions, the Canadians increased stock levels at their St. Lawrence and Atlantic ports, and were expected to be able to maintain a normal export pace for a total of 2-3 weeks. A tentative settlement was reached with the union on September 13 and the grain handlers are expected to accept the contract and return to work by the 18th.

The outlook for the 1981/82 Australian wheat crop remains very positive. Heavy widespread rains replenished subsoil moisture, and a wheat crop of at least 16 million tons is expected. Australian wheat exports are forecast to reach 12.5 million tons. The Australian grain handlers strike also is not expected to have had any appreciable impact on overall Australian export levels. The Australian grain handlers returned to work August 25 after a two week strike. Final settlement is pending an arbitration commission decision, expected in the next few weeks.

Argentine wheat output for 1981/82 is also expected to be substantially above 1980/81 levels. Area sown to wheat is expected to be 10 percent above last year's level. However, there has been some concern recently about wheat outturn prospects given the relatively lengthy period of dryness in some regions in Argentina.

U.S Trade Prospects

With an increase in the expected level of world import demand to 102 million tons and some decrease in the European Communities and Eastern Europe's exports, the U.S. export estimate was raised 1.4 million tons to around 50

million tons. This is almost 20 percent above last year's record level of exports.

In line with the higher U.S. export estimate and the general seasonal trend, actual exports and sales have been increasing since the beginning of the current U.S. marketing year. Wheat exports rose from approximately 800,000 tons per week during June to approximately 1 million tons per week in August. Sales have similarily risen from approximately 1 million tons per week in June to approximately 1.4 million in August.

Key determinants in the ultimate level of U.S. wheat exports will be level of world import demand, particularily the level of wheat imports by the USSR and India, and the level of exports by the major competing countries.

COARSE GRAINS

Total world coarse grain production is currently projected at about 764 million tons, 1 million above the August forecast and over 37 million larger than the mediocre 1980/81 outturn. A further increase in forecast U.S. coarse grain production, caused by higher corn and sorghum yield estimates, was chiefly responsible for the increase in expected 1981/82 world coarse grain output compared with a month ago. Generally favorable weather pushed the U.S. coarse grain crop forecast nearly 6 million tons above the August expectations. Only partially offsetting this increase was an additional reduction of 3 million tons in the drought-damaged Soviet crop and a 1.2 million ton decline in the East European forecast due to a late season drought affecting corn in the southern countries of that region.

However, world coarse grain utilization is expected to be up largely as a result of an increase in U.S. utilization. Prospects exist for another substantial record in world coarse grain trade. The September forecast for global coarse grain trade remains essentially unchanged from a month ago at 110 million tons, 5 million tons above the 1980/81 level. With a further increase forecast in production, projected 1981/82 stocks could increase to near their 1979/80 level, almost entirely due to larger U.S. holdings.

Major Importers

As the 1981/82 Soviet grain purchasing patterns become more evident, it now appears that more wheat may be included than previously anticipated in the USSR mix between coarse grain and wheat imports. Projected Soviet coarse grain imports now total 22 million tons compared with 23 million projected a month ago. Soviet purchases of U.S. corn for both 1980/81 and 1981/82 marketing years increased substantially over the past month, with purchases of 900,000 million tons for shipment prior to October 1, 1981 and 2.85 million tons for shipment after October 1.

Reduced corn crop prospects in the southern countries of East Europe (Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria) are expected to result in reduced exports and higher coarse grain imports. In Latin America, the forecast for Venezuelean coarse grain imports rose by 650,000 tons, owing to sharply reduced crop expectations in that country. The Brazilian coarse grain import forecast was lowered from a month ago reflecting the potential for a bumper crop on expanded acreage, some slowing in the growth rate of coarse grain use, and a lack of purchases to date.

Prospects For Major Exporters

The outlook for the Canadian coarse grain crop remains essentially unchanged from last month. Production is expected to reach almost 26 million tons. With the timely settlement of the grain handlers strike, Canadian coarse grain exports are expected to reach well over 5 million tons--almost a million higher than last season.

Argentine and Australian coarse grain crops and trade remain highly uncertain with the bulk of the Southern Hempishere coarse grain crop yet to planted. Total Argentine exports and exports to the USSR continue to move at record levels. July marked the third consecutive month of record Argentine grain and oilseed exports.

U.S. Trade Prospects

With little change in estimated world import demand or total exports by competing countries, the U.S. export estimate of 72.5 million tons remains unchanged from the previous month. Actual shipments have remained at generally depressed levels during the last 3 months. During August however, corn sales increased approximately 50 percent over July sales, largely as a result of additional sales to the USSR.

The level of USSR coarse grain imports, the size of Argentina's corn and sorghum crops next spring and purchasing decisions by developed countries--where feed demand is currently sluggish--remain the key determinants of the level of U.S. coarse grain exports in 1981/82.

1981/82 Rice Outlook

Projected 1981/82 world rice production (rough basis) at 409 million tons, was increased by more than 2 million tons from last month's estimate. Weather conditions over much of the main producing areas continued favorable, though typhoons likely caused some crop damage in Japan and Korea. The impact of the most recent typhoon on crops in those countries has not yet been fully assessed, consequently no adjustments were made in production estimates. A possible early withdrawal of the monsoon from India has raised fears of a reduced harvest in that country. In China, excellent weather in the Yangtze Valley more than offset the effects of flooding and insect infestation in other areas, consequently the production forecast has been increased 1 million tons to 142 million.

Excellent conditions prevailed over the rice producing areas of the United States, and a record crop of 8.1 million tons is expected. In spite of the record crop and declining prices, U.S. exports are now forecast to drop to 2.75 million tons (milled basis), as large supplies in most importing countries will reduce demand.

1980/81 Rice Situation

Estimated world rice production (rough basis) in 1980/81 remains unchanged at 396 million tons. Rice trade in calendar 1981 is expected to decline slightly to 13.2 million tons, owing to a 400,000 ton decline in expected Indonesian imports and minor adjustments elsewhere.

WORLO: WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 AUG. 13	1981/82 SEPT 15
EXPORTS						
CANAOA	15.9	13.5	15.0	16.7	17.0	17.0
AUSTRALIA	11.1	6.7	14.9	10.6	12.0	12.5
ARGENTINA	2.6	3.3	4.7	3.9	5.0	5.0
SUB-TOTAL	29.5	23.5	34.7	31.2	34.0	34.5
EC-10	5.2	8.8	10.4	14.6	14.5	14.0
USSR	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8
OTHERS	5.6	6.0	3.6	5.5	3.2	2.9
TOTAL NON-US	41.4	39.7	49.2	51.9	52.5	52.2
U.S. 3)	31.5	32.3	37.2	41.9	48.3	49.7
WORLO TOTAL	73.0	72.0	86.4	93.8	100.8	101.9
IMPORTS						
EC-10	5.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
USSR	6.6	5.1	12.1	16.0	16.0	17.0
JAPAN	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7
EAST EUROPE	5.0	4.4	6.0	5.4	6.1	6.2
CHINA, MAINL.	8.6	8.0	8.9	13.8	13.5	14.0
OTHERS	41.5	44.0	49.2	48.3	55.0	54.4
WORLO TOTAL	73.0	72.0	86.4	93.8	100.8	101.9
PROOUCTION 6)						
CANAOA	19.9	21.1	17.2	19.1	24.0	24.0
AUSTRALIA	9.4	18.1	16.2	10.8	16.0	16.0
ARGENTINA	5.7	8.1	8.1	7.8	9.2	9.2
EC-10	40.2	50.3	48.8	54.8	54.5	52.1
USSR 7)	92.2	120.8	90.2	98.1	95.0	93.0
EAST EUROPE	34.6	35.9	27.6	34.5	31.3	31.0
CHINA, MAINL.	41.0	54.0	62.7	54.2	56.0	56.0
INOIA	29.0	31.7	35.5	31.6	34.0	34.0
OTHERS	56.9	58.2	57.9	63.6	60.6	60.6
TOTAL NON-US	328.8	398.3	364.3	374.4	380.5	375.9
U.S.	55.7	48.3	58.1	64.5	74.8	74.8
WORLO TOTAL	384.4	446.6	422.3	438.9	455.3	450.7
UTILIZATION 8)						
U.S.	23.4	22.8	21.3	21.0	25.4	24.0
USSR 7)	106.8	106.5	115.8	115.6	109.0	109.2
CHINA, MAINL.	49.6	62.0	71.6	68.0	69.5	70.0
OTHERS	218.7	238.7	235.2	238.8	244.6	242.4
WORLO TOTAL	398.5	430.0	443.9	443.4	448.5	445.6
ENOING STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL						
FOREIGN 9)	51.9	75.6	54.7	47.8	52.4	51.6
USSR: STKS CHG	-9.0	18.0	-14.0	-2.0	1.2	0.0
U.S.	32.1	25.1	24.5	27.0	28.1	28.2
WORLD TOTAL 9)	84.0	100.8	79.2	74.7	80.5	79.8

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPAREO OR ESTIMATEO ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS,OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, ANO RELATEO INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD: COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 AUG. 13	1981/82 SEPT 15
EXPORTS 10)						
CANADA	3.7	3.9	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.4
AUSTRALIA	2.0	2.6	4.1	2.2	2.5	2.7
ARGENTINA	11.0	11.5	6.6	9.9	13.3	13.8
S. AFRICA	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.9	4.9
THAILAND	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4
SUB-TOTAL	20.8	23.1	20.7	22.5	28.7	29.4
WEST EUROPE	6.0	6.2	5.5	7.0	5.1	5.2
USSR	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	4.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.4
TOTAL NON-US	31.9	33.2	29.1	32.6	37.2	38.0
U.S. 3)	52.1	56.9	71.6	72.5	72.5	72.5
WORLD TOTAL	84.0	90.1	100.7	105.1	109.7	110.5
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	23.4	22.9	23.2	20.9	24.6	24.2
USSR	11.7	9.9	18.4	18.0	23.0	22.0
JAPAN	17.0	17.9	18.9	18.9	19.1	19.0
EAST EUROPE	8.3	10.5	11.4	11.0	9.4	10.0
CHINA, MAINL.	0.1	3.1	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.0
OTHERS	23.6	25.8	26.7	35.5	32.6	34.3
WORLD TOTAL	84.0	90.1	100.7	105.1	109.7	110.5
PRODUCTION 5) 11						
CANADA	22.3	20.3	18.6	21.6	25.9	25.9
AUSTRALIA	4.3	7.1	6.2	5.0	5.8	6.5
ARGENTINA	18.3	17.2	10.6	21.2	18.0	18.0
S. AFRICA	11.0	8.8	11.7	15.1	12.2	12.2
THAILAND	2.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8
WEST EUROPE	87.6	94.0	91.0	94.7	89.8	89.9
USSR 6)	92.6	105.3	81.1	80.7	80.0	77.0
CHINA, MAINL.	70.7	79.1	83.0	82.5	82.0	82.0
EAST EUROPE	59.3	60.5	63.3	61.7	64.8	63.6
OTHERS	126.7	135.9	132.0	142.1	144.7	143.8
TOTAL NON-US	495.0	531.6	501.1	528.1	527.0	522.7
U.S.	205.7	222.1	238.7	198.7	236.2	241.8
WORLD TOTAL	700.7	753.8	739.9	726.8	763.2	764.5
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	138.3	157.2	161.4	149.6	155.1	156.4
USSR 6)	108.3	113.2	101.5	98.7	103.0	99.0
CHINA, MAINL.	70.8	82.2	85.0	83.3	83.0	83.0
OTHERS	374.7	394.6	393.2	410.5	412.9	412.6
WORLD TOTAL	692.1	747.3	741.2	742.0	754.1	751.0
END STOCKS 8) 11						
TOTAL						
FOREIGN 9)	42.8	44.2	36.6	41.1	41.8	41.9
(USSR: STKS CHG)	-5.0	1.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	41.5	46.4	52.7	32.9	41.0	45.7
WORLD TOTAL 9)	84.2	90.7	89.3	74.1	82.8	87.6

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 3 AND 5 THROUGH 11 ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD RICE SUMMARY
TRADE, PRODUCTION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982 AS OF AUG. 13	CAL YR 1982 AS OF SEPT 15
EXPORTS 2)					
AUSTRALIA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
BURMA	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
ITALY	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
PAKISTAN	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0
CHINA, MAINL.	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9
THAILAND	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0
ALL OTHERS	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2
TOTAL NON-US	9.5	9.5	10.2	9.9	9.9
U.S.	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7
WORLD TOTAL	11.8	12.5	13.2	12.7	12.7
IMPORTS 2)					
BANGLADESH	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
EC-10	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
HONG KONG	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
INDONESIA	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.5	1.5
IRAN	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
KOREA REP OF	0.4	0.8	2.1	1.0	0.8
MALAYSIA, WEST	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
SAUDI ARABIA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
SINGAPORE	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
SRI LANKA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
ALL OTHERS	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.4
WORLD TOTAL	11.8	12.5	13.2	12.7	12.7
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	--------1981/82	
PRODUCTION 3)					
BANGLADESH	19.3	19.1	21.5	20.3	20.3
BURMA	10.5	9.8	12.7	12.5	12.5
INDIA	80.7	63.3	81.1	82.6	82.6
INDONESIA	25.8	24.7	29.8	29.8	30.9
JAPAN	15.7	14.9	12.2	13.5	13.5
KOREA REP OF	7.6	7.9	5.5	7.4	7.4
PAKISTAN	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8
CHINA, MAINL.	137.0	143.7	139.3	141.0	142.0
VIETNAM	9.9	10.7	10.0	11.0	11.0
THAILAND	17.5	15.7	18.5	18.0	18.0
SUB-TOTAL	328.9	314.7	335.2	340.8	342.9
EC-10	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
BRAZIL	7.6	9.6	9.1	10.0	10.0
ALL OTHERS	40.6	42.8	43.3	45.7	45.7
TOTAL NON-US	379.1	369.1	389.6	398.4	400.6
U.S.	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.0	8.1
WORLD TOTAL	385.2	375.1	396.2	406.4	408.7
ENDING STOCKS 4)					
TOTL FOREIGN	26.7	22.0	22.1	20.8	21.8
U.S.	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	1.7
WORLD TOTAL	27.8	22.9	22.7	22.4	23.4

1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE AND STOCKS ARE LISTED AS MILLED.
2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS BURMA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 1981/82

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 AUG. 13	1981/82 SEPT 15
	1000 METRIC TONS					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	31538	32311	37198	41936	48300	49700
CANADA	15860	13459	15000	16700	17000	17000
ARGENTINA	2600	3300	4750	3900	5000	5000
AUSTRALIA	11081	6700	14950	10620	12000	12500
EC-10	5243	8765	10433	14600	14500	14000
O.W.EUROPE	1064	709	716	1988	1067	1067
EAST EUROPE	2285	2208	985	2455	1085	785
USSR	1000	1500	500	500	800	800
TURKEY	1256	1896	440	500	400	400
INDIA	536	643	819	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	162	140	130	15	24	24
SUB-TOTAL	72625	71631	85921	93214	100176	101276
OTHER COUNTRIES	341	384	493	580	595	604
WORLD TRADE	72966	72015	86414	93794	100771	101880
IMPORTS						
EC-10	5489	4638	4552	4492	4450	4500
O.W.EUROPE	1559	2096	2095	1705	1977	2047
EAST EUROPE	4951	4405	6039	5365	6100	6250
JAPAN	5764	5744	5599	5840	5700	5700
CHINA, MAINL.	8600	8047	8865	13800	13500	14000
USSR	6649	5142	12125	16000	16000	17000
EGYPT	4330	4800	5200	5600	6100	6100
ALGERIA	1591	1700	1800	1800	2070	2070
MOROCCO	1768	1422	1613	1929	2450	2450
NIGERIA	1020	1300	1350	1400	1500	1500
TUNISIA	761	603	852	600	500	500
LIBYA	550	500	525	600	650	650
SUDAN	164	293	306	275	300	300
MEXICO	625	1055	1005	1300	900	900
BRAZIL	3099	3700	4036	4300	5100	5100
CHILE	761	900	865	1000	1250	1250
PERU	772	724	825	813	897	897
VENEZUELA	805	800	860	860	900	860
ECUADOR	256	268	287	304	315	315
BOLIVIA	260	325	199	230	275	275
CUBA	1060	1000	1000	1030	1020	1020
COLOMBIA	524	408	649	296	400	400
ISRAEL	436	578	533	491	440	440
JORDAN	287	308	355	280	280	300
LEBANON	237	305	366	390	390	390
SAUDI ARABIA	620	725	1000	1100	1200	1200
SYRIA	664	434	521	511	550	300
YEMAN, AR	350	400	425	430	450	450
IRAN	1500	1000	1250	1700	1800	1800
IRAQ	1304	1138	2300	1600	1900	1600
MALAYSIA	504	454	454	422	445	425
VIETNAM	1000	850	1200	1000	1000	1000
BANGLADESH	1679	1123	1954	948	1200	1200
INDONESIA	1127	1225	1325	1500	1600	1600
PAKISTAN	1005	2002	591	300	500	250
TURKEY	6	0	0	0	500	500
INDIA	313	16	2	50	4000	4000
SRI LANKA	639	635	753	650	550	550
REP. OF KOREA	1806	1600	1829	2000	2300	2300
PHILIPPINES	760	717	834	874	820	820
CHINA, TAIWAN	626	636	742	610	660	650
NORTH KOREA	500	500	500	500	500	500
SINGAPORE	342	268	407	410	410	410
SUB-TOTAL	67063	64784	77988	85305	93349	94769
OTHER COUNTRIES	4058	4378	4544	5078	5202	5202
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1845	2853	3882	3411	1720	1909
WORLD TRADE	72966	72015	86414	93794	100771	101880

NOTE: LISTED COUNTRIES ARE THOSE FORECAST TO TRADE A MINIMUM OF 200,000 METRIC TONS DURING THE 1978/79(JUL/JUN) YEAR.

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 1981/82

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 AUG. 13	1981/82 SEPT 15
	1000 METRIC TONS					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	52116	56910	71632	72500	72500	72500
CANADA	3690	3851	4848	4600	5450	5450
AUSTRALIA	1961	2603	4115	2228	2538	2733
ARGENTINA	11012	11470	6574	9876	13350	13850
S. AFRICA	2855	2903	2857	3641	4900	4900
EAST EUROPE	1770	1033	1874	1820	1520	1070
THAILAND	1321	2252	2339	2150	2430	2430
EC-10	5483	5267	4935	5761	4503	4613
O.W.EUROPE	524	944	602	1223	562	562
USSR	1000	1020	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	81732	88253	99776	103799	107753	108108
OTHER COUNTRIES	2280	1813	917	1271	1965	2352
WORLD TRADE	84012	90066	100693	105070	109718	110460
IMPORTS						
EC-10	15130	14518	13392	12076	12500	11900
O.W.EUROPE	9132	8355	9858	8830	12140	12280
USSR	11713	9921	18400	18000	23000	22000
JAPAN	16954	17871	18888	18863	19100	19045
E. EUROPE	8335	10465	11449	10989	9385	9955
CHINA, MAINL.	59	3099	2032	772	1000	1000
EGYPT	655	724	686	1200	1400	1400
ALGERIA	343	462	431	555	560	560
MOROCCO	124	91	116	300	550	550
TUNISIA	164	212	190	230	235	235
CANADA	462	700	1017	1454	710	710
MEXICO	2337	2950	5034	7835	5670	5670
BRAZIL	208	1591	1743	2100	1590	1000
CHILE	144	222	397	355	370	370
COLOMBIA	192	142	359	277	400	400
PERU	242	220	185	525	455	455
VENEZUELA	826	1097	1266	1212	1150	1800
JAMAICA	198	158	172	180	210	210
CUBA	365	440	440	475	475	475
ISRAEL	1103	1015	1269	1022	1054	1054
LEBANON	286	219	333	315	340	340
IRAN	900	1200	900	1200	1300	1300
IRAQ	249	186	425	350	425	425
SAUDI ARABIA	189	396	585	685	790	790
SYRIA	45	150	489	310	250	210
MALAYSIA	422	577	565	548	585	630
REP. OF KOREA	2041	2648	2513	2561	2850	2883
CHINA, TAIWAN	2807	3734	3307	3550	3750	3750
SINGAPORE	488	519	543	540	540	540
SUB-TOTAL	76113	83882	96989	97309	102784	101937
OTHER COUNTRIES	1278	2407	3513	4497	3917	3909
UNACCOUNTED 1)	6621	3777	191	3264	3017	4614
WORLD TRADE	84012	90066	100693	105070	109718	110460

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

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SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1978 TO 1982
IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS

LINE NAME	CAL YR 1978	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL 1982 AUG. 13	CAL 1982 SEPT 15
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1000 METRIC TONS - - - - - - - -					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	2264	2267	2977	3000	2850	2750
GUYANA	106	85	82	90	90	90
URUGUAY	100	115	165	140	150	150
ARGENTINA	118	95	117	100	100	100
EGYPT	150	95	178	125	100	100
EC-10	670	737	794	737	732	732
INDIA	143	375	425	700	600	600
PAKISTAN	703	1366	968	1250	1000	1000
NEPAL	85	100	10	75	100	100
BURMA	375	590	675	850	950	950
THAILAND	1573	2696	2700	3200	3000	3000
CHINA, MAINL.	1373	1095	1000	600	900	900
PHILIPPINES	49	127	231	150	300	200
N. KOREA	425	300	300	200	300	300
CHINA, TAIWAN	238	409	261	225	300	300
JAPAN	75	564	653	950	400	400
AUSTRALIA	337	400	321	375	400	400
SUB-TOTAL	8784	11416	11857	12767	12272	12072
OTHER COUNTRIES	628	384	599	468	459	609
WORLD TRADE	9412	11800	12456	13235	12731	12681
IMPORTS						
CANADA	89	90	95	98	100	100
MEXICO	15	34	128	80	125	125
S. AFRICA	105	137	126	130	140	140
MALAGASY	136	175	166	170	175	175
IVORY COAST	142	218	236	265	275	275
MAURITIUS	86	75	68	75	86	86
NIGERIA	564	241	387	600	600	600
SENEGAL	228	259	266	400	350	350
S. KOREA	0	355	757	2150	1000	800
INDONESIA	1824	1934	2040	950	1500	1500
MALAYSIA	415	233	173	240	250	175
LAOS	95	60	80	75	90	90
SOC REP VIET NAM	150	350	250	150	150	150
SRI LANKA	161	212	225	190	175	175
HONG KONG	345	341	357	360	360	360
SINGAPORE	150	175	186	190	220	220
BANGLADESH	18	602	191	75	75	75
YEMEN,SANA	72	105	110	112	120	120
SAUDI ARABIA	404	496	475	500	500	500
U. A. EMIRATES	145	175	350	225	250	250
IRAN	320	371	500	500	500	500
IRAQ	290	300	379	375	375	375
KUWAIT	85	90	100	100	110	110
USSR	414	631	694	900	650	900
PORTUGAL	45	75	20	100	100	100
EC-10	1040	957	866	906	932	942
BRAZIL	57	745	100	170	150	150
PERU	0	150	251	125	150	150
CUBA	171	200	200	200	200	200
SUB-TOTAL	7566	9786	9776	10411	9708	9693
OTHER COUNTRIES	1407	1940	2007	2306	2132	2124
UNACCOUNTED 3)	439	74	673	518	891	864
WORLD TRADE	9412	11800	12456	13235	12731	12681

NOTE: LISTED COUNTRIES ARE FORECAST TO TRADE A MINIMUM OF 100,000 METRIC TONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1979.

3) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICES OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS FAS, USDA.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: GRAINS S&D
YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PROD.	MKT/YR IMPORTS	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	1) MKT/YR EXPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	1) DOMESTIC FOR FEED	UTILIZATION TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
TOTAL GRAINS 2)										
1970/71	28.5	3.21	91.4	36.5	26.7	14.2	6.7	68.5	113.6	11.8
1971/72	28.5	3.65	104.1	34.1	22.4	19.6	8.3	69.4	117.3	13.1
1972/73	28.6	3.73	106.7	35.5	23.7	22.8	10.1	73.0	120.5	12.0
1973/74	28.2	3.87	109.0	40.0	23.4	25.5	10.5	73.5	121.3	14.2
1974/75	28.2	3.98	112.1	35.6	25.3	23.4	10.8	72.1	120.6	17.9
1975/76	27.9	3.62	101.1	38.6	21.9	26.9	13.0	69.5	117.9	12.8
1976/77	27.8	3.42	95.0	42.2	28.7	20.4	9.1	69.0	117.1	12.5
1977/78	26.3	3.99	104.7	37.4	20.6	25.7	10.5	70.1	116.9	11.7
1978/79	28.3	4.25	120.3	35.0	19.2	28.5	14.0	72.6	122.4	16.3
1979/80	28.3	4.17	118.0	33.4	17.9	30.9	15.4	72.0	122.1	14.5
1980/81 3)	28.3	4.39	124.6	30.8	16.6	34.0	20.4	71.3	121.2	14.8
1981/82 4)	28.0	4.32	120.9	30.1	16.4	30.7	18.6	71.2	121.0	14.0
WHEAT										
1970/71	11.9	3.08	36.6	12.2	9.5	5.7	3.4	12.6	42.6	5.7
1971/72	12.1	3.47	42.0	11.2	6.8	8.8	4.2	12.1	42.9	7.2
1972/73	12.0	3.61	43.3	12.0	7.0	11.9	6.0	14.6	44.7	5.9
1973/74	11.7	3.69	43.2	12.1	5.3	11.7	5.2	11.8	41.9	7.6
1974/75	12.1	3.94	47.7	9.9	9.6	12.3	6.9	12.3	42.9	10.0
1975/76	11.4	3.53	40.2	12.0	5.4	14.5	8.6	9.4	40.0	7.7
1976/77	12.1	3.43	41.5	9.6	4.4	10.9	5.1	10.0	40.5	7.4
1977/78	10.1	3.82	38.4	12.5	5.5	12.4	5.0	10.6	39.5	6.1
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	11.9	42.7	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.08	48.8	10.8	4.6	17.7	10.4	12.1	43.1	8.0
1980/81 3)	12.6	4.36	54.8	10.3	4.5	20.6	14.6	12.8	43.6	9.0
1981/82 4)	12.6	4.14	52.1	10.5	4.5	19.4	14.0	13.1	44.0	8.2
COARSE GRAINS										
1970/71	16.6	3.30	54.8	24.3	17.2	8.5	3.3	55.9	71.0	6.1
1971/72	16.4	3.79	62.1	22.9	15.6	10.8	4.1	57.3	74.4	5.9
1972/73	16.6	3.82	63.4	23.5	16.7	10.9	4.1	58.4	75.8	6.1
1973/74	16.5	3.99	65.8	27.9	18.1	13.8	5.3	61.7	79.4	6.6
1974/75	16.1	4.00	64.4	25.7	15.7	11.1	3.9	59.8	77.7	7.9
1975/76	16.5	3.69	60.9	26.6	16.5	12.4	4.4	60.1	77.9	5.1
1976/77	15.7	3.41	53.5	32.6	24.3	9.5	4.0	59.0	76.6	5.1
1977/78	16.2	4.09	66.3	24.9	15.1	13.3	5.5	59.5	77.4	5.6
1978/79	16.3	4.29	70.1	24.3	14.5	13.2	5.3	60.7	79.7	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.25	69.1	22.5	13.4	13.3	4.9	59.9	79.0	6.5
1980/81 3)	15.8	4.43	69.8	20.5	12.1	13.4	5.8	58.5	77.6	5.8
1981/82 4)	15.3	4.48	68.7	19.6	11.9	11.3	4.6	58.1	77.0	5.8

1) EXCLUDES INTRA EC-10 TRADE.
2) WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS;
(TRADE EXCLUDES PRODUCTS OTHER THAN WHEAT FLOUR; FLOUR CONVERTED TO GRAIN EQUIVALENT)
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER

FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS,
RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WESTERN EUROPE: GRAINS S&D
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PROD.	MKT/YR IMPORTS	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	1) MKT/YR EXPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	1) DOMESTIC FOR FEED	UTILIZATION TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
TOTAL GRAINS 2)										
1970/71	41.4	2.78	115.0	42.9	35.3	15.4	7.9	87.7	143.0	15.6
1971/72	41.5	3.20	132.8	40.1	28.4	21.2	9.7	90.3	148.1	18.4
1972/73	41.4	3.21	132.9	42.4	30.1	24.7	11.9	94.4	152.3	16.7
1973/74	41.5	3.25	134.8	48.5	33.2	26.2	11.3	96.0	154.4	19.4
1974/75	41.4	3.43	141.8	44.5	32.7	25.2	12.7	96.4	156.3	24.1
1975/76	40.6	3.20	130.0	46.5	31.2	28.3	14.5	93.4	153.1	21.9
1976/77	40.8	3.03	123.8	51.5	41.4	22.1	10.9	94.2	154.0	21.2
1977/78	39.7	3.41	135.1	48.1	32.4	27.5	12.3	95.6	156.2	20.8
1978/79	41.1	3.71	152.6	45.4	29.6	30.1	15.7	100.9	162.2	25.2
1979/80	40.9	3.59	146.7	45.3	29.9	32.4	16.7	101.6	162.9	21.9
1980/81 3)	41.0	3.87	159.0	41.3	27.1	37.2	23.6	101.7	163.0	22.0
1981/82 4)	40.4	3.68	148.8	44.4	30.7	32.3	20.2	102.1	163.4	19.5
WHEAT										
1970/71	17.1	2.56	43.8	13.8	11.1	6.1	3.8	14.3	51.7	7.8
1971/72	17.1	3.00	51.3	12.4	8.0	9.2	4.5	13.9	51.6	10.1
1972/73	16.8	3.05	51.3	13.1	8.1	12.8	6.8	16.1	53.2	8.6
1973/74	16.7	3.04	50.8	13.2	6.4	12.3	5.8	12.6	49.4	10.9
1974/75	16.7	3.40	56.7	11.1	6.0	13.5	8.2	13.4	51.5	13.6
1975/76	15.4	3.15	48.5	12.9	6.4	15.4	9.5	10.1	48.1	11.3
1976/77	16.4	3.08	50.7	10.9	5.6	12.0	6.3	11.1	49.2	11.7
1977/78	14.8	3.21	47.7	14.1	7.1	13.7	6.3	11.6	49.6	10.2
1978/79	15.9	3.69	58.5	12.7	6.7	16.0	9.5	13.0	51.3	12.9
1979/80	15.6	3.58	55.7	12.9	6.6	18.5	11.1	13.3	51.8	11.3
1980/81 3)	16.4	3.92	64.2	12.0	6.2	22.6	16.6	14.2	52.5	12.5
1981/82 4)	16.2	3.64	58.9	12.6	6.5	20.5	15.1	14.1	52.5	10.9
COARSE GRAINS										
1970/71	24.3	2.93	71.2	29.1	24.2	9.3	4.1	73.4	91.3	7.8
1971/72	24.4	3.34	81.5	27.7	20.4	12.0	5.2	76.4	96.5	8.3
1972/73	24.6	3.32	81.6	29.3	22.0	11.9	5.1	78.3	99.1	8.1
1973/74	24.8	3.39	84.1	35.3	26.8	14.0	5.5	83.4	105.0	8.5
1974/75	24.7	3.45	85.1	33.4	26.7	11.7	4.5	83.0	104.8	10.5
1975/76	25.2	3.23	81.5	33.7	24.8	12.9	5.0	83.3	105.0	10.6
1976/77	24.4	3.00	73.1	40.7	35.7	10.1	4.6	83.1	104.8	9.5
1977/78	24.8	3.52	87.5	34.1	25.4	13.8	6.0	84.0	106.6	10.6
1978/79	25.3	3.72	94.0	32.7	22.9	14.1	6.2	87.9	110.9	12.3
1979/80	25.3	3.59	91.0	32.4	23.2	13.9	5.5	88.2	111.1	10.6
1980/81 3)	24.6	3.84	94.7	29.3	20.9	14.6	7.0	87.5	110.5	9.5
1981/82 4)	24.2	3.71	89.9	31.9	24.2	11.9	5.2	88.0	110.8	8.6

1) EXCLUDES INTRA EC10 TRADE.
2) WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS;
(TRADE EXCLUDES PRODUCTS OTHER THAN WHEAT FLOUR; FLOUR CONVERTED TO GRAIN EQUIVALENT)
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER

FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS,
RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAINS S&D
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	TOTAL USAGE 1)	STOCKS CHANGE 2)
TOTAL GRAINS								
1970/71	29.4	2.27	66.7	10.3	2.4	7.9	77.6	-3.0
1971/72	30.2	2.72	82.1	10.1	1.5	8.6	91.0	-0.3
1972/73	30.4	2.87	87.4	9.7	2.4	7.3	92.5	2.2
1973/74	29.5	2.96	87.3	9.1	4.6	4.5	92.8	-0.9
1974/75	29.4	3.11	91.3	10.5	3.0	7.5	97.9	0.9
1975/76	29.5	2.98	87.9	13.5	4.3	9.2	99.0	-1.9
1976/77	29.6	3.18	94.1	15.2	3.5	11.7	103.8	2.0
1977/78	29.5	3.17	93.8	13.6	3.8	9.8	103.8	-0.2
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	14.9	3.2	11.6	108.5	-0.6
1979/80	29.0	3.13	91.0	17.5	2.9	14.6	104.7	0.9
1980/81 3)	29.0	3.31	96.2	16.4	4.3	12.1	110.5	-2.2
1981/82 4)	28.8	3.28	94.6	16.2	1.9	14.3	108.7	0.2
WHEAT								
1970/71	10.3	2.23	23.0	6.7	0.9	5.8	29.8	-1.0
1971/72	10.7	2.83	30.3	5.2	0.8	4.4	34.6	0.1
1972/73	10.8	2.84	30.7	4.6	0.9	3.7	33.5	0.9
1973/74	10.3	3.07	31.6	5.3	1.9	3.4	34.6	0.4
1974/75	10.6	3.22	34.1	4.0	1.7	2.3	34.8	1.6
1975/76	9.9	2.88	28.5	5.7	1.4	4.3	34.1	-1.3
1976/77	10.3	3.37	34.7	6.3	2.1	4.1	38.0	0.8
1977/78	10.1	3.41	34.5	5.0	2.1	2.9	37.4	-0.0
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	38.7	-0.6
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.0	1.0	5.1	32.3	0.3
1980/81 3)	9.7	3.55	34.5	5.4	2.5	2.9	38.1	-0.7
1981/82 4)	9.2	3.36	31.0	6.2	0.8	5.5	36.3	0.1
COARSE GRAINS								
1970/71	19.1	2.29	43.7	3.6	1.5	2.1	47.8	-2.0
1971/72	19.5	2.66	51.8	4.9	0.7	4.2	56.4	-0.4
1972/73	19.6	2.89	56.7	5.1	1.5	3.6	59.0	1.3
1973/74	19.2	2.90	55.7	3.8	2.7	1.1	58.2	-1.3
1974/75	18.8	3.04	57.2	6.5	1.3	5.2	63.1	-0.7
1975/76	19.6	3.03	59.4	7.8	2.9	5.0	65.0	-0.6
1976/77	19.3	3.08	59.5	9.0	1.3	7.6	65.8	1.3
1977/78	19.4	3.05	59.2	8.7	1.7	7.0	66.4	-0.2
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.5	1.0	9.4	69.9	0.0
1979/80	19.8	3.20	63.3	11.4	1.9	9.6	72.4	0.5
1980/81 3)	19.3	3.20	61.7	11.0	1.8	9.2	72.3	-1.4
1981/82 4)	19.6	3.24	63.6	10.0	1.1	8.9	72.4	0.1

1) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
2) INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES/COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

USSR & MAINLAND CHINA: GRAIN S&D
WHEAT & COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1974/75-1981/82

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	TOTAL USAGE 1)	STOCKS CHANGE 2)
	MLN HA		MT/HA	MILLION METRIC TONS				
USSR (JULY/JUNE)								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1974/75	119.0	1.55	184.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	193.0	-8.0
1975/76	120.1	1.10	132.0	25.6	0.5	25.1	171.2	-14.0
1976/77	120.3	1.76	211.9	10.3	3.0	7.3	208.2	11.0
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	217.4	-16.0
1980/81 4)	118.8	1.51	178.8	34.0	0.5	33.5	214.3	-2.0
1981/82 5)	115.0	1.48	170.0	39.0	0.8	38.2	208.2	0.0
WHEAT								
1974/75	60.0	1.40	84.0	3.0	4.0	-1.0	93.0	-10.0
1975/76	62.0	1.07	66.2	10.1	0.5	9.6	86.8	-11.0
1976/77	59.5	1.63	96.9	4.6	1.0	3.6	92.5	8.0
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.9	1.92	120.8	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	115.8	-14.0
1980/81 4)	61.3	1.60	98.1	16.0	0.5	15.5	115.6	-2.0
1981/82 5)	61.0	1.52	93.0	17.0	0.8	16.2	109.2	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 6)								
1974/75	59.0	1.69	100.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	100.0	2.0
1975/76	58.1	1.13	65.8	15.5	0.0	15.5	84.4	-3.0
1976/77	60.9	1.89	115.0	5.7	2.0	3.7	115.7	3.0
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	101.5	-2.0
1980/81 4)	57.5	1.40	80.7	18.0	0.0	18.0	98.7	0.0
1981/82 5)	54.0	1.43	77.0	22.0	0.0	22.0	99.0	0.0
MAINLAND CHINA (JULY/JUNE)								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1974/75	67.0	1.55	104.0	6.2	0.0	6.2	111.0	-0.8
1975/76	68.3	1.61	109.9	2.2	0.1	2.1	112.0	0.0
1976/77	62.4	1.94	121.0	3.2	0.0	3.1	124.1	0.0
1977/78	61.9	1.80	111.7	8.7	0.0	8.7	120.4	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	133.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	144.2	0.0
1979/80	62.5	2.33	145.7	10.9	0.0	10.9	156.6	0.0
1980/81 4)	61.6	2.22	136.7	14.6	0.0	14.6	151.2	0.0
1981/82 5)	60.1	2.30	138.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	153.0	0.0
WHEAT								
1974/75	27.0	1.41	38.0	5.7	0.0	5.7	44.0	-0.3
1975/76	27.7	1.48	41.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	43.2	0.0
1976/77	28.4	1.78	50.5	3.2	0.0	3.2	53.7	0.0
1977/78	28.0	1.46	41.0	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.6	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.85	54.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	62.0	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.13	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	-0.0
1980/81 4)	28.9	1.87	54.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	68.0	-0.0
1981/82 5)	27.6	2.03	56.0	14.0	0.0	14.0	70.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 6)								
1974/75	40.0	1.65	66.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	67.0	-0.5
1975/76	40.6	1.70	68.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1	68.8	0.0
1976/77	34.0	2.07	70.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	70.5	0.0
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	70.8	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	82.2	-0.0
1979/80	33.1	2.51	83.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	85.0	0.0
1980/81 4)	32.7	2.52	82.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	83.3	0.0
1981/82 5)	32.5	2.52	82.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	83.0	0.0

1) FEED USE DATA IS UNAVAILABLE FOR MAINLAND CHINA
2) FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. , THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR CHINA, WHERE NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3) OFFICIAL SOVIET SOURCES HAVE REPORTED TOTAL GRAIN PRODUCTION FOR 1979 AT 179 MILLION TONS, WHICH INCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES, AND RICE, ESTIMATED AT 9 MILLION TONS FOR 1979.
4) PRELIMINARY
5) PROJECTION
6) COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES, AND RICE.
SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULT OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WHEAT: SUPPLY/DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. & MAJOR COMPETITORS
1970/71-1981/82

LINE NAME	AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	EXPORTS 1) JULY-JUNE	EXPORTS 1) MRKT YEAR	END STOCKS 2) MRKT YEAR
	MLN. HA.	MT/HA	- - - - - - - - - - - -	MILLION METRIC TONS			- - - - - - -
CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)							
1970/71	5.1	1.76	9.0	4.7	11.5	11.8	20.0
1971/72.....	7.9	1.82	14.4	4.8	13.7	13.7	15.9
1972/73.....	8.6	1.69	14.5	4.8	15.6	15.7	9.9
1973/74.....	9.6	1.69	16.2	4.6	11.7	11.4	10.1
1974/75.....	8.9	1.49	13.3	4.6	11.2	10.7	8.0
1975/76.....	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	12.3	8.2
1976/77.....	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4	13.3
1977/78.....	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	16.0	12.1
1978/79.....	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
1979/80.....	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81 3).....	11.1	1.72	19.1	5.5	16.7	16.0	8.3
1981/82 4).....	12.2	1.97	24.0	5.4	17.0	17.0	9.9
AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71.....	6.5	1.22	7.9	2.6	9.5	9.1	3.7
1971/72.....	7.1	1.21	8.6	2.9	8.7	7.8	1.6
1972/73.....	7.6	0.87	6.6	3.3	5.6	4.3	0.6
1973/74.....	8.9	1.35	12.0	3.5	5.4	7.0	2.0
1974/75.....	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	8.6	1.7
1975/76.....	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	8.7	2.7
1976/77.....	9.0	1.30	11.7	2.8	8.5	9.5	2.1
1977/78.....	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.2	11.1	8.4	0.8
1978/79.....	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.6	6.7	11.7	4.6
1979/80.....	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.3	14.9	13.2	4.4
1980/81 3).....	11.2	0.97	10.8	3.3	10.6	10.5	1.3
1981/82 4).....	11.9	1.34	16.0	2.9	12.5	13.0	1.4
ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71.....	3.7	1.32	4.9	4.1	1.6	1.0	0.7
1971/72.....	4.3	1.33	5.7	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.4
1972/73	5.0	1.38	6.9	4.3	3.4	3.2	0.3
1973/74.....	4.0	1.65	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
1974/75.....	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.7
1975/76.....	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.7
1976/77.....	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	5.9	1.6
1977/78.....	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.2
1978/79.....	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	1.1
1979/80.....	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.7	4.8	0.4
1980/81 3).....	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.4
1981/82 4).....	5.5	1.66	9.2	4.0	5.0	5.2	0.4
TOTAL ABOVE THREE COUNTRIES							
1970/71.....	15.3	1.42	21.8	11.4	22.6	21.9	24.4
1971/72.....	19.3	1.49	28.7	12.1	23.7	23.1	17.9
1972/73.....	21.2	1.32	28.0	12.4	24.6	23.2	10.8
1973/74.....	22.5	1.55	34.8	12.3	18.2	20.0	13.1
1974/75.....	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	21.1	10.4
1975/76.....	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	24.1	11.6
1976/77.....	26.6	1.74	46.3	12.0	27.0	28.8	17.0
1977/78.....	24.0	1.46	34.9	11.6	29.5	26.2	14.1
1978/79.....	25.5	1.85	47.3	12.0	23.5	28.8	20.6
1979/80.....	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.8	34.7	33.8	15.5
1980/81 3).....	27.3	1.38	37.7	12.7	31.2	30.4	10.0
1981/82 4).....	29.6	1.66	49.2	12.3	34.5	35.2	11.7
U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUNE/MAY)							
1970/71	17.7	2.08	36.8	21.0	19.9	20.2	22.4
1971/72	19.3	2.28	44.1	23.1	16.9	16.6	26.8
1972/73	19.2	2.19	42.1	21.7	31.8	30.9	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.13	46.6	20.5	31.3	33.1	9.3
1974/75	26.5	1.83	48.5	18.3	28.3	27.7	11.8
1975/76	28.1	2.06	57.8	19.6	31.7	31.9	18.1
1976/77	28.6	2.04	58.3	20.4	26.1	25.9	30.3
1977/78	26.9	2.06	55.4	23.1	31.5	30.6	32.0
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.8	32.3	32.5	25.1
1979/80.....	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	37.4	24.5
1980/81 3).....	28.7	2.25	64.5	21.0	41.9	41.1	27.0
1981/82 4).....	32.7	2.29	74.8	24.0	49.7	49.7	28.2
TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS							
1970/71	33.0	1.78	58.6	32.4	42.5	42.1	46.8
1971/72	38.6	1.89	72.8	35.2	40.6	39.7	44.7
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.1	56.4	54.1	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.4	32.8	49.5	53.1	22.4
1974/75	47.9	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	48.8	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.4	32.0	54.9	56.0	29.7
1976/77	55.3	1.89	104.6	32.4	53.1	54.7	47.2
1977/78	50.9	1.78	90.3	34.7	61.1	56.8	46.1
1978/79	48.4	1.98	95.7	34.7	55.8	61.3	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.92	99.6	34.2	71.9	71.2	40.0
1980/81 3).....	56.0	1.83	102.2	33.8	73.2	71.5	37.0
1981/82 4).....	62.3	1.99	124.0	36.4	84.2	84.9	39.9

1) INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.
2) NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR AUSTRALIA AND ARGENTINA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.
3) PRELIMINARY
4) PROJECTION

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

COARSE GRAINS: S&D
1975/76-1981/82
SELECTED MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS

LINE NAME	AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	EXPORTS JULY-JUNE	EXPORTS OCT-SEPT	EXPORTS MRKT YR	ENDING STOCKS MRKT YR
	HA.	MT/HA	1000 METRIC TONS					
		CORN (MARCH-FEBRUARY)						
ARGENTINA								
(75)1976/77...	2,766	2.12	5,855	2,863	4,384	5,385	3,238	515
(76)1977/78...	2,532	3.28	8,300	3,401	5,995	6,377	5,231	183
(77)1978/79...	2,660	3.65	9,700	3,533	6,664	6,200	5,916	434
(78)1979/80...	2,899	3.10	9,000	3,296	4,063	3,460	5,965	173
(79)1980/81...	2,442	2.62	6,410	3,048	5,901	9,000	3,417	118
(80)1981/82 2)	3,450	3.77	13,000	3,400	9,310	8,300	9,600	118
(81)1982/83 3)	3,250	3.29	10,700	3,000			7,700	118
		CORN (MAY-APRIL)						
SOUTH AFRICA								
(75)1976/77...	4,549	1.61	7,312	6,438	1,334	1,496	1,465	987
(76)1977/78...	4,453	2.18	9,727	6,553	2,697	2,788	2,525	636
(77)1978/79...	4,499	2.27	10,201	6,665	2,722	2,224	3,012	2,115
(78)1979/80...	4,598	1.80	8,271	6,702	2,689	3,303	2,325	1,359
(79)1980/81...	4,618	2.32	10,726	6,880	3,450	3,700	3,517	1,702
(80)1981/81 2)	4,716	3.03	14,293	6,975	4,610	4,700	4,600	4,420
(81)1982/83 3)	4,600	2.50	11,500	7,100			4,700	4,120
		CORN (JULY-JUNE)						
THAILAND								
(75)1975/76...	1,336	2.28	3,050	556	2,386	2,411	2,386	142
(76)1976/77...	1,400	1.96	2,750	728	2,116	1,920	2,116	48
(77)1977/78...	1,463	1.40	2,050	850	1,217	1,366	1,217	31
(78)1978/79...	1,500	2.03	3,050	950	2,078	1,927	2,078	53
(79)1979/80...	1,520	2.17	3,300	1,050	2,150	2,067	2,150	153
(80)1980/81 2)	1,500	2.13	3,200	1,150	1,900	2,000	2,000	203
(81)1981/82 3)	1,550	2.26	3,500	1,350	2,200	2,300	2,200	153
		GRAIN SORGHUM (MARCH-FEBRUARY)						
ARGENTINA								
(75)1976/77...	1,834	2.76	5,060	1,668	4,638	4,770	3,433	222
(76)1977/78...	2,377	2.78	6,600	2,579	4,405	4,390	4,122	121
(77)1978/79...	2,254	3.19	7,200	2,417	4,255	3,956	4,652	252
(78)1979/80...	2,117	3.07	6,500	2,856	2,191	1,611	3,755	141
(79)1980/81...	1,279	2.31	2,960	1,585	3,734	4,500	1,494	22
(80)1981/82 2)	2,078	3.42	7,100	2,400	4,300	4,000	4,600	122
(81)1982/83 3)	2,000	3.10	6,200	2,300	4,300		3,900	122
		GRAIN SORGHUM (APRIL-MARCH)						
AUSTRALIA								
(75)1976/77...	504	2.23	1,124	116	828	666	972	59
(76)1977/78...	532	1.80	956	372	407	158	490	153
(77)1978/79...	394	1.81	714	456	516	596	231	180
(78)1979/80...	469	2.40	1,125	502	580	650	669	134
(79)1980/81...	519	1.78	922	487	463	463	506	63
(80)1981/82 2)	590	1.77	1,045	508	400	400	400	200
(81)1982/83 3)	700	1.86	1,300	550			687	263
		BARLEY (DECEMBER-NOVEMBER)						
AUSTRALIA								
(75)1975/76...	2,329	1.36	3,179	857	1,954	2,237	2,231	277
(76)1976/77...	2,321	1.23	2,847	933	2,094	1,911	1,943	248
(77)1977/78...	2,803	0.85	2,383	1,315	1,325	1,236	1,117	199
(78)1978/79...	2,785	1.44	4,006	1,560	1,744	2,007	2,112	533
(79)1979/80...	2,482	1.49	3,703	1,310	2,981	2,900	2,824	102
(80)1980/81 2)	2,430	1.10	2,670	1,150	1,550	1,550	1,550	72
(81)1981/82 3)	2,725	1.29	3,520	1,400	2,000	1,900	2,000	192
		BARLEY (AUGUST-JULY)						
CANADA								
(75)1975/76...	4,468	2.13	9,520	6,704	4,161	4,306	4,156	2,764
(76)1976/77...	4,354	2.41	10,513	6,459	3,782	3,783	3,600	3,218
(77)1977/78...	4,753	2.48	11,799	6,460	3,005	3,557	3,349	5,208
(78)1978/79...	4,259	2.44	10,387	7,146	3,510	3,898	3,554	4,895
(79)1979/80...	3,724	2.27	8,460	7,537	4,083	2,963	3,832	2,006
(80)1980/81 2)	4,574	2.41	11,041	7,200	3,000	3,600	3,300	2,557
(81)1981/82 3)	5,373	2.57	13,800	7,400	4,300	4,000	4,300	4,657
		TOTAL OF ABOVE						
TOTAL								
(75)1975/76...	17,786	1.97	35,100	19,202	19,685	19,776	17,881	4,966
(76)1976/77...	17,969	2.32	41,693	21,025	22,161	19,931	20,027	4,607
(77)1977/78...	18,826	2.34	44,047	21,696	19,051	19,872	19,494	8,419
(78)1978/79...	18,627	2.27	42,339	23,012	21,489	20,808	20,458	7,288
(79)1979/80 2)	16,584	2.20	36,481	21,897	18,737	16,954	17,726	4,166
(80)1980/81 2)	19,338	2.71	52,349	22,783	19,998	24,813	26,050	7,692
(81)1981/82 3)	20,198	2.50	50,520	23,100	27,120	25,600	25,487	9,625

NOTE: YEARS IN PARANTHESES ARE "DESIGNATED PRODUCTION YEARS", USED FOR PURPOSES OF AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (EG. 1979/80) DENOTE MARKETING YEARS.

2) PRELIMINARY
3) PROJECTED
SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, USDA, FAS.

U.S. TOTAL GRAINS
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1981/82

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	34.1	1,776	1	1,194	159	838
1979/80	924	62.5	34.1	2,134	2	1,375	87	783
1980/81	902	70.9	33.4	2,370	2	1,510	45	773
1981/82	991	80.7	34.1	2,750	2	1,825	150	882
1982/83	1,036							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,784	4,335
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.1	7,268	1	2,133	4,368	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.7	7,939	1	2,433	4,519	5,194
1980/81	1,617	73.1	91.0	6,648	1	2,350	4,150	4,900
1981/82	1,016	74.1	107.1	7,940	1	2,450	4,250	5,075
1982/83	1,432							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	0	144	683	693
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	0	123	684	693
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	0	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	0	212	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	0	229	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	0	246	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	0	213	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	0	213	461	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.6	731	0	207	548	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.7	809	0	325	484	497
1980/81	147	12.7	46.2	588	0	290	375	386
1981/82	59	13.6	63.4	864	0	325	450	461
1982/83	137							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.1	428	9	57	175	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.5	455	10	26	214	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.2	49.6	359	10	77	175	347
1981/82	137	9.1	52.5	476	10	100	200	375
1982/83	148							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	0	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	0	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	11	511	595
1978/79	313	11.1	52.2	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.6	53.0	458	1	13	432	506
1981/82	176	9.7	52.8	509	1	10	425	500
1982/83	176							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	0	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	0	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	0	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	0	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	0	0	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.3	17	0	0	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	0	0	8	19
1979/80	9	0.9	25.4	22	0	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.5	16	0	7	8	18
1981/82	4	0.7	25.9	17	0	3	4	14
1982/83	4							

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Exports Include Major Products Ber-Corn and Sorghum.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

September 14, 1981
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1309G

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MLN. METRIC TONS/MLN. HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1961/62 - 1981/82

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usuage	Total Domestic Use
Total Wheat and Coarse Grains								
1961/62	115.7	64.2	2.5	161.0	0.6	35.4	112.2	140.2
1962/63	101.7	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	33.2	108.5	136.9
1963/64	91.2	61.5	2.8	171.5	0.4	40.6	106.0	135.0
1964/65	87.5	60.1	2.6	157.4	0.3	39.4	104.6	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.5	3.0	180.0	0.3	49.6	119.6	149.0
1966/67	58.2	60.3	3.0	180.4	0.3	41.4	118.3	148.0
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.8	0.2	42.2	118.5	148.7
1968/69	62.6	62.1	3.2	197.7	0.2	31.5	127.1	157.2
1969/70	71.8	57.9	3.5	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.7	164.8
1970/71	73.0	58.3	3.1	183.0	0.3	39.1	131.8	162.6
1971/72	54.6	63.0	3.7	233.6	0.3	41.1	143.0	174.0
1972/73	73.4	57.4	3.9	224.1	0.4	70.2	147.4	179.9
1973/74	47.9	62.8	3.7	223.4	0.3	74.2	143.3	176.3
1974/75	31.1	67.3	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	107.1	140.2
1975/76	27.3	70.7	3.4	243.3	0.5	81.9	116.6	153.7
1976/77	35.4	71.9	3.5	252.9	0.4	76.5	115.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.1	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.6	66.1	4.1	270.4	0.3	92.7	141.6	180.0
1979/80	71.5	67.1	4.4	296.8	0.4	108.8	137.9	182.7
1980/81	77.2	70.1	3.8	263.2	0.4	110.2	126.6	170.6
1981/82	59.9	76.1	4.1	316.6	0.4	122.6	134.1	180.4
1982/83	73.9							
Wheat								
1970/71	26.8	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.2	21.0
1971/72	22.4	19.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.6	7.1	23.1
1972/73	26.8	19.2	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.9	5.6	21.7
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.8	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	48.5	0.1	27.7	1.6	18.3
1975/76	11.8	28.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	18.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.9	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.8
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.4	21.3
1980/81	24.5	28.7	2.3	64.5	0.1	41.1	1.4	21.0
1981/82	27.0	32.7	2.3	74.8	0.1	49.7	4.1	24.0
1982/83	28.2							
Coarse Grains								
1970/71	46.1	39.7	3.7	146.1	0.4	19.0	126.4	141.3
1971/72	32.3	43.3	4.4	189.5	0.4	24.6	135.9	150.9
1972/73	46.6	38.1	4.8	182.0	0.4	39.3	142.2	158.0
1973/74	31.7	41.5	4.5	186.8	0.2	41.1	139.5	155.8
1974/75	21.8	40.8	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.5	121.9
1975/76	15.5	42.6	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.6	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	138.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	137.3	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.8	5.7	238.7	0.3	71.4	135.5	161.4
1980/81	52.7	41.4	4.8	198.7	0.3	69.1	125.2	149.6
1981/82	32.9	43.4	5.4	241.8	0.3	72.9	130.0	156.4
1982/83	45.7							

Notes: Total Grains Include Wheat, Corn, Sorghum, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Commodity Years As Follows: June/May - Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
October/September - Corn and Sorghum.
Exports Include Major Products.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

September 15, 1981
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1308G

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1981/82 (August-July MY)

	Area Harvested 1/	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
	1000 HA	MT/HA	1000 MT	(----------Thousand Metric Tons Milled Basis----------				)
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,042	879	4,272	3	2,431	1,687
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,983	1,036	4,326	3	2,706	1,814
1980/81 (Est)	1,335	4.94	6,582	851	4,803	7	3,026	2,089
1981/82(Proj)	1,540	5.24	8,101	546	5,873	3	2,750	1,960

	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(----------Million Hundredweight Rough Basis----------					)
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1	---	56.5	42.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9	0.1	65.6	46.5
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5	0.1	72.8	39.6
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4	0.1	75.7	53.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6	0.1	82.6	55.3
1980/81 (Est)	3.3	44.03	145.1	25.7	0.2	91.4	63.1
1981/82 (Proj)	3.8	46.77	178.6	16.5	0.1	83.6	60.0
1982/83				51.7			

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate Report.
FAS:CP:G&F: August 14, 1981
1304G

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 60/61-81/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JULY/JUNE TRADE 2)	TOTAL 3) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 1)	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL.
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.4	1.18	238.3	42.0	235.3	79.3	33.7
1961/62	202.4	1.12	226.5	47.0	238.3	67.5	28.3
1962/63	207.1	1.23	255.1	44.0	250.7	71.9	28.7
1963/64	206.7	1.15	237.4	56.0	244.0	65.3	26.8
1964/65	215.9	1.27	274.5	52.0	266.4	73.4	27.6
1965/66	216.2	1.22	263.9	61.0	282.1	55.3	19.6
1966/67	214.6	1.44	309.1	56.0	282.2	82.1	29.1
1967/68	219.3	1.35	297.0	51.0	288.6	90.5	31.4
1968/69	224.2	1.46	328.3	45.0	304.1	114.8	37.8
1969/70	217.9	1.42	309.6	50.0	326.8	97.6	29.9
1970/71	207.0	1.52	315.5	55.0	338.9	74.1	21.9
1971/72	213.0	1.64	349.3	52.0	342.4	81.1	23.7
1972/73	211.1	1.63	343.4	67.0	361.9	62.6	17.3
1973/74	216.9	1.72	372.6	63.0	364.8	70.4	19.3
1974/75	219.9	1.62	357.3	64.0	363.8	63.9	17.6
1975/76	224.9	1.56	350.6	66.7	351.7	62.8	17.9
1976/77	232.5	1.81	421.2	63.1	385.2	98.8	25.7
1977/78	225.8	1.70	383.8	73.1	398.5	84.0	21.1
1978/79	228.4	1.96	446.6	72.0	430.0	100.8	23.4
1979/80	227.6	1.86	422.3	86.4	443.9	79.2	17.9
1980/81 4)	235.2	1.87	438.9	93.8	443.4	74.7	16.9
1981/82 5)	238.2	1.89	450.7	101.9	445.6	79.8	17.9
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.7	1.38	448.3	24.0	437.6	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.9	1.35	434.9	30.0	449.9	94.7	21.0
1962/63	321.5	1.43	460.3	31.0	462.3	92.7	20.1
1963/64	327.1	1.43	468.5	34.0	463.3	97.9	21.1
1964/65	324.1	1.46	473.5	35.0	480.4	90.9	18.9
1965/66	320.8	1.51	485.6	42.0	501.4	75.1	15.0
1966/67	322.7	1.62	522.0	40.0	521.0	76.1	14.6
1967/68	328.0	1.68	552.2	39.0	543.1	85.2	15.7
1968/69	327.5	1.69	553.5	37.0	549.5	89.2	16.2
1969/70	331.4	1.74	577.5	39.0	577.5	89.2	15.4
1970/71	332.3	1.74	577.2	46.0	594.2	72.2	12.2
1971/72	333.9	1.89	629.6	49.0	616.1	85.8	13.9
1972/73	330.0	1.85	611.0	59.0	628.6	68.2	10.8
1973/74	345.5	1.94	670.7	71.0	675.4	63.5	9.4
1974/75	342.7	1.83	628.5	64.0	634.7	57.3	9.0
1975/76	350.0	1.84	645.3	76.4	645.9	56.7	8.8
1976/77	343.7	2.05	704.4	82.5	685.4	75.6	11.0
1977/78	344.5	2.03	700.9	83.9	692.4	84.1	12.1
1978/79	342.7	2.20	753.8	90.1	747.3	90.7	12.1
1979/80	340.6	2.17	739.9	100.7	741.2	89.3	12.1
1980/81 4)	341.1	2.13	726.8	105.1	742.0	74.1	10.0
1981/82 5)	342.0	2.24	764.5	110.5	751.0	87.6	11.7
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	527.1	1.30	686.6	66.0	672.9	189.0	28.1
1961/62	525.3	1.26	661.4	77.0	688.2	162.2	23.6
1962/63	528.6	1.35	715.4	75.0	713.0	164.6	23.1
1963/64	533.8	1.32	705.9	90.0	707.3	163.2	23.1
1964/65	540.0	1.39	748.0	87.0	746.8	164.3	22.0
1965/66	537.0	1.40	749.5	103.0	783.5	130.4	16.6
1966/67	537.3	1.55	831.1	96.0	803.2	158.2	19.7
1967/68	547.3	1.55	849.2	90.0	831.7	175.7	21.1
1968/69	551.7	1.60	881.8	82.0	853.6	204.0	23.9
1969/70	549.3	1.61	887.1	89.0	904.3	186.8	20.7
1970/71	539.3	1.66	892.7	101.0	933.1	146.3	15.7
1971/72	546.9	1.79	978.9	101.0	958.5	166.9	17.4
1972/73	541.1	1.76	954.4	126.0	990.5	130.8	13.2
1973/74	562.4	1.86	1043.3	134.0	1040.2	133.9	12.9
1974/75	562.6	1.75	985.8	128.0	998.5	121.2	12.1
1975/76	574.9	1.73	995.9	143.1	997.6	119.5	12.0
1976/77	576.2	1.95	1125.6	145.6	1070.5	174.4	16.3
1977/78	570.3	1.90	1084.7	157.0	1090.9	168.1	15.4
1978/79	571.1	2.10	1200.4	162.1	1177.3	191.5	16.3
1979/80	568.2	2.05	1162.2	187.1	1185.1	168.6	14.2
1980/81 4)	576.3	2.02	1165.7	198.9	1185.4	148.8	12.6
1981/82 5)	580.2	2.09	1215.2	212.3	1196.6	167.4	14.0

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE; THE WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR STOCKS.
2) TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDES INTRA EC-9 TRADE.
3) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR), UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4) PRELIMINARY.
5) PROJECTION

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS. RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEACH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE S&D 1)
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61-1981/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARE)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2)	PRODUCTION ROUGH	PRODUCTION MILLED	CAL YR EXPORTS	TOTAL 5) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 3)	STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION
1960/61	120.1	1.95	234.7	158.6	6.5	159.0	8.7	5.5
1961/62	120.1	2.01	241.0	162.9	6.5	163.9	7.8	4.8
1962/63	121.9	2.00	244.1	165.0	7.3	165.1	7.7	4.7
1963/64	122.1	2.09	255.5	172.6	7.8	170.9	9.4	5.5
1964/65	125.1	2.18	272.5	184.2	8.0	181.1	12.5	6.9
1965/66	123.8	2.07	256.4	173.4	7.7	173.2	12.8	7.4
1966/67	125.2	2.12	265.1	179.3	7.4	180.7	11.4	6.3
1967/68	126.9	2.26	286.6	193.8	6.9	190.7	14.5	7.6
1968/69	128.3	2.25	288.5	195.1	7.1	191.9	17.7	9.2
1969/70	131.6	2.29	301.1	203.4	7.9	201.4	19.6	9.7
1970/71	131.1	2.38	312.3	211.0	8.7	211.5	19.1	9.0
1971/72	132.0	2.41	318.3	214.9	8.7	217.7	16.3	7.5
1972/73	131.5	2.33	305.9	206.7	8.3	212.1	10.9	5.1
1973/74	135.8	2.43	329.6	222.6	8.4	220.7	12.9	5.8
1974/75	137.8	2.44	336.8	227.3	7.8	228.9	11.3	4.9
1975/76	142.8	2.52	360.4	243.1	9.0	235.5	18.9	8.0
1976/77	141.6	2.47	350.0	236.2	10.5	237.5	17.6	7.4
1977/78	143.0	2.59	370.0	248.8	9.4	243.1	23.6	9.7
1978/79	142.5	2.70	385.2	259.2	11.8	255.0	27.8	10.9
1979/80	141.0	2.66	375.1	252.7	12.5	257.7	22.9	8.9
1980/81 6)	144.0	2.75	396.2	266.0	13.2	266.2	22.7	8.5
1981/82 6)	145.1	2.82	408.7	274.6	12.7	273.8	23.4	8.6

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1) PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASIS; STOCKS, EXPORTS AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESS ON MILLED BASIS.
2) BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
3) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. COMPARABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR YEARS PRIOR TO 1966/67.
2) TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDES INTRA EC-9 TRADE.

THEREFORE DIFFER FROM TRADE DATA APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.
5) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
6) PRELIMINARY.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS S&D
1960/61-1981/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARE)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 2)	TOTAL 3) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 1)	STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION
1960/61	647.2	1.31	845.2	72.5	831.9	197.7	23.8
1961/62	645.4	1.28	824.3	83.5	852.1	170.0	20.0
1962/63	650.5	1.35	880.4	82.3	878.1	172.3	19.6
1963/64	655.9	1.34	878.5	97.8	878.2	172.6	19.7
1964/65	665.1	1.40	932.2	95.0	927.9	176.8	19.1
1965/66	660.8	1.40	922.9	110.7	956.7	143.2	15.0
1966/67	662.5	1.53	1010.4	103.4	983.9	169.6	17.2
1967/68	674.2	1.55	1043.0	96.9	1022.4	190.2	18.6
1968/69	680.0	1.58	1076.9	89.1	1045.5	221.7	21.2
1969/70	680.9	1.60	1090.5	96.9	1105.7	206.4	18.7
1970/71	670.4	1.65	1103.7	109.7	1144.6	165.4	14.5
1971/72	678.9	1.76	1193.8	109.7	1176.2	183.2	15.6
1972/73	672.6	1.73	1161.1	134.3	1202.6	141.7	11.8
1973/74	698.2	1.81	1265.9	142.4	1260.9	146.8	11.6
1974/75	700.4	1.73	1213.1	135.8	1227.4	132.5	10.8
1975/76	717.4	1.73	1238.7	152.2	1231.9	138.1	11.2
1976/77	717.7	1.90	1361.8	156.0	1307.0	192.0	14.7
1977/78	713.3	1.87	1333.6	166.4	1334.0	191.7	14.4
1978/79	713.6	2.05	1459.5	173.9	1432.3	219.3	15.3
1979/80 4)	709.2	2.00	1415.0	199.6	1442.8	191.4	13.3
1980/81 5)	720.3	1.99	1431.7	212.1	1451.6	171.5	11.8
1981/82 5)	725.3	2.05	1489.8	225.0	1470.4	190.9	13.0

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.
* NOTE: INCLUDES WHEAT, COARSE GRAINS, AND RICE. YIELD IS CALCULATED ON ROUGH (PADDY) BASIS.

1) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE; THE WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO INCLUDE YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR STOCKS. RICE STOCKS PRIOR TO 1966/67 ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

TRADE DATA ARE BASED ON JULY/JUNE AND CALENDAR YEAR TRADE DATAAPPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT THEREFORE DIFFER FROM TRADE DATA APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.

3) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.

4) PRELIMINARY.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICSOF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN DECEMBER 1980 - SEPTEMBER 10, 1981
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWRS 12 1/2	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
Dec.	184	177	200	172	120	128
Jan.	178	191	196	171	114	139
Feb.	176	208	194	173	118	147
Mar.	166	212	188	166	114	151
Apr.	158	209	183	162	111	160
May	156	199	191	167	113	145
June	160	192	195	166	116	147
July	171	189	214	174	135	157
Aug. 7	176	195	219	175	149	160
13	176	195	218	178	148	160
21	172	200	215	177	147	171
28	175	193	214	173	148	165
Sept 11	180	205	222	181	146	173
18	183	192	223	180	141	173
23	187	194	226	183	143	175
Oct. 3	185	206	228	---	141	171
8	188	210	231	190	143	175
16	192	---	236	192	141	178
23	196	215	240	194	145	180
30	200	215	240	197	152	180
Nov. 6	200	228	237	197	153	180
13	201	228	239	195	149	180
20	199	217	241	200	149	180
27	196	217	237	198	161	180
Dec. 5	193	216	231	196	152	178
10	179	210	223	189	147	170
18	187	205	230	187	152	181
24	188	211	228	184	158	174
31	193	210	227	184	157	174
Jan. 8	195	216	244	193	161	168
14	197	208	232	192	161	164
22	190	212	229	191	153	165
29	183	216	226	184	146	166
Feb. 5	186	212	229	187	147	158
12	182	210	226	184	146	155
19	187	212	230	186	149	150
26	183	211	227	186	148	150
Mar. 5	176	212	222	177	144	140
12	173	212	220	175	142	140
19	176	212	217	179	146	142
26	177	205	217	180	147	143
Apr. 2	178	200	218	178	145	137
9	181	---	227	181	145	134
16	182	---	---	180	147	---
23	186	200	236	181	149	137
30	179	195	230	179	148	135
May 7	175	187	227	177	147	136
14	171	187	227	173	144	140
21	168	185	225	170	142	136
28	170	181	227	170	143	131
June 4	171	180	221	169	140	129
10	174	180	220	167	142	138
18	172	180	214	167	138	128
25	167	180	204	161	136	125
July 2	168	175	205	161	140	130
9	172	177	216	173	142	131
16	172	178	---	169	142	143
23	173	177	210	168	138	144
30	169	180	206	166	137	142
Aug. 6	171	180	199	163	137	142
13	173	180	200	170	131	140
20	175	180	201	168	133	135
27	172	174	201	167	122	127
Sept. 3	174	177	200	168	128	127
10	175	182	197	171	121	128

---Not Available
1/ In Store Export Elevator

1305G

SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1981/82
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat			Corn	Sorghum
	U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring 14%	U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Canadian Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	U.S. No. 2 Yellow Sorghum
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55
1979/80					
June	192.00	192.60	N/A	139.65	134.50
July	202.20	204.20	N/A	152.35	153.45
August	194.50	199.75	N/A	136.90	144.90
September	198.65	205.45	N/A	137.95	142.05
October	205.00	209.45	213.35 3/	143.95	145.55
November	204.25	211.50	214.75 3/	141.74	147.40
December	205.40	212.05	N/A	139.15	149.30
January	206.10	199.70	N/A	129.65	149.20
February	204.85	200.15	N/A	132.15	146.70
March	195.75	197.00	N/A	132.75	146.63
April	188.20	N/A	N/A	133.55	146.15
May	198.65	N/A	N/A	138.45	148.70
1980/81					
June	196.95	197.85	N/A	139.00	150.10
July	212.45	202.70	N/A	152.75	162.10
August	212.00	208.85	N/A	166.65	176.90
September	211.70	213.80	N/A	164.30	176.45
October	215.95	233.65	N/A	161.70	174.95
November	226.30	232.85	N/A	174.60	185.05
December	235.00	235.15	N/A	172.35	188.55
January	244.95	233.40	N/A	180.55	191.00
February	240.20	225.00	N/A	167.20	180.90
March	208.95	212.25	N/A	165.40	171.95
April	210.30	211.45	N/A	165.60	165.60
May	206.90	205.95	N/A	159.90	158.95
1981/82					
June	197.15	202.55	N/A	155.05	153.85
July	193.95	204.46	240.35	154.10	158.00
August	188.65	201.10	226.95	146.40	152.60
September 1	186.00	194.00	216.00	139.50	144.00
September 8	194.00	200.00	219.00	141.75	147.00
September 15	189.00	203.00	214.00	130.00	141.00

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30 day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.
3/ Canadian No. 2 CWRS-12.5 percent protein.

September 15, 1981
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FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

1) Includes wheat flour and products.
2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Thailand.
3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.
5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1977 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and southern United States are actually included in "1977/78" accounting period which begins July 1, 1977.
6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization, i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes: See footnote 8.
10) Corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and rye, excluding products.
11) Corn, barley, oats, rye, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation and Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-31-81, August 14, 1981. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-9-81, September 11, 1981, "1981 USSR Crop Outlook" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-33-81, September 14, 1981, and "USSR Grain Situation and Outlook" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-30-81, August 14, 1981.

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FG-35-81
October 9, 1981

1981 Soviet Grain Crop Estimate Lowered

The 1981 Soviet grain crop is projected at 175 million metric tons, down 5 million from the September estimate. Reassessment of weather's effect on yields during the season leads to this reduction. Continued absence of official statements concerning results of the harvest, which was about two weeks ahead of its usual time, also tends to suggest a smaller crop than had been estimated.

The 175-million-ton estimate includes 90 million in wheat, 75 million in coarse grains and 10 million in miscellaneous grains and pulses. Last month the respective projections were 93, 77 and 10 million. At 175 million tons, the 1981 crop would be the lowest since 1975. The Soviet plan for 1981 was 236 million tons. Winter grain output for 1981 is projected at 63 million tons, down from 65 million in September. The spring grain projection has been lowered by 3 million tons to 112 million tons.

The grain area estimate for the 1981 crop continues to be estimated at 123 million hectares, the lowest since 1972.

Weather and Harvest Conditions.

Generally favorable harvest weather continued in the Soviet grain-producing areas in September, enabling the cutting of more than 90 percent of the area by mid-September. Subsequently, the pace slowed markedly, with 113.8 million hectares having been cut as of September 28. On October 5 it was announced that the harvest of small grains and pulses was virtually complete, although no data were presented. An early October snowstorm in parts of Siberia has impeded the harvest with an estimated 2-3 million hectares of the crop to be gathered.

This is the first part of a two-part release of the current USSR grain situation.

October estimates for previous years vary by an average of 8 percent from the final figure.

Preparation for 1982 Grain Crop.

Prospects for the 1982 Soviet winter grain crop appear good, as weather and soil-moisture conditions are favorable. Further, winter crops were reportedly sown on 36.1 million hectares by October 5, well above average for this date. Preliminary plans call for a total winter crop area of 40 million hectares, of which about 36 million will be sown for grain. The fall seedings have developed well with favorable temperature and precipitation. Although topsoil moisture conditions are generally good for fall crop development, subsoil moisture supplies are very limited in the eastern Ukraine, Volga Valley and parts of the North Caucasus and will need to be replenished.

Fall plowing continues to progress well and as of October 5 had been completed on 76.1 million hectares, well ahead of the pace of the past several years. The target for fall plowing in 1981 is 110 million hectares.

Prepared by USDA Interagency Task Force on USSR Situation. The following USDA agencies participate as members of the USSR Task Force: Foreign Agricultural Service; Economic Research Service; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservtion Service; and the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

USSR Area, Yield, and Production
of Grain, 1972-1980
1981 (Forecast)

Grain	Area Harvested (Million Hectares)	Yield (Metric Tons Per Hectare)	Production 1/ (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat			
1972	58.5	1.47	86.0
1973	63.1	1.74	109.8
1974	59.7	1.41	83.9
1975	62.0	1.07	66.1
1976	59.5	1.63	96.9
1977	62.0	1.49	92.2
1978	62.9	1.92	120.9
1979	57.7	1.56	90.2
1980 3/	61.5	1.60	98.1
1981 (Forecast)	61.0	1.48	90.0
Coarse Grains 2/			
1972	53.5	1.36	72.5
1973	55.2	1.83	101.0
1974	59.4	1.68	99.7
1975	60.6	1.09	65.8
1976	61.0	1.89	115.0
1977	60.6	1.53	92.6
1978	58.0	1.82	105.4
1979	61.2	1.33	81.2
1980 3/	57.9	1.39	80.7
1981 (Forecast)	54.0	1.39	75.0
Total Grain 4/			
1972	120.2	1.40	168.2
1973	126.7	1.76	222.5
1974	127.2	1.54	195.7
1975	127.9	1.10	140.1
1976	127.7	1.75	223.8
1977	130.3	1.50	195.6
1978	128.5	1.85	237.4
1979	126.4	1.42	179.2
1980 3/	126.6	1.49	189.2
1981 (Forecast)	123.0	1.42	175.0

1/ "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
2/ Includes rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum, and millet.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, pulses, rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains.

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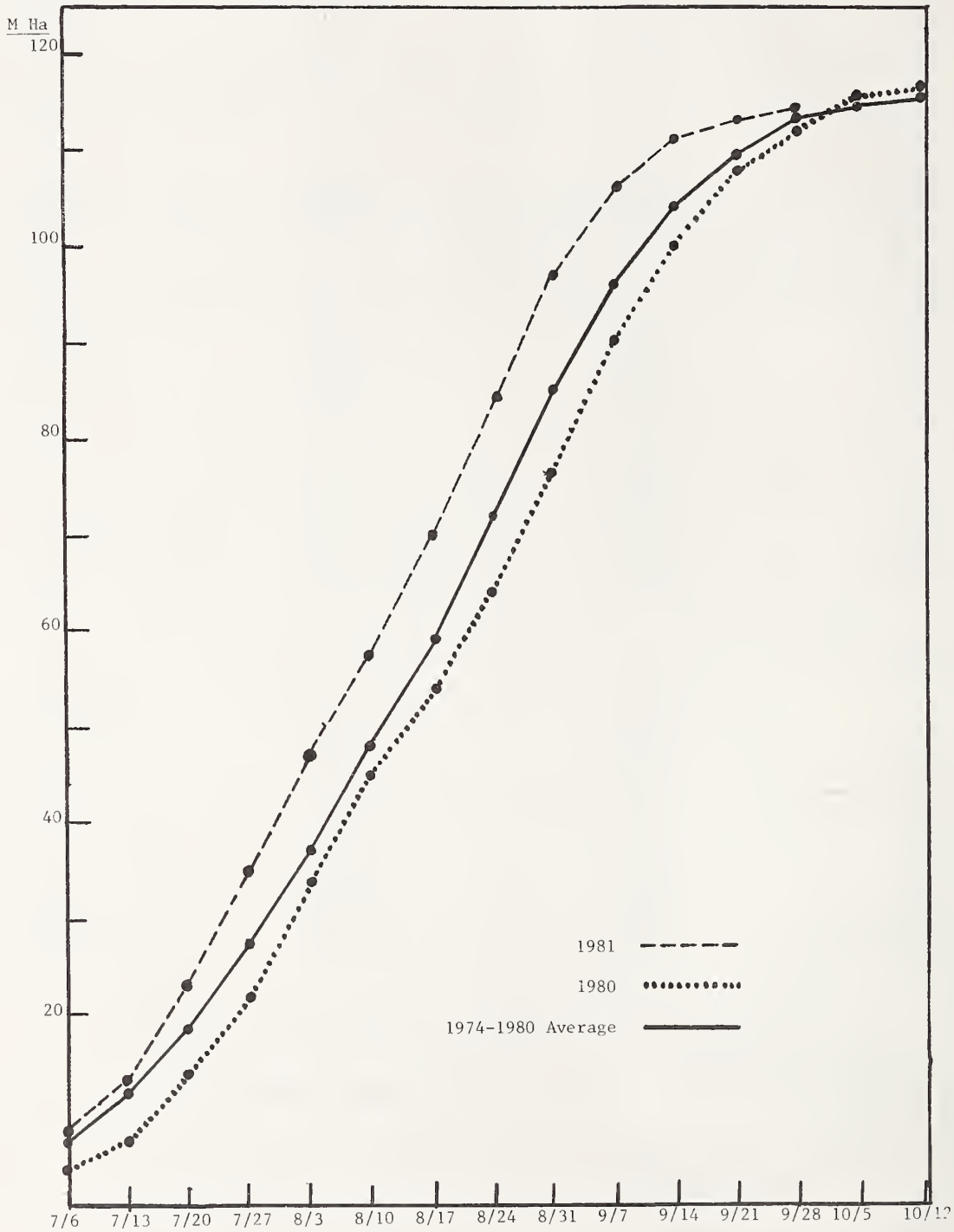

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FG-36-81
October 13, 1981

Current USSR Grain Situation and Outlook 1/

Soviet grain imports for the July-June 1981/82 season are currently estimated at 43 million metric tons, up 3 million from last month's estimate, and 8 million higher than last year's record level. Soviet grain purchases and bilateral trade agreements to date suggest that the amount of grain currently available to the USSR from the world market for 1981/82 is already above 40 million tons. The 1981 Soviet grain crop is projected at 175 million tons, down 5 million from the September estimate. A reassessment of weather's effect on yields was the primary reason for this reduction.

Current Trade Outlook

Despite prospects for a third consecutive poor harvest, available Soviet grain supplies this year are still projected to be fairly large, as record imports will offset much of the shortfall in production. Useable grain supplies 2/ could well total around 199 million tons (see p. 5), the largest since 1978/79, and could explain, in part, why there have been no significant adjustments in livestock inventories to date. However, even with record imports, the Soviets are unlikely to be able to build stocks this year. Virtually all available supplies will be needed to meet domestic demand.

1/ A review of the USSR crop conditions was released October 9, 1981 (FG-35-81).
2/ Production plus net trade (imports minus exports) less estimated dockage/waste.

Soviet grain imports for July-June 1981/82 are currently projected at 43 million tons, the third straight record trade year. Wheat imports at 18 million tons are up 1 million from last month's estimate, while coarse grain imports, at 24 million, were increased by 2 million. There is still much uncertainty about Soviet grain import capability. During October-September 1980/81--the most recent 12 months for which data are available--Soviet grain imports from all origins appear to have totaled over 39 million tons (including rice and miscellaneous grains). If an estimate of soybean and soybean products is included, Soviet imports during this 12-month period likely totaled around 42 million tons.

The Soviets appear to be maximizing efforts to expand import capability, as witnessed by a U.S. delegation during a recent visit to the port of Leningrad. Among steps taken to handle more grain were increased use of general cargo piers for grain unloading, new portable grain unloading equipment, and a strong push by authorities to move grain quickly through port. These actions have resulted in a sharp increase in the amount of grain handled. Similar efforts are also likely underway in other Soviet ports. Overall Soviet grain handling capability including soybean and soybean products may now exceed 45 million tons.

Soviet liftings of grain from all sources in August exceeded 3 million tons for the fifth consecutive month. Argentina continued as the major supplier, shipping more than 2 million tons. Canada was the second largest shipper. Modest shipments of U.S. grain were also reported. Preliminary shipment intentions or reports of vessel departures for September suggest that exports to the USSR from the world will again exceed 3 million tons.

A number of developments have taken place in recent weeks which could affect the level and mix of Soviet grain imports in the months ahead.

1. The Canadian Wheat Board announced sales of an additional 2 million tons of grain to the USSR for delivery during the August-July 1981/82 marketing year. This means that the Board could provide up to 6 million tons of grain to the Soviets during the year. Various market sources report that around 1 million tons of non-Board grain has also been sold to the USSR, bringing the total for the August-July year to around 7 million tons.

2. Representatives of the Australian Wheat Board announced the sale of 1 million tons of new-crop wheat to the Soviets for delivery starting January 1982.

3. Recent reports from Argentina indicate that grain sales and shipments to the USSR from the latest wheat and coarse grain crops may total somewhat more than the earlier reported 13-14 million tons. Consequently, Argentine grain shipments to the Soviets during the first half of the July-June 1981/82 period will be somewhat larger than earlier expected.

4. USSR purchases against the 6-8 million tons of U.S. grain provided for during the sixth year of the US-USSR agreement have risen to more than 7.5 million tons. Earlier, the Soviets had purchased over 1.5 million

tons for delivery during the July-September 1981 period. In addition, at recent consultations in Moscow, another 15 million tons of U.S. grain were made available to the USSR for the sixth year of the agreement (October-September 1981/82).

Semiannual US-USSR LTA Consultations Held

At the conclusion of the semiannual consultations held under the US-USSR Long-Term Grains Agreement, it was announced that, in addition to the 8 million tons already provided for in the sixth year of the agreement, the U.S. would make a further 15 million tons available to the USSR. The 15 million tons can be purchased without further consultations between the two governments. This action is pursuant to Article 6 of the agreement which provides that whenever either side wishes trade to go above the basic agreement levels, there will be prior consultations to agree on the amount of addition supply.

Projected Grain Utilization Falls

A 5-million-ton decline in projected grain output and a 3-million-ton increase in imports means that grain availability has fallen from the September estimate. This reduction is reflected in feed use, now placed at 121 million tons. Estimated levels of grain for seed, industrial, and food use remain unchanged from last month, as well as the dockage/waste discount of 18 million tons or 10 percent of the projected crop.

Despite the previously mentioned reduction, grain for feed is currently projected to rise about 2 million tons above the 1980/81 level. This projection, coupled with a slight improvement in overall forage output, indicates that conditions in the Soviet livestock sector might be somewhat better than last year. On September 1, cattle and poultry numbers on state and collective farms were still at record levels, while hog numbers were just slightly below the record achieved in 1978. If livestock numbers on October 1 do not reflect sharp drawdowns, traditional slaughtering rates could be maintained during the winter months. Last year's mild winter was partially responsible for the USSR's success in maintaining high livestock numbers in the face of a tight feed situation. While existing grain and forage supplies now appear adequate to sustain record inventories, a harsh and protracted winter would likely have a noticeable adverse effect on livestock productivity.

Meat production on state and collective farms during January-August 1981 was up about 2 percent from last year, with cattle, hogs and poultry all showing increases. The average slaughter weight for cattle (353 kg) was below last year's level (357 kg), but the average weight for hogs increased from 101 kg to 102 kg, indicating that hogs might be getting preference for higher protein feed.

Prepared by USDA Interagency Task Force on USSR Grain Situation. The following USDA agencies participate as members of the USSR Task Force: Foreign Agricultural Service; Economic Research Service; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; and the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

USSR: Total Grain, Wheat, and Coarse Grains: Supply/Utilization 1972/73-1981/82

Year	Production	Trade (July/June) Imports	Trade (July/June) Exports	Availability 1/ July/June	Total 1/	Seed	Industrial	Food	Dockage/ Waste	Feed	Stock Change 2/ July/June
				(Million Metric Tons)							
				Total Grains 3/							
1972/73	168	22.8	1.8	189	187	26	3	45	15	98	+2
1973/74	223	11.3	6.1	228	214	27	3	45	33	105	+14
1974/75	196	5.7	5.3	196	206	28	3	45	23	107	-10
1975/76	140	26.1	0.7	166	180	28	3	45	14	89	-14
1976/77	224	11.0	3.3	232	221	29	3	45	31	112	+11
1977/78	196	18.9	2.3	213	228	28	4	45	29	122	-16
1978/79	237	15.6	2.8	250	231	28	4	46	28	125	+19
1979/80	179	31.0	0.8	209	225	28	4	46	22	126	-16
1980/81 4/	189	34.5	.5	223	225	27	4	47	28	119	-2
Projected 1981/82	175	43.0	1.0	217	217	28	4	47	18	121	0
				Wheat							
1972/73	86	15.6	1.3	100	98	14	1	35	8	41	+2
1973/74	110	4.5	5.0	109	96	14	1	34	16	30	+13
1974/75	84	2.5	4.0	82	93	14	1	34	10	34	-11
1975/76	66	10.1	0.5	76	87	15	1	35	7	30	-11
1976/77	97	4.6	1.0	100	92	15	1	35	14	28	+8
1977/78	92	6.6	1.0	98	108	15	1	35	14	44	-10
1978/79	121	5.1	1.5	125	107	14	1	35	14	43	+18
1979/80	90	12.0	0.5	102	116	15	1	35	11	54	-14
1980/81 4/	98	16.0	.5	114	116	15	1	36	15	49	-2
Projected 1981/82	90	18.0	.8	107	107	15	1	36	9	46	0
				Coarse Grains							
1972/73	72	6.9	0.4	79	79	11	2	7	7	53	0
1973/74	101	6.4	0.9	106	105	11	2	7	15	70	+1
1974/75	100	2.7	1.0	101	100	11	2	7	12	68	+1
1975/76	66	15.6	--	81	84	12	2	7	7	56	-3
1976/77	115	5.7	2.0	119	116	12	3	7	16	78	+3
1977/78	93	11.7	1.0	103	109	11	3	7	14	74	-5
1978/79	105	10.0	1.0	114	113	12	3	7	13	79	+1
1979/80	81	18.4	--	100	102	12	3	7	10	70	-2
1980/81 4/	81	18.0	0	99	99	11	3	7	12	66	0
Projected 1981/82	75	24.0	--	99	99	12	3	7	8	70	0

1/ Availability excludes beginning stocks. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Minus indicates withdrawal from stocks.
3/ Total grain production, trade, and utilization figures include pulses, paddy rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains in addition to wheat and coarse grains.
4/ Preliminary for trade, availability, utilization, and stock change.

October 9, 1981

USSR Net Grain Supplies
Million Metric Tons

Year	Production	Dockage/Waste 1/	Net Trade 2/	Net Supplies
1972/73	168	15	21	174
1973/74	223	33	5	195
1974/75	196	23	--	173
1975/76	140	14	25	140
1976/77	224	31	8	201
1977/78	196	29	17	184
1978/79	237	28	13	222
1979/80	179	22	30	187
1980/81	189	28	34	195
1981/82	175	18	42	199

1/ Estimated level of excessive moisture and non-grain material.
2/ Imports minus exports.

10/9/81

USSR Total Grain Imports 1/
By Country of Origin by Months
In 1,000 Metric Tons

	U.S.	Canada	Australia	EC	Argentina	Sub Total	Total 2/
July 1979	2,424	117	85	0	327	2,593	
August	2,599	336	229	0	301	3,465	
September	1,806	438	145	0	149	2,538	
July-Sept	6,829	891	459	0	777	8,956	9,000
October	1,690	805	262	0	57	2,814	
November	1,562	222	349	0	27	2,160	
December	2,125	48	171	0	129	2,473	
Oct-Dec	5,377	1,075	782	0	213	7,447	7,500
January 1980	661	53	414	46	200	1,374	
February	667	23	278	299	806	2,083	
March	1,081	51	410	287	941	2,770	
Jan-Mar	2,419	127	1,102	632	1,947	6,227	7,000
April	549	329	751	149	1,031	2,809	
May	0	447	485	70	689	1,691	
June	0	515	450	98	456	1,519	
April-June	549	1,291	1,686	317	2,176	6,019	6,900
July-June	15,174	3,381	4,029	902	5,113	28,649	30,400
July 1980	0	637	199	116	599	1,551	
August	0	741	200	33	589	1,563	
September	0	937	249	101	633	1,920	
July-Sept	0	2,315	648	250	1,821	5,034	5,900
October	837	998	174	46	609	2,664	
November	1,697	482	234	50	277	2,740	
December	1,333	543	391	19	0	2,286	
Oct-Dec	3,867	2,023	799	115	886	7,690	8,800
January 1981	1,846	133	452	125	658	3,214	
February	1,082	114	294	90	1,003	2,583	
March	777	107	232	160	993	2,269	
Jan-Mar	3,705	354	978	375 3/	2,654	8,066	9,100
April	428	375	131	190 3/	1,642	2,766	
May	--	997	168 3/	60 3/	2,136	3,361	
June	--	828	100 3/	60 3/	2,069	3,057	
April-June	428	2,200	399 3/	310 3/	5,847	9,184	10,200
July-June	8,000	6,892 3/	2,824 3/	1,050 3/	11,208	29,974	34,000
July 1981	--	645 3/	150 3/	N/A	2,281	3,076	
August	113	658 3/	N/A	50 3/	2,377	3,198	

1/ Based on reported exports for countries enumerated and estimates for other countries to the USSR; excludes rice, buckwheat, millet, and other miscellaneous grains and pulses; includes wheat equivalent of wheat flour.
2/ Partially estimated including tentative estimates for countries not enumerated, or for countries from which data is not available.
3/ Preliminary
N/A Not Available
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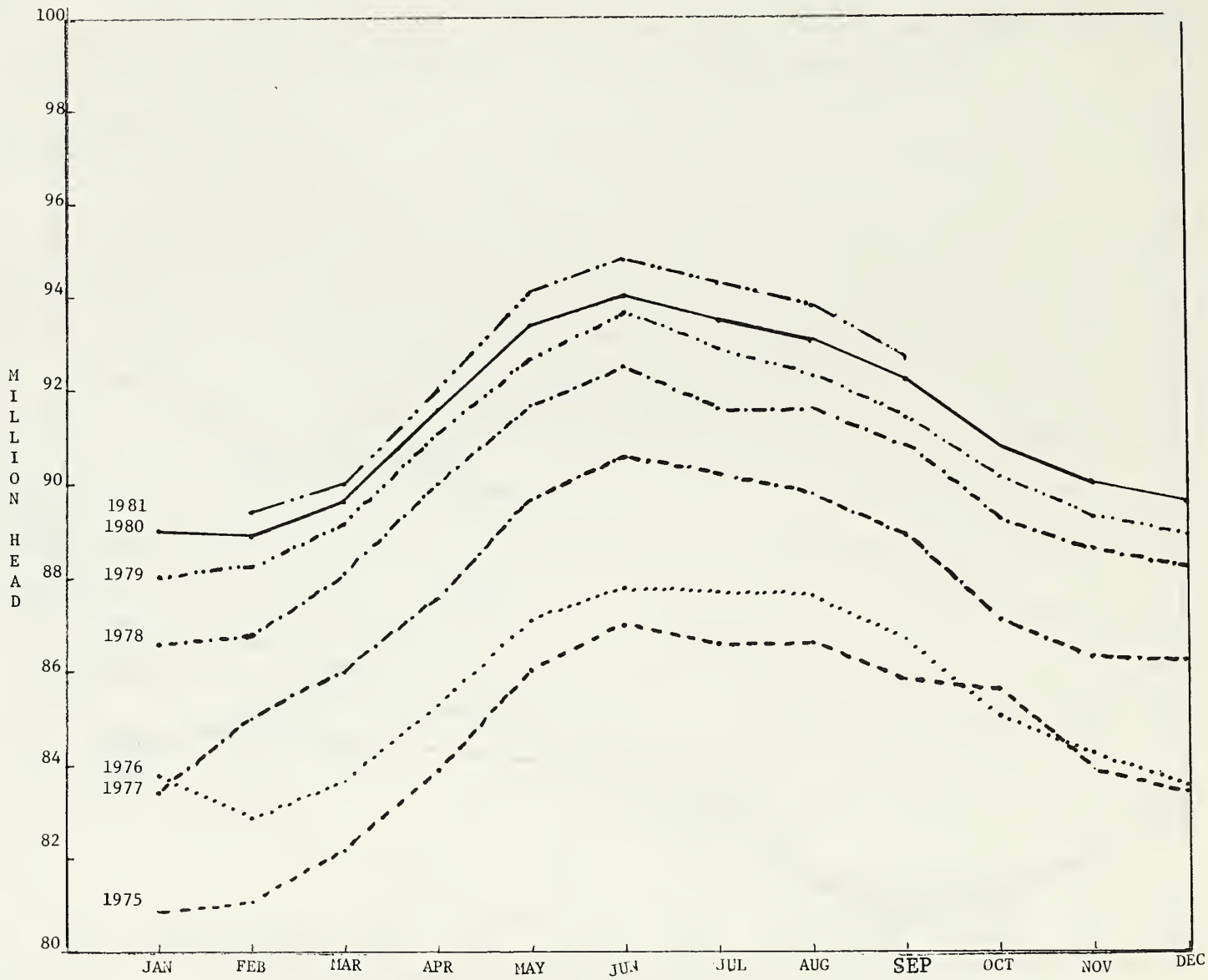

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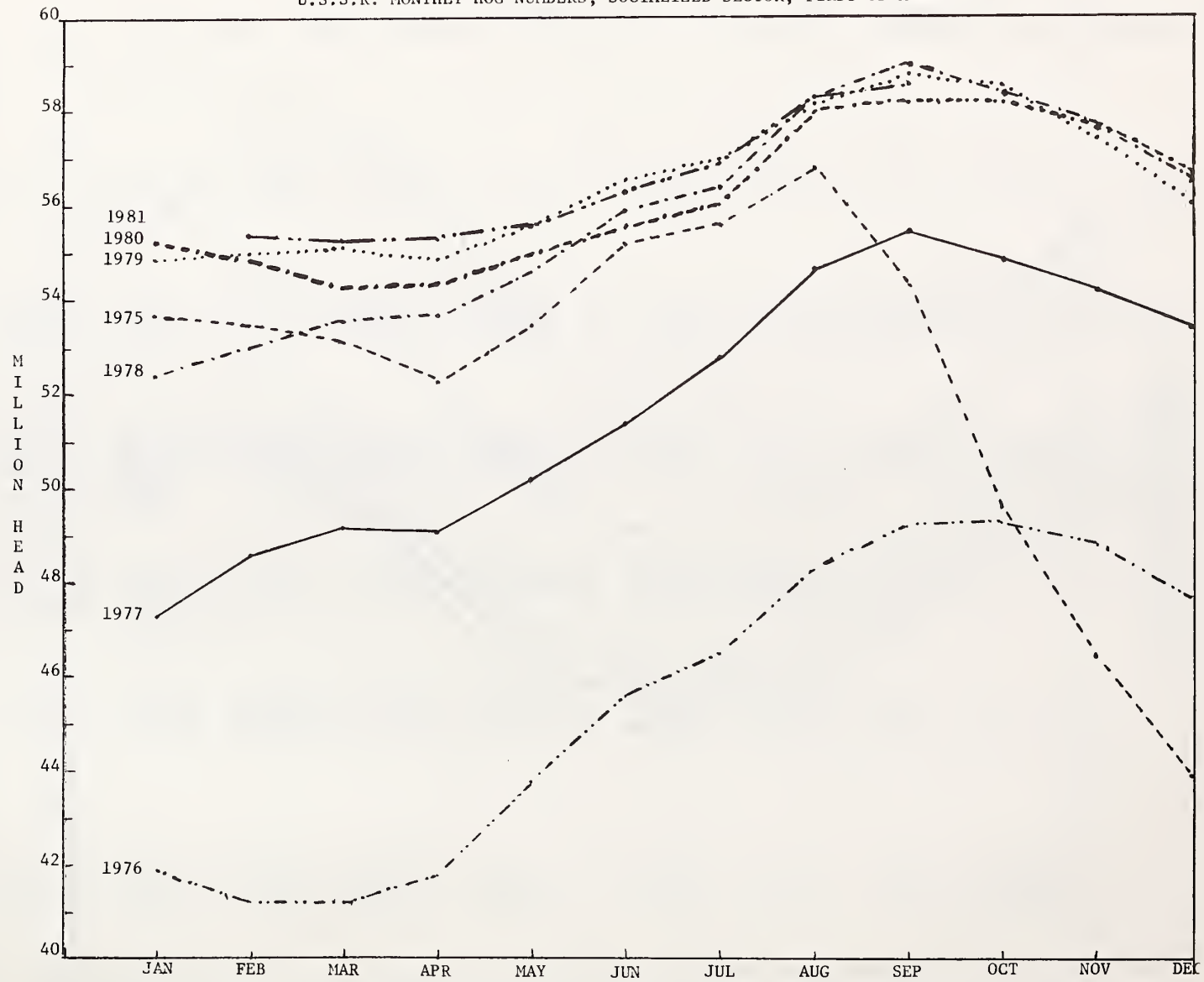

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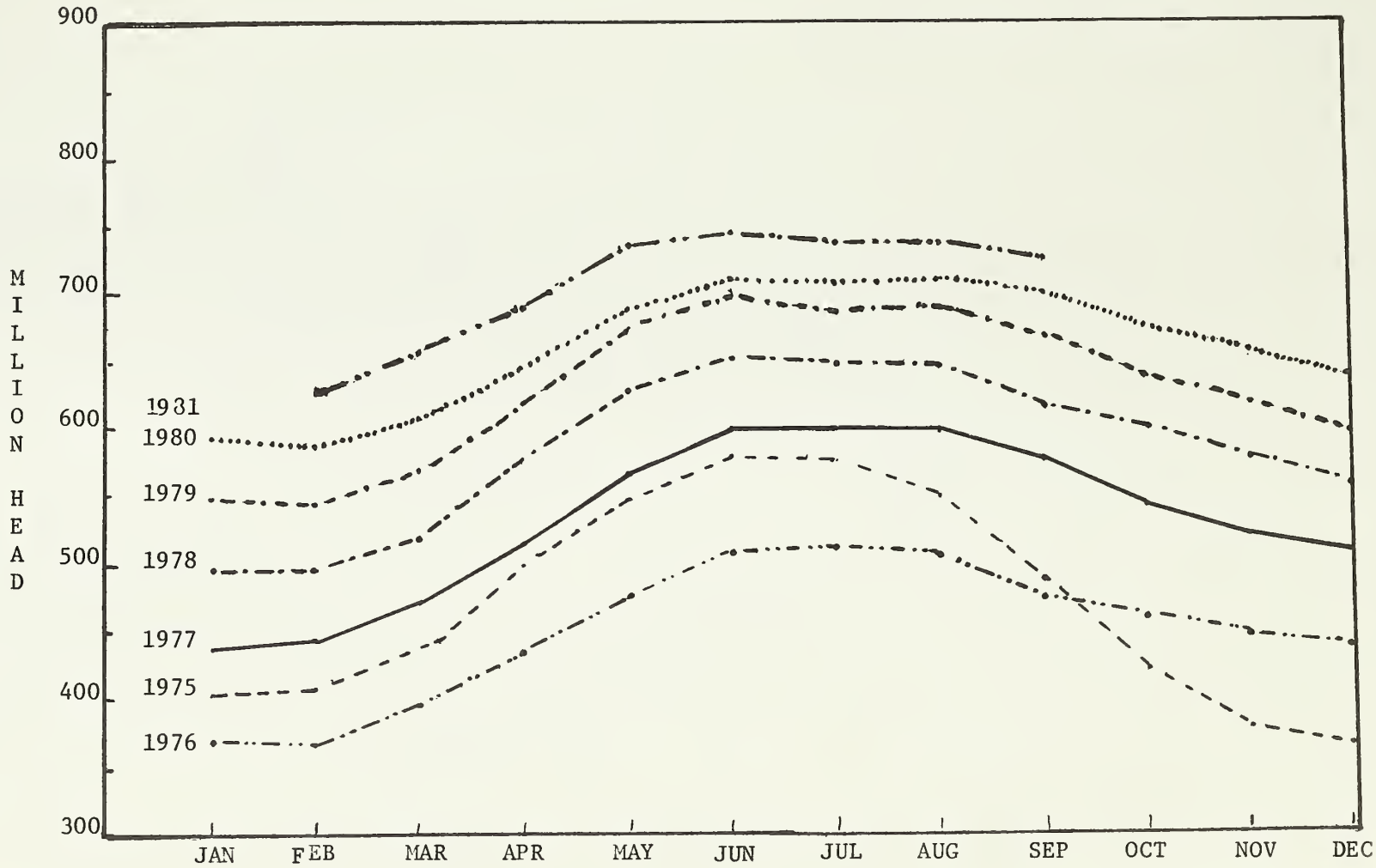

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FG-37-81
October 14, 1981

World Grain Situation/Outlook

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TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 SEPT 15	1981/82 Oct 14
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	50.4	46.5	55.5	54.2	63.9	63.0
WEST EUROPE	12.3	15.7	16.7	23.0	20.2	19.5
USSR	2.0	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8
OTHERS	8.6	8.1	5.8	6.9	5.2	5.8
TOTAL NON-US	73.3	72.9	78.4	84.6	90.1	89.2
U.S 3)	83.7	89.2	108.8	114.4	122.2	125.4
WORLD TOTAL	157.0	162.1	187.3	199.0	212.3	214.6
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	30.4	29.6	30.6	27.2	30.7	30.5
USSR	18.4	15.1	30.5	34.0	39.0	42.0
JAPAN	22.7	23.6	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7
EAST EUROPE	13.3	14.9	17.5	16.8	16.2	16.2
CHINA, MAINL.	8.7	11.1	10.9	14.6	15.0	15.0
OTHERS	63.5	67.8	73.3	81.7	86.7	86.1
WORLD TOTAL	157.0	162.1	187.3	199.0	212.3	214.6
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	93.1	104.1	92.1	104.3	115.6	114.8
WEST EUROPE	135.4	152.6	146.8	159.1	148.8	148.6
USSR 6)	184.7	226.2	171.3	178.8	170.0	165.0
EAST EUROPE	93.9	96.4	91.0	96.1	94.6	94.1
CHINA, MAINL.	111.7	133.1	145.7	136.7	138.0	138.0
OTHERS	205.0	217.7	218.5	227.3	231.6	232.9
TOTAL NON-US	823.8	930.0	865.5	902.2	898.6	893.4
U.S.	261.4	270.5	296.8	263.2	316.6	320.6
WORLD TOTAL	1085.2	1200.4	1162.3	1165.4	1215.2	1214.0
UTILIZATION 4) 7						
WEST EUROPE	157.6	162.2	163.0	163.0	163.4	164.1
USSR 6)	215.1	219.7	217.4	214.3	208.2	206.2
CHINA, MAINL.	120.4	144.2	156.6	151.2	153.0	153.0
OTHERS	435.8	471.2	465.4	486.8	491.6	491.3
TOTAL NON-US	928.9	997.4	1002.4	1015.4	1016.2	1014.6
U.S.	161.7	180.0	182.7	170.4	180.4	179.8
WORLD TOTAL	1090.6	1177.4	1185.1	1185.8	1196.6	1194.4
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	94.7	119.9	91.4	88.9	93.5	93.2
USSR: STKS CHG	-14.0	19.0	-16.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0
US	73.5	71.6	77.3	59.4	73.9	74.7
WORLD TOTAL 9)	168.2	191.5	168.6	148.3	167.4	167.9

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

The 1981/82 World Grain Outlook

World grain trade prospects continued to strengthen this past month and the estimate of 1981/82 trade edged upwards to 227 million tons, 2 million tons over the September estimate and 14 million more than the 1980/81 volume. Larger estimated USSR imports account for most of the forecast increase and over half of the year-to-year growth. Within the grain trade mix, the estimates of 1981/82 world wheat and coarse grain were each raised about 1 million tons, while projected 1982 rice trade was reduced due to improved crop prospects in major importing countries.

The estimate of 1981/82 world grain production was reduced slightly during September as a further reduction in the Soviet crop more than offset an increase in the U.S. coarse grain outturn. The estimate of 1981/82 world grain production now stands at 1,488 million tons (including milled rice), 2 million lower than the September forecast, but 56 million above the 1980/81 outturn. Production of wheat and coarse grain in the United States and other major exporters increased 68 million tons this year, while world import demand-- although a record--increased by only 16 million tons.

Projected world grain use also declined to 1,467 million tons, a 3 million ton decrease from the previous month, owing principally to a 2 million ton drop in projected Soviet consumption. With this decline, 1981/82 world grain use is expected to be 15 million tons or 1 percent higher than a year earlier. On balance, these adjustments in trade and use leave the stock estimate slightly higher than previously forecast and roughly at the level of 1979/80 ending stocks.

WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY(INCLUDING MILLED RICE)
(Million Metric Tons)

	Average				Forecast 1981/82	
Item	1972/73 74/75	1975/76 77/78	1979/80	1980/81	Sept	Oct.
Beg. Stocks	157	154	219	191	172	171
Production	1,213	1,311	1,416	1,432	1,490	1,488
Total Supply	1,370	1,465	1,635	1,624	1,662	1,659
Utilization	1,230	1,291	1,444	1,452	1,470	1,467
Ending Stocks	140	174	191	171	191	192
Stocks/Util. %	(11)	(13)	(13)	(12)	(13)	(13)
Trade	137	159	200	213	225	227

Major Developments Over The Past Month

--Routine U.S.-Soviet grain consultations were held in Moscow on September 30-October 1. The United States announced that, in addition to the 8 million tons already provided for in the sixth year of the agreement (October 1981-September 1982), the United States would make an additional 15 million tons available to the USSR.

-Prolonged dry conditions in some Australian and Argentine grain producing areas have reduced wheat output prospects and potential exportable supplies.

-The Canadian harvest has run well ahead of schedule due to excellent harvesting conditions throughout the country. Record grain production levels are foreseen and the Canadians are targeting record grain and oilseed export levels.

-To counter the price depressing effects of a record coarse grain harvest, the USDA announced that farmers can enter their 1981 corn, sorghum, and barley crops into the farmer-owned reserve. This action follows last month's announcement of an intended 1982 wheat acreage reduction program.

-Late season adjustments in Eastern Europe indicate a somewhat better wheat crop and lower expected coarse grain output, compared with last month's estimate. Wheat export availabilities, particularly in Bulgaria, are better than previously forecast.

Key Elements In The Outlook

-The Soviets are expected to maximize grain imports this year in order to offset a third consecutive poor harvest and low stock levels. The recent U.S.-Soviet grain consultations resulted in an additional 15 million tons of U.S. grain being made available for purchase against the sixth year of the US-USSR Grain Agreement. This is above the 8 million called for in the Agreement. A reassessment of Soviet handling capability has resulted in an upward revision of the USSR 1981/82 grain import estimate to 43 million tons, 3 million tons higher than last month. The final level and mix of Soviet grain imports from the United States and other suppliers remains a key element in the U.S. and world grain outlook.

-The extent to which drought conditions continue to affect Australian and Argentine crop prospects and, therefore eventual Southern Hemisphere production levels, will also have major implications for U.S. and world trade flows.

-The extent to which Indian food grain yields were adversely affected by the early withdrawal of the monsoon will continue to be an important factor in wheat trade outlook.

-Improved prospects for Indonesian and South Korean rice production, and any subsequent changes in import demand and stock-building policies, will be key elements in the world rice trade outlook.

WHEAT

Total world wheat output is now forecast at 448 million tons, 3 million below last month's estimate, but 9 million above 1980/81 levels. The record U.S. wheat crop, now harvested, is estimated at close to 75 million tons, up 16 percent from last year. The Canadian harvest is also virtually complete, and estimated at a record 24.4 million tons, over 5 million above 1980/81 output. On the other hand, prolonged drought in Australia has lowered the current crop estimate by almost 1 million tons, to 15 million. A crop this size would still be about 4 million tons higher than the poor 1980/81 outturn. Argentine wheat output was also revised somewhat downward to reflect dry conditions, though the current estimate of 9 million tons is still over 1 million higher

than last year's crop. A reassessment of this summer's poor weather in the Soviet Union has again brought down the Soviet grain production estimate, with estimated wheat output falling 3 million tons below the September estimate of 93 million.

The world wheat trade estimate has increased again this month, to a record of 103 million tons. This increase was primarily due to a 1 million ton upward revision in estimated Soviet wheat imports. The world wheat stock buildup declined again this month and is currently estimated at 3.5 million tons above the 1980/81 level, with all the expected increase taking place outside the United States.

Major Importers

Soviet 1981 wheat production is currently estimated at 90 million tons, a 3 million ton decline from the September estimate. Recent large Soviet purchases of wheat, combined with higher assessed handling capability, has subsequently resulted in a 1 million ton upward revision in total estimated Soviet wheat imports for 1981/82. USSR purchases against the sixth year of the U.S.-USSR Grain Agreement have exceeded 7.5 million, over 3 million tons of which have been purchases of wheat. Total fifth year purchases were about 9.5 million tons, with almost 3.7 million tons of wheat.

Dry conditions in India continued through September and likely resulted in lower yields for food grains. The erratic monsoon also had additional negative consequences such as late sowing and less intensive application of inputs where irrigation was inadequate. These factors lead to a greater likelihood of India importing additional wheat this year. Neighboring Pakistan, on the other hand, is expected to produce a third consecutive record wheat crop and imports are likely to be less than estimated last month. Also, Brazil's 1981/82 wheat import estimate has been lowered to reflect better production prospects due to less frost damage than previously anticipated. Domestic demand is expected to decline owing to a gradual elimination of the large consumer subsidy on wheat.

Prospects For Major Competitors

Record sown areas and above average yields have resulted in an estimated record 24.4 million ton Canadian wheat crop. Favorable weather during summer months continued through the fall and nearly ideal conditions resulted in harvesting being completed well ahead of normal schedules. Crop quality has been reported as very favorable.

Increased wheat availabilities and continued aggressive Canadian export promotion will likely result in a record level of wheat exports, currently estimated at about 17.5 million tons. Recently the Canadian Wheat Board announced an export goal of $5 billion (Canadian dollars), or almost 26 million tons of grains, oilseeds and products. However, this level of exports will depend upon the smooth and efficient operation of the Canadian transportation system--a system historically plagued by difficulties with logistics and weather. The government seems determined to improve Canada's railcar handling capacities. The Canadian railcar fleet is currently at record numbers and the Federal Government is considering purchasing even more hopper cars. In addition, the Quebec government is preparing a major plan for

a multibillion-dollar upgrading of the St. Lawrence River ports.

Australian wheat production prospects deteriorated through September. Recent reports indicated that wheat in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland had been severely hit by drought. However, in the southern areas of New South Wales, crops seemed to be in better condition and recent rainfall brought some relief to these areas. Overall Australian wheat output is currently expected to fall almost 1 million tons below last month's forecast, reducing export prospects. However, the currently estimated 11.5 million ton Australian wheat export figure is still almost 1 million tons above the poor 1980/81 year.

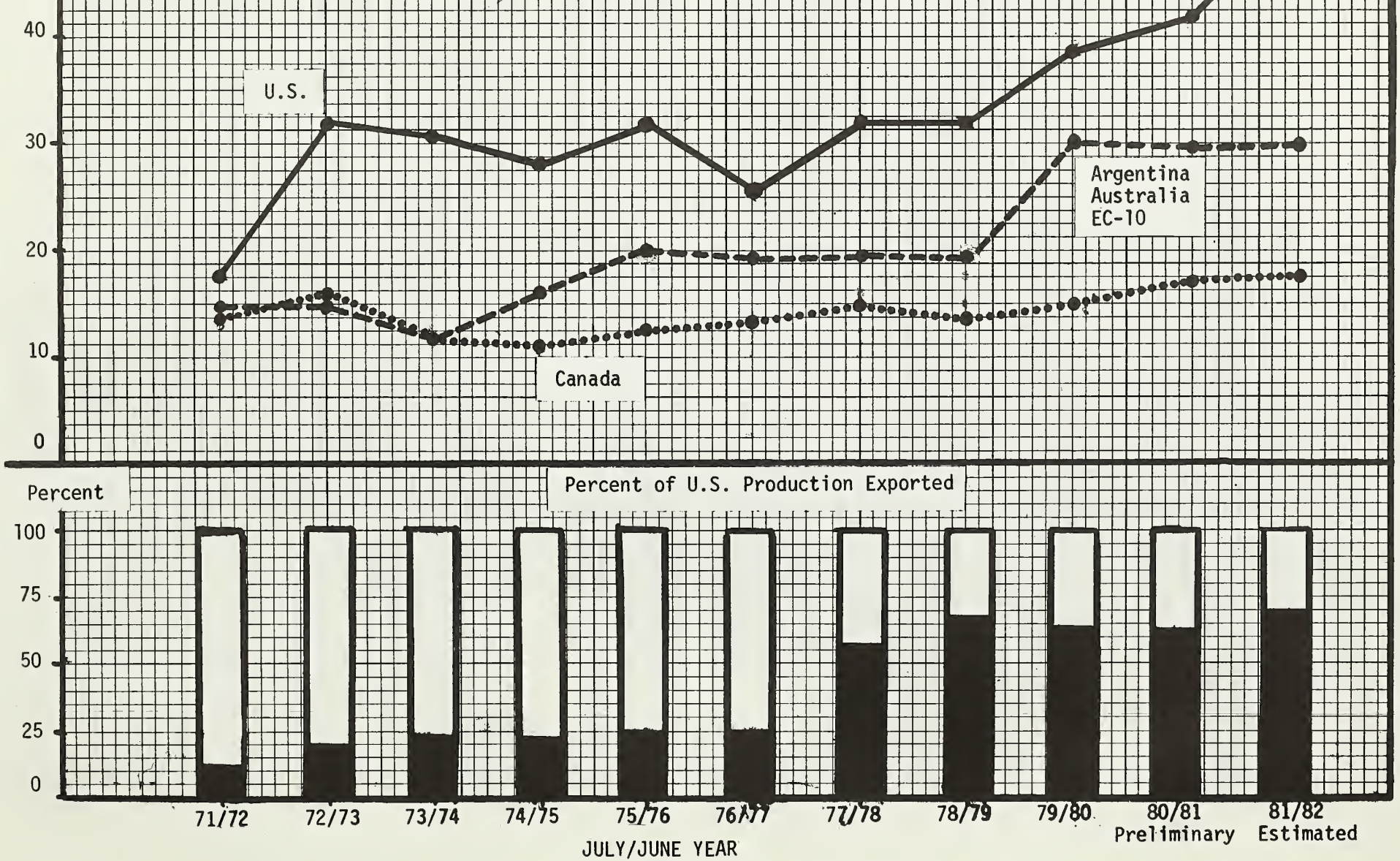
Argentine wheat production prospects also declined during the month. Very dry conditions adversely affected the crop in South Cordoba and La Pampa. However, it is generally felt that dryness has not yet caused irreversible damage in the major wheat producing areas of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe. The Argentine wheat production estimate has been reduced 200,000 tons, to 9 million. Current output and trade prospects are closely tied to future rainfall in these areas.

U.S. Trade Prospects

While the bumper U.S. wheat and coarse grain crops have combined with sluggish domestic and foreign feed demand to dramatically lower prices from a year ago, U.S. export prospects continue strong--particularly for wheat. Compared with the 1980/81 level, U.S. wheat exports are expected to increase 9 million tons and will likely account for all of the forecast increase in world wheat exports during 1981/82. Transportation constraints in Canada along with lowered crop expectations in the European Community (EC), Australia, and East Europe have left the United States to fill the growing import needs in centrally planned and developing countries. Recent dry weather in Argentina and Australia have opened the possibility of further reductions in wheat availabilities from non-U.S. sources.

The 1981/82 outlook reflects a continuation of the trend set during the past 10 years as expanding world wheat export volume (see graph on page 7) has resulted in an ever increasing share of U.S. wheat production moving into export channels. During 1981/82, almost 70 percent of U.S. wheat production is forecast to be exported, compared with only 38 percent in 1971/72.

Reflecting the strength of Soviet demand, as well as large purchases by China, India, Morocco, and Egypt, 1981/82 U.S. wheat sales and export movements have continued to run at very high levels during recent weeks. Wheat sales averaging around 1.3 million tons per week in September were only slightly below the August pace. Export movement has continued to increase each month since May and the weekly export average of approximately 1.2 million tons during September was 200,000 tons above weekly exports during August.


40
30
20
10
0
U.S.
Argentina
Australia
EC-10
Canada
Percent
Percent of U.S. Production Exported
100
75
50
25
0
71/72
72/73
73/74
74/75
75/76
76/77
77/78
78/79
79/80
80/81
Preliminary
81/82
Estimated
JULY/JUNE YEAR

COARSE GRAINS

The forecast for total 1981/82 world coarse grain production increased further this month to 767 million tons, an increase of 2 million tons over the September forecast. The bulk of the increase occurred in the United States where farmers are harvesting what is likely to be the largest crop to date. Forecasts for Australian and Thai coarse grain output were also raised, owing to very favorable yield prospects. According to harvest results to date, production in East and West Europe is slightly lower than previously expected. The projection for Argentine coarse grain outturn also decreased because of lower expected area and yields.

Prospects for world coarse grain trade during 1981/82 increased nearly 1 million tons from a month ago to a record 111 million. A 2 million ton upward revision in the Soviet import estimate was partially offset by reductions in Mexico, EC and Brazil. However, there is continuing concern over the prospects for the livestock industry during a time of sluggish world economic growth. Global coarse grain use is forecast to expand to 750 million tons, almost 10 million over the 1979/80 and 1980/81 levels. With another increase in forecast output, world coarse grain ending stocks are expected to grow to 91 million metric tons, 3 million above the September projection. Nearly all of the increase in stocks will occur in the United States.

Major Importers

Expected Soviet coarse grain outturn is currently estimated at 75 million tons, 2 million lower than last month. Along with the expected smaller crop, and apparent expanded import capability, current coarse grain imports are estimated at 24 million, or 2 million above last month's estimate.

Downward adjustments in anticipated coarse grain imports by Mexico, Brazil and the EC partially offset the forecast increase in Soviet purchases. In the EC, the decline in total amount of grain for feed, coupled with a larger volume of lower quality wheat suitable for feeding, will likely result in reduced coarse grain imports. Mexican sorghum production has shown significant recovery from the unusually short crop of 1980/81, and good prospects exist for a second crop in some areas, resulting in lower projected Mexican coarse grain imports. With the help of incentives contained in Brazil's domestic agricultural policy, it appears to be moving toward a corn export position during years of favorable weather. Nevertheless, Brazil is still expected to import some corn during 1981/82 to fill accelerating feed needs and shortfalls in the corn-deficit Northeast region. Japanese feed manufacturers have begun to utilize surplus rice in compound feed production. Currently just over 200,000 tons of rice are expected to be fed in 1981/82. Implementation of this policy may eventually begin to displace small amounts of Japanese feedgrain imports.

Prospects For Major Exporters

The Canadian coarse grain harvest is practically complete and production records have been realized for barley, corn and rye. The estimate for total Canadian coarse grain production and exports remains virtually unchanged from a month ago, and total export levels will still be determined by the overall

effectiveness of the Canadian transportation system. If the transportation system operates with no further major disruptions, Canada is still expected to export a record of over 5 million tons of coarse grains. The dockworkers strike in September appears to have had little effect on overall export volumes. However, other potential bottlenecks remain. For example, an early onset of winter could result in a shortened shipping season on the St. Lawrence. Although the Canadian railcar fleet is at a record level, there have been recent reports of poor turnaround times for these cars.

Argentine coarse grain production and trade have been revised downward to reflect an extensive dry spell in Argentina which interupted planting. However, recent rainfall in some areas will allow farmers to resume soil preparation and planting of coarse grain crops. Argentine grain exports to the USSR are expected to continue to be large. The final level of exports will depend heavily on the outturn of the early 1982 corn and sorghum crops.

In Australia, persistent dry conditions have had a minimal negative effect on the coarse grain crop. Barley had been planted earlier than wheat and well developed stands helped during the adverse weather, leaving estimated output unchanged. However, oat production was revised upward due to a larger planted area than earlier anticipated. Australian coarse grain exports are expected to reach almost 3 million tons, about a half million tons higher than in 1980/81.

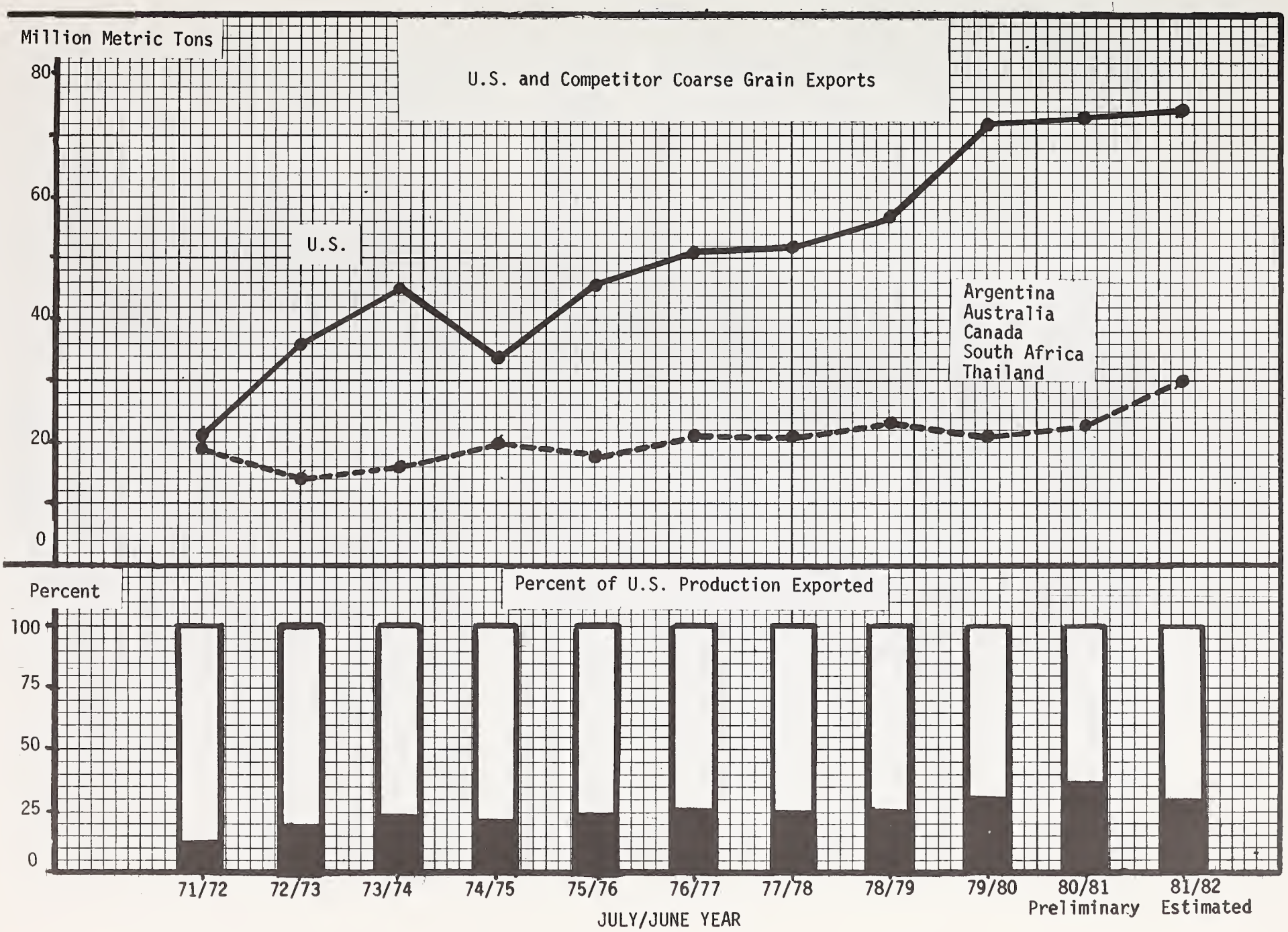
Indications are for a record corn crop in Thailand. The total coarse grain production forecast was raised to just over 4 million tons. Despite recent actions by Thailand to encourage long term agreements--such as agreements with Singapore and Malaysia--differences between buyer and seller over prices may not lead immediately to any increase in Thai corn exports this year.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The record U.S. coarse grain crop, lower grain prices, continuing strong demand for feed grains from centrally planned countries and high-growth developing countries will likely keep demand for U.S. grains at last year's record level (July/June basis). On balance, coarse grain exports by competitor nations have not increased significantly during the past 10 years (see graph on page 10). Meanwhile, U.S. coarse grain exports have more than tripled and the share of U.S. coarse grain production exported has increased from 11 percent in 1971/72 to 30-36 percent during the past three years.

The current projection shows exports by competitors during 1981/82 more than 6 million tons above the 1980/81 exports and above historical levels on the strength of substantially larger anticipated exports by Argentina and South Africa. These export levels, however, are dependent on early 1982 crop outturn and could vary considerably from the current projections. Any reduction in exports from these countries would add impetus to U.S. exports.

As the new U.S. corn and sorghum marketing years begin, sales of these grains have picked up somewhat over the generally depressed levels of the past ten months, principally due to purchases by the Soviet Union. Average weekly corn sales during September were approximately 1.5 million tons, compared with only 1.0 million during August and generally lower levels for the preceding eight months.


Million Metric Tons
U.S. and Competitor Coarse Grain Exports
80
60
40
20
0
U.S.
Argentina
Australia
Canada
South Africa
Thailand
Percent
Percent of U.S. Production Exported
100
75
50
25
0
71/72
72/73
73/74
74/75
75/76
76/77
77/78
78/79
79/80
80/81
Preliminary
81/82
Estimated
JULY/JUNE YEAR

Rice 1981/82

World rice production in 1981/82 is now forecast to reach a record 408 million tons (rough basis), virtually unchanged from a month ago. A projected decline in Indian rice production, owing to the drought in Northern India, is expected to marginally offset upward revisions in rice production in Indonesia, Burma and South Korea.

Indonesia's rice crop is projected to reach a record level due to an increase in area planted, favorable growing conditions, increased use of high yielding varieties, and continued extension of the area covered by irrigation. Due to favorable growing conditions and improved cultural practices, Burma's rice production is forecast to reach at least 13 million tons in 1981/82. It now appears that Typhoon Agnes did only minimal damage to the South Korean rice crop, since much of the lodged grain was washed and tied following the typhoon. South Korean rice production is currently projected to reach 7.8 million tons, up 400,000 from last month.

Due to the favorable crop prospects in several key rice importing countries, world rice trade is projected at 12 million tons in calendar 1982, down 700,000 from last month's estimate. Rice demand, especially for low and medium quality rice, is expected to be very weak in 1982. With a large rice crop in South Korea, imports by that country are expected to decline to 700,000 tons or lower in 1982, compared with 2.1 million in 1981. Due to Indonesia's record rice crop and the resulting large carryover stocks, 1982 rice imports are projected to total only 1 million tons--a significant portion of which will be deferred 1981 purchases from Thailand, Burma, and Pakistan. Rice purchases by the USSR could approach this year's record level of 1 million tons.

Export forecasts have been reduced for the United States, China, Burma, Taiwan, and the Philippines. In addition, Indian rice exports, even assuming normal procurement levels, are expected to be 250,000 tons lower than the estimated 1981 level.

Rice 1980/1981

World rice trade in 1981 is now forecast to reach 13.5 million tons, up slightly from last month's estimate. While world rice trade is expected to exceed 1980 levels by as much as 1 million tons, prices in recent months have weakened as key importing countries have delayed shipment of previously contracted rice supplies. Indonesia--again experiencing above-trend rice production, slack demand, record government-held stocks, and limited additional storage availability--has sought to defer and/or resell nearly half of its previously contracted rice imports. It now appears that Indonesia's rice imports in 1981 will total 500,000 tons, substantially below the 1978-1980 average of 2 million tons. Senegal, due to limited foreign exchange, has fallen behind schedule in importing its previously contracted quantities of Thai rice. On the other hand, it now appears that rice imports by the USSR will approach 1 million tons in 1981.

Among the principal rice exporting countries, upward revisions in the export estimates for India, North Korea, and Uruguay more than offset declining exports by the Philippines and Egypt and a downward revision in the Japanese rice export forecast. While Indian rice export policy is still evolving, India's rice exports in 1981 may well reach 1 million tons--more than double the level estimated to have been exported in 1980. Of this total, India is projected to export about 600,000 tons of rice to the USSR. West Africa and Italy have also been major destinations for Indian rice.

WORLD: WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 SEPT 15	1981/82 Oct 14
EXPORTS						
CANADA	15.9	13.5	15.0	17.0	17.0	17.5
AUSTRALIA	11.1	6.7	14.9	10.6	12.5	11.5
ARGENTINA	2.6	3.3	4.7	3.9	5.0	5.0
SUB-TOTAL	29.5	23.5	34.7	31.5	34.5	34.0
EC-10	5.2	8.8	10.4	14.0	14.0	13.5
USSR	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8
OTHERS	5.6	6.0	3.7	5.7	2.9	3.2
TOTAL NON-US	41.4	39.7	49.3	51.7	52.2	51.5
U.S. 3)	31.5	32.3	37.2	41.9	49.7	51.7
WORLD TOTAL	73.0	72.0	86.5	93.6	101.9	103.2
IMPORTS						
EC-10	5.5	4.6	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.6
USSR	6.6	5.1	12.1	16.0	17.0	18.0
JAPAN	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7
EAST EUROPE	5.0	4.4	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.1
CHINA, MAINL.	8.6	8.0	8.9	13.8	14.0	14.0
OTHERS	41.5	44.0	48.7	47.7	54.4	54.8
WORLD TOTAL	73.0	72.0	86.5	93.6	101.9	103.2
PRODUCTION 6)						
CANADA	19.9	21.1	17.2	19.2	24.0	24.4
AUSTRALIA	9.4	18.1	16.2	10.8	16.0	15.1
ARGENTINA	5.7	8.1	8.1	7.8	9.2	9.0
EC-10	40.2	50.3	48.8	54.8	52.1	52.5
USSR 7)	92.2	120.8	90.2	98.1	93.0	90.0
EAST EUROPE	34.6	35.9	27.6	34.5	31.0	31.0
CHINA, MAINL.	41.0	54.0	62.7	54.2	56.0	56.0
INDIA	29.0	31.7	35.5	31.6	34.0	34.0
OTHERS	56.9	58.2	57.9	62.8	60.6	60.7
TOTAL NON-US	328.8	398.3	364.3	373.7	375.9	372.7
U.S.	55.7	48.3	58.1	64.5	74.8	74.8
WORLD TOTAL	384.4	446.6	422.3	438.2	450.7	447.5
UTILIZATION 8)						
U.S.	23.4	22.8	21.3	21.0	24.0	23.3
USSR 7)	106.8	106.5	115.8	115.6	109.2	107.2
CHINA, MAINL.	49.6	62.0	71.6	68.0	70.0	70.0
OTHERS	218.7	238.7	235.2	239.3	242.4	243.5
WORLD TOTAL	398.5	430.0	443.9	443.9	445.6	444.0
ENDING STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL						
FOREIGN 9)	51.9	75.6	54.7	46.5	51.6	50.2
USSR: STKS CHG	-9.0	18.0	-14.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	32.1	25.1	24.5	27.0	28.2	26.8
WORLD TOTAL 9)	84.0	100.8	79.2	73.5	79.8	77.0

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD: COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 SEPT 15	1981/82 Oct 14
EXPORTS 10)						
CANADA	3.7	3.9	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.4
AUSTRALIA	2.0	2.6	4.1	2.2	2.7	2.7
ARGENTINA	11.0	11.5	6.6	9.8	13.8	13.5
S. AFRICA	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.9	4.9
THAILAND	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
SUB-TOTAL	20.8	23.1	20.8	22.7	29.4	29.0
WEST EUROPE	6.0	6.2	5.5	7.0	5.2	5.0
USSR	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	4.0	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.6
TOTAL NON-US	31.9	33.2	29.1	32.9	38.0	37.7
U.S. 3)	52.1	56.9	71.6	72.5	72.5	73.7
WORLD TOTAL	84.0	90.1	100.7	105.4	110.5	111.4
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	23.4	22.9	23.3	20.9	24.2	23.8
USSR	11.7	9.9	18.4	18.0	22.0	24.0
JAPAN	17.0	17.9	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.0
EAST EUROPE	8.3	10.5	11.4	11.0	10.0	10.0
CHINA, MAINL.	0.1	3.1	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.0
OTHERS	23.6	25.8	26.7	35.8	34.3	33.5
WORLD TOTAL	84.0	90.1	100.7	105.4	110.5	111.4
PRODUCTION 5) 11						
CANADA	22.3	20.3	18.6	21.8	25.9	25.7
AUSTRALIA	4.3	7.1	6.2	5.0	6.5	6.8
ARGENTINA	18.3	17.2	10.6	21.1	18.0	17.5
S. AFRICA	11.0	8.8	11.7	15.1	12.2	12.2
THAILAND	2.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.2
WEST EUROPE	87.6	94.0	91.1	94.9	89.9	89.6
USSR 6)	92.6	105.3	81.1	80.7	77.0	75.0
CHINA, MAINL.	70.7	79.1	83.0	82.5	82.0	82.0
EAST EUROPE	59.3	60.5	63.3	61.6	63.6	63.1
OTHERS	126.7	136.0	132.0	142.4	143.8	144.7
TOTAL NON-US	495.0	531.7	501.2	528.6	522.7	520.7
U.S.	205.7	222.1	238.7	198.7	241.8	245.8
WORLD TOTAL	700.7	753.8	740.0	727.2	764.5	766.5
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	138.3	157.2	161.4	149.3	156.4	156.4
USSR 6)	108.3	113.2	101.5	98.7	99.0	99.0
CHINA, MAINL.	70.8	82.2	85.0	83.3	83.0	83.0
OTHERS	374.7	394.7	393.2	410.5	412.6	412.0
WORLD TOTAL	692.1	747.4	741.2	741.8	751.0	750.4
END STOCKS 8) 11						
TOTAL						
FOREIGN 9)	42.8	44.2	36.7	42.4	41.9	43.0
(USSR: STKS CHG)	-5.0	1.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	41.5	46.4	52.7	32.4	45.7	47.9
WORLD TOTAL 9)	84.2	90.7	89.4	74.8	87.6	90.9

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 3 AND 5 THROUGH 11 ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD RICE SUMMARY
TRADE, PRODUCTION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982 AS OF SEPT 15	CAL YR 1982 AS OF Oct 14
EXPORTS 2)					
AUSTRALIA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
BURMA	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
ITALY	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
PAKISTAN	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0
CHINA, MAINL.	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8
THAILAND	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0
ALL OTHERS	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.2	2.9
TOTAL NON-US	9.5	9.5	10.5	9.9	9.4
U.S.	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6
WORLD TOTAL	11.8	12.5	13.5	12.7	12.0
IMPORTS 2)					
BANGLADESH	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
EC-10	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
HONG KONG	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
INDONESIA	2.0	2.1	0.5	1.5	1.0
IRAN	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
KOREA REP OF	0.4	0.8	2.1	0.8	0.7
MALAYSIA, WEST	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
SAUDI ARABIA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
SINGAPORE	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
SRI LANKA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
ALL OTHERS	6.1	6.7	8.0	7.4	7.4
WORLD TOTAL	11.8	12.5	13.5	12.7	12.0
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	--1981/82	
PRODUCTION 3)					
BANGLADESH	19.3	19.1	21.5	20.3	20.3
BURMA	10.5	9.8	12.7	12.5	13.0
INDIA	80.7	63.3	81.1	82.6	79.6
INDONESIA	25.8	26.3	29.8	30.9	32.0
JAPAN	15.7	14.9	12.2	13.5	13.4
KOREA REP OF	7.6	7.9	6.2	7.4	7.8
PAKISTAN	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8
CHINA, MAINL.	137.0	143.7	139.3	142.0	142.0
VIETNAM	9.9	10.7	10.0	11.0	11.0
THAILAND	17.5	15.7	18.5	18.0	18.0
SUB-TOTAL	328.9	316.3	335.8	342.9	341.8
EC-10	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
BRAZIL	7.6	9.6	9.1	10.0	10.0
ALL OTHERS	40.6	42.7	43.2	45.7	45.8
TOTAL NON-US	379.1	370.7	390.1	400.6	399.5
U.S.	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.1	8.2
WORLD TOTAL	385.2	376.7	396.7	408.7	407.7
ENDING STOCKS 4)					
TOTL FOREIGN	26.7	22.0	22.4	21.8	22.5
U.S.	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.8
WORLD TOTAL	27.7	22.8	22.9	23.4	24.3

1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE AND STOCKS ARE LISTED AS MILLED.
2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS BURMA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 1981/82

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 SEPT 15	1981/82 Oct 14
	1000 METRIC TONS					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	31538	32311	37198	41936	49700	51700
CANADA	15860	13459	15000	17000	17000	17500
ARGENTINA	2600	3300	4750	3900	5000	5000
AUSTRALIA	11081	6700	14950	10620	12500	11500
EC-10	5243	8765	10433	14000	14000	13500
O.W.EUROPE	1064	709	716	2004	1067	1009
EAST EUROPE	2285	2208	1085	2455	785	1185
USSR	1000	1500	500	500	800	800
TURKEY	1256	1896	440	530	400	400
INDIA	536	643	819	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	162	140	130	15	24	24
SUB-TOTAL	72625	71631	86021	92960	101276	102618
OTHER COUNTRIES	341	384	493	655	604	581
WORLD TRADE	72966	72015	86514	93615	101880	103199
IMPORTS						
EC-10	5489	4638	5234	4492	4500	4600
O.W.EUROPE	1559	2096	2095	1798	2047	2104
EAST EUROPE	4951	4405	6039	5790	6250	6125
JAPAN	5764	5744	5599	5840	5700	5700
CHINA, MAINL.	8600	8047	8865	13800	14000	14000
USSR	6649	5142	12125	16000	17000	18000
EGYPT	4330	4800	5200	5600	6100	6100
ALGERIA	1591	1700	1800	1800	2070	2070
MOROCCO	1768	1422	1613	1960	2450	2380
NIGERIA	1020	1300	1350	1400	1500	1500
TUNISIA	761	603	852	600	500	500
LIBYA	550	500	525	600	650	650
SUDAN	164	293	306	275	300	300
MEXICO	625	1055	1005	1240	900	1100
BRAZIL	3099	3700	4036	4300	5100	4600
CHILE	761	900	865	914	1250	1091
PERU	772	724	825	813	897	897
VENEZUELA	805	800	860	860	860	860
ECUADOR	256	268	287	304	315	315
BOLIVIA	260	325	199	230	275	275
CUBA	1060	1000	1000	1030	1020	1020
COLOMBIA	524	408	649	341	400	500
ISRAEL	436	578	533	491	440	440
JORDAN	287	308	355	280	300	300
LEBANON	237	305	366	390	390	390
SAUDI ARABIA	620	725	1000	1100	1200	1200
SYRIA	664	434	521	511	300	300
YEMAN, AR	350	400	425	430	450	450
IRAN	1500	1000	1250	1700	1800	1800
IRAQ	1304	1138	2300	1600	1600	1600
MALAYSIA	504	454	454	422	425	425
VIETNAM	1000	850	1200	1000	1000	1000
BANGLADESH	1679	1123	1954	948	1200	1200
INDONESIA	1127	1225	1325	1500	1600	1600
PAKISTAN	1005	2002	591	300	250	150
TURKEY	6	0	0	0	500	500
INDIA	313	16	2	50	4000	4000
SRI LANKA	639	635	753	650	550	550
REP. OF KOREA	1806	1600	1829	1996	2300	2300
PHILIPPINES	760	717	834	874	820	820
CHINA, TAIWAN	626	636	742	610	650	650
NORTH KOREA	500	500	500	500	500	500
SINGAPORE	342	268	407	410	410	410
SUB-TOTAL	67063	64784	78670	85749	94769	95272
OTHER COUNTRIES	4058	4378	4547	4213	5202	5390
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1845	2853	3297	3653	1909	2537
WORLD TRADE	72966	72015	86514	93615	101880	103199

NOTE: LISTED COUNTRIES ARE THOSE FORECAST TO TRADE A MINIMUM OF 200,000 METRIC TONS DURING THE 1978/79(JUL/JUN) YEAR.

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

SEP 18, 1979

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 1981/82

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 SEPT 15	1981/82 Oct 14
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1000 METRIC TON- - - -					- - - -
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	52116	56910	71632	72500	72500	73700
CANADA	3690	3851	4848	4610	5450	5450
AUSTRALIA	1961	2603	4115	2228	2733	2733
ARGENTINA	11012	11470	6574	9850	13850	13500
S. AFRICA	2855	2903	2914	3641	4900	4900
EAST EUROPE	1770	1033	1874	1850	1070	1070
THAILAND	1321	2252	2339	2357	2430	2450
EC-10	5483	5267	4935	5761	4613	4398
O.W.EUROPE	524	944	602	1235	562	641
USSR	1000	1020	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	81732	88253	99833	104032	108108	108842
OTHER COUNTRIES	2280	1813	917	1347	2352	2539
WORLD TRADE	84012	90066	100750	105379	110460	111381
IMPORTS						
EC-10	15130	14518	13396	12076	11900	11500
O.W.EUROPE	9132	8355	9858	8846	12280	12339
USSR	11713	9921	18400	18000	22000	24000
JAPAN	16954	17871	18888	18863	19045	19045
E. EUROPE	8335	10465	11449	10989	9955	10035
CHINA, MAINL.	59	3099	2032	772	1000	1000
EGYPT	655	724	686	944	1400	1200
ALGERIA	343	462	431	555	560	560
MOROCCO	124	91	116	260	550	495
TUNISIA	164	212	190	230	235	235
CANADA	462	700	1017	1454	710	710
MEXICO	2337	2950	5034	7843	5670	4892
BRAZIL	208	1591	1743	2083	1000	850
CHILE	144	222	397	363	370	357
COLOMBIA	192	142	359	287	400	227
PERU	242	220	185	525	455	455
VENEZUELA	826	1097	1266	1212	1800	1800
JAMAICA	198	158	162	164	210	176
CUBA	365	440	440	475	475	475
ISRÁEL	1103	1015	1269	1022	1054	1054
LEBANON	286	219	338	315	340	340
IRAN	900	1200	900	1200	1300	1300
IRAQ	249	186	425	350	425	425
SAUDI ARABIA	189	396	585	685	790	790
SYRIA	45	150	489	310	210	210
MALAYSIA	422	577	565	548	630	630
REP. OF KOREA	2041	2648	2513	2561	2883	2883
CHINA, TAIWAN	2807	3734	3307	3550	3750	3750
SINGAPORE	488	519	543	540	540	540
SUB-TOTAL	76113	83882	96983	97022	101937	102273
OTHER COUNTRIES	1278	2397	3463	4476	3909	3890
UNACCOUNTED 1)	6621	3787	304	3881	4614	5218
WORLD TRADE	84012	90066	100750	105379	110460	111381

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICES OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS FAS, USDA.

AUG 29, 1979

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1978 TO 1982
IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS

LINE NAME	CAL YR 1978	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL 1982 SEPT 15	CAL 1982 Oct 14
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1000 METRIC TONS	- - -		-
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	2264	2267	2977	3000	2750	2600
GUYANA	106	85	82	90	90	90
URUGUAY	100	115	165	175	150	175
ARGENTINA	118	95	117	100	100	75
EGYPT	150	95	178	100	100	75
EC-10	670	737	794	737	732	732
INDIA	143	375	425	1000	600	750
PAKISTAN	703	1366	968	1250	1000	1000
NEPAL	85	100	10	75	100	75
BURMA	375	590	675	850	950	850
THAILAND	1573	2696	2700	3200	3000	3000
CHINA, MAINL.	1373	1095	1000	600	900	800
PHILIPPINES	49	127	231	110	200	25
N. KOREA	425	300	300	300	300	300
CHINA, TAIWAN	238	409	261	225	300	200
JAPAN	75	564	653	900	400	350
AUSTRALIA	337	400	321	375	400	400
SUB-TOTAL	8784	11416	11857	13087	12072	11497
OTHER COUNTRIES	628	384	612	440	609	542
WORLD TRADE	9412	11800	12469	13527	12681	12039
IMPORTS						
CANADA	89	90	95	98	100	100
MEXICO	15	34	128	60	125	75
S. AFRICA	105	137	126	130	140	140
MALAGASY	136	175	166	177	175	175
IVORY COAST	142	218	236	300	275	325
MAURITIUS	86	75	68	75	86	86
NIGERIA	564	241	387	600	600	600
SENEGAL	228	259	266	350	350	350
S. KOREA	0	355	757	2100	800	700
INDONESIA	1824	1953	2068	500	1500	1000
MALAYSIA	415	233	173	240	175	175
LAOS	95	60	80	75	90	90
SOC REP VIET NAM	150	350	250	150	150	150
SRI LANKA	161	212	225	190	175	175
HONG KONG	345	341	357	360	360	360
SINGAPORE	150	175	186	190	220	220
BANGLADESH	18	602	191	75	75	75
YEMEN,SANA	72	105	110	112	120	120
SAUDI ARABIA	404	496	475	500	500	500
U. A. EMIRATES	145	175	350	225	250	250
IRAN	320	371	500	500	500	500
IRAQ	290	300	379	375	375	375
KUWAIT	85	90	100	100	110	110
USSR	414	631	694	1000	900	900
PORTUGAL	45	75	20	100	100	100
EC-10	1040	957	866	906	942	942
BRAZIL	57	745	100	170	150	150
PERU	0	150	251	125	150	150
CUBA	171	200	200	200	200	200
SUB-TOTAL	7566	9805	9804	9983	9693	9093
OTHER COUNTRIES	1407	1972	2036	2389	2124	2105
UNACCOUNTED 3)	439	23	629	1155	864	841
WORLD TRADE	9412	11800	12469	13527	12681	12039

NOTE: LISTED COUNTRIES ARE FORECAST TO TRADE A MINIMUM OF 100,000 METRIC TONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1979.

3) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICES OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS FAS, USDA.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: GRAINS S&D
YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PROD.	MKT/YR IMPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) IMPORTS	MKT/YR EXPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION FOR FEED	TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
TOTAL GRAINS 2)										
1970/71	28.5	3.21	91.4	36.5	26.7	14.2	6.7	68.5	113.6	11.8
1971/72	28.5	3.65	104.1	34.1	22.4	19.6	8.3	69.4	117.3	13.1
1972/73	28.6	3.73	106.7	35.5	23.7	22.8	10.1	73.0	120.5	12.0
1973/74	28.2	3.87	109.0	40.0	23.4	25.5	10.5	73.5	121.3	14.2
1974/75	28.2	3.98	112.1	35.6	25.3	23.4	10.8	72.1	120.6	17.9
1975/76	27.9	3.62	101.1	38.6	21.9	26.9	13.0	69.5	117.9	12.8
1976/77	27.8	3.42	95.0	42.2	28.7	20.4	9.1	69.0	117.1	12.5
1977/78	26.3	3.99	104.7	37.4	20.6	25.7	10.5	70.1	116.9	11.7
1978/79	28.3	4.25	120.3	35.0	19.2	28.5	14.0	72.6	122.4	16.3
1979/80	28.3	4.17	117.9	33.4	18.6	30.8	15.4	72.2	122.2	14.5
1980/81 3)	28.3	4.40	124.7	30.5	16.6	34.3	19.8	71.4	121.1	14.4
1981/82 4)	28.1	4.30	120.9	29.8	16.1	30.2	17.9	72.0	121.8	13.1
WHEAT										
1970/71	11.9	3.08	36.6	12.2	9.5	5.7	3.4	12.6	42.6	5.7
1971/72	12.1	3.47	42.0	11.2	6.8	8.8	4.2	12.1	42.9	7.2
1972/73	12.0	3.61	43.3	12.0	7.0	11.9	6.0	14.6	44.7	5.9
1973/74	11.7	3.69	43.2	12.1	5.3	11.7	5.2	11.8	41.9	7.6
1974/75	12.1	3.94	47.7	9.9	9.6	12.3	6.9	12.3	42.9	10.0
1975/76	11.4	3.53	40.2	12.0	5.4	14.5	8.6	9.4	40.0	7.7
1976/77	12.1	3.43	41.5	9.6	4.4	10.9	5.1	10.0	40.5	7.4
1977/78	10.1	3.82	38.4	12.5	5.5	12.4	5.0	10.6	39.5	6.1
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	11.9	42.7	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.08	48.8	10.8	5.2	17.5	10.4	12.2	43.2	8.0
1980/81 3)	12.6	4.36	54.8	10.3	4.5	20.9	14.0	12.8	43.6	8.6
1981/82 4)	12.6	4.16	52.5	10.5	4.6	19.1	13.5	13.6	44.5	8.0
COARSE GRAINS										
1970/71	16.6	3.30	54.8	24.3	17.2	8.5	3.3	55.9	71.0	6.1
1971/72	16.4	3.79	62.1	22.9	15.6	10.8	4.1	57.3	74.4	5.9
1972/73	16.6	3.82	63.4	23.5	16.7	10.9	4.1	58.4	75.8	6.1
1973/74	16.5	3.99	65.8	27.9	18.1	13.8	5.3	61.7	79.4	6.6
1974/75	16.1	4.00	64.4	25.7	15.7	11.1	3.9	59.8	77.7	7.9
1975/76	16.5	3.69	60.9	26.6	16.5	12.4	4.4	60.1	77.9	5.1
1976/77	15.7	3.41	53.5	32.6	24.3	9.5	4.0	59.0	76.6	5.1
1977/78	16.2	4.09	66.3	24.9	15.1	13.3	5.5	59.5	77.4	5.6
1978/79	16.3	4.29	70.1	24.3	14.5	13.2	5.3	60.7	79.7	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.24	69.1	22.6	13.4	13.3	4.9	60.0	79.0	6.5
1980/81 3)	15.8	4.43	69.9	20.2	12.1	13.4	5.8	58.6	77.6	5.7
1981/82 4)	15.5	4.42	68.4	19.3	11.5	11.0	4.4	58.4	77.3	5.1

1) EXCLUDES INTRA EC-10 TRADE.
2) WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS;
(TRADE EXCLUDES PRODUCTS OTHER THAN WHEAT FLOUR; FLOUR CONVERTED TO GRAIN EQUIVALENT)
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WESTERN EUROPE: GRAINS S&D
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PROD.	MKT/YR IMPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) IMPORTS	MKT/YR EXPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION FOR FEED	TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
TOTAL GRAINS 2)										
1970/71	41.4	2.78	115.0	42.9	35.3	15.4	7.9	87.7	143.0	15.6
1971/72	41.5	3.20	132.8	40.1	28.4	21.2	9.7	90.3	148.1	18.4
1972/73	41.4	3.21	132.9	42.4	30.1	24.7	11.9	94.4	152.3	16.7
1973/74	41.5	3.25	134.8	48.5	33.2	26.2	11.3	96.0	154.4	19.4
1974/75	41.4	3.43	141.8	44.5	32.7	25.2	12.7	96.4	156.3	24.1
1975/76	40.6	3.20	130.0	46.5	31.2	28.3	14.5	93.4	153.1	21.9
1976/77	40.8	3.03	123.8	51.5	41.4	22.1	10.9	94.2	154.0	21.2
1977/78	39.7	3.41	135.1	48.1	32.4	27.5	12.3	95.6	156.2	20.8
1978/79	41.1	3.71	152.6	45.4	29.6	30.1	15.7	100.9	162.2	25.2
1979/80	40.9	3.59	146.8	45.3	30.6	32.3	16.7	101.7	163.0	22.0
1980/81 3)	41.0	3.88	159.1	41.1	27.2	37.5	23.0	101.8	163.0	21.7
1981/82 4)	40.5	3.67	148.6	44.3	30.5	31.8	19.5	102.8	164.1	18.6
WHEAT										
1970/71	17.1	2.56	43.8	13.8	11.1	6.1	3.8	14.3	51.7	7.8
1971/72	17.1	3.00	51.3	12.4	8.0	9.2	4.5	13.9	51.6	10.1
1972/73	16.8	3.05	51.3	13.1	8.1	12.8	6.8	16.1	53.2	8.6
1973/74	16.7	3.04	50.8	13.2	6.4	12.3	5.8	12.6	49.4	10.9
1974/75	16.7	3.40	56.7	11.1	6.0	13.5	8.2	13.4	51.5	13.6
1975/76	15.4	3.15	48.5	12.9	6.4	15.4	9.5	10.1	48.1	11.3
1976/77	16.4	3.08	50.7	10.9	5.6	12.0	6.3	11.1	49.2	11.7
1977/78	14.8	3.21	47.7	14.1	7.1	13.7	6.3	11.6	49.6	10.2
1978/79	15.9	3.69	58.5	12.7	6.7	16.0	9.5	13.0	51.3	12.9
1979/80	15.6	3.58	55.7	12.9	7.3	18.4	11.1	13.5	51.9	11.3
1980/81 3)	16.4	3.92	64.2	12.1	8.3	22.9	16.0	14.1	52.4	12.3
1981/82 4)	16.2	3.65	59.0	12.6	6.7	20.1	14.5	14.6	53.1	10.7
COARSE GRAINS										
1970/71	24.3	2.93	71.2	29.1	24.2	9.3	4.1	73.4	91.3	7.8
1971/72	24.4	3.34	81.5	27.7	20.4	12.0	5.2	76.4	96.5	8.3
1972/73	24.6	3.32	81.6	29.3	22.0	11.9	5.1	78.3	99.1	8.1
1973/74	24.8	3.39	84.1	35.3	26.8	14.0	5.5	83.4	105.0	8.5
1974/75	24.7	3.45	85.1	33.4	26.7	11.7	4.5	83.0	104.8	10.5
1975/76	25.2	3.23	81.5	33.7	24.8	12.9	5.0	83.3	105.0	10.6
1976/77	24.4	3.00	73.1	40.7	35.7	10.1	4.6	83.1	104.8	9.5
1977/78	24.8	3.52	87.5	34.1	25.4	13.8	6.0	84.0	106.6	10.6
1978/79	25.3	3.72	94.0	32.7	22.9	14.1	6.2	87.9	110.9	12.3
1979/80	25.3	3.59	91.1	32.4	23.3	13.9	5.5	88.3	111.1	10.6
1980/81 3)	24.6	3.85	94.9	29.1	20.9	14.6	7.0	87.7	110.6	9.4
1981/82 4)	24.4	3.68	89.6	31.7	23.8	11.7	5.0	88.2	111.0	7.9

1) EXCLUDES INTRA EC10 TRADE.
2) WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS;
(TRADE EXCLUDES PRODUCTS OTHER THAN WHEAT FLOUR; FLOUR CONVERTED TO GRAIN EQUIVALENT)
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAINS S&D
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	TOTAL USAGE 1)	STOCKS CHANGE 2)
TOTAL GRAINS								
1970/71	29.4	2.27	66.7	10.3	2.4	7.9	77.6	-3.0
1971/72	30.2	2.72	82.1	10.1	1.5	8.6	91.0	-0.3
1972/73	30.4	2.87	87.4	9.7	2.4	7.3	92.5	2.2
1973/74	29.5	2.96	87.3	9.1	4.6	4.5	92.8	-0.9
1974/75	29.4	3.11	91.3	10.5	3.0	7.5	97.9	0.9
1975/76	29.5	2.98	87.9	13.5	4.3	9.2	99.0	-1.9
1976/77	29.6	3.18	94.1	15.2	3.5	11.7	103.8	2.0
1977/78	29.5	3.17	93.8	13.6	3.8	9.8	103.8	-0.2
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	14.9	3.2	11.6	108.5	-0.6
1979/80	29.0	3.13	91.0	17.5	3.0	14.5	104.6	0.9
1980/81 3)	28.9	3.32	96.1	16.8	4.3	12.5	110.2	-1.6
1981/82 4)	28.7	3.29	94.1	16.2	2.3	13.9	108.2	-0.2
WHEAT								
1970/71	10.3	2.23	23.0	6.7	0.9	5.8	29.8	-1.0
1971/72	10.7	2.83	30.3	5.2	0.8	4.4	34.6	0.1
1972/73	10.8	2.84	30.7	4.6	0.9	3.7	33.5	0.9
1973/74	10.3	3.07	31.6	5.3	1.9	3.4	34.6	0.4
1974/75	10.6	3.22	34.1	4.0	1.7	2.3	34.8	1.6
1975/76	9.9	2.88	28.5	5.7	1.4	4.3	34.1	-1.3
1976/77	10.3	3.37	34.7	6.3	2.1	4.1	38.0	0.8
1977/78	10.1	3.41	34.5	5.0	2.1	2.9	37.4	-0.0
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	38.7	-0.6
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.0	1.1	5.0	32.2	0.4
1980/81 3)	9.7	3.55	34.5	5.8	2.5	3.3	38.1	-0.2
1981/82 4)	9.2	3.36	31.0	6.1	1.2	4.9	35.9	0.1
COARSE GRAINS								
1970/71	19.1	2.29	43.7	3.6	1.5	2.1	47.8	-2.0
1971/72	19.5	2.66	51.8	4.9	0.7	4.2	56.4	-0.4
1972/73	19.6	2.89	56.7	5.1	1.5	3.6	59.0	1.3
1973/74	19.2	2.90	55.7	3.8	2.7	1.1	58.2	-1.3
1974/75	18.8	3.04	57.2	6.5	1.3	5.2	63.1	-0.7
1975/76	19.6	3.03	59.4	7.8	2.9	5.0	65.0	-0.6
1976/77	19.3	3.08	59.5	9.0	1.3	7.6	65.8	1.3
1977/78	19.4	3.05	59.2	8.7	1.7	7.0	66.4	-0.2
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.5	1.0	9.4	69.9	0.0
1979/80	19.8	3.20	63.3	11.4	1.9	9.6	72.4	0.5
1980/81 3)	19.2	3.21	61.6	11.0	1.8	9.1	72.1	-1.4
1981/82 4)	19.4	3.25	63.1	10.0	1.1	9.0	72.3	-0.3

1) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
2) INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES/COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

USSR & MAINLAND CHINA: GRAIN S&D
WHEAT & COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1974/75-1981/82

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	TOTAL USAGE 1)	STOCKS CHANGE 2)
	MLN HA		MT/HA	MILLION METRIC TONS				
USSR (JULY/JUNE)								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1974/75	119.0	1.55	184.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	193.0	-8.0
1975/76	120.1	1.10	132.0	25.6	0.5	25.1	171.2	-14.0
1976/77	120.3	1.76	211.9	10.3	3.0	7.3	208.2	11.0
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	217.4	-16.0
1980/81 4)	119.3	1.50	178.8	34.0	0.5	33.5	214.3	-2.0
1981/82 5)	115.0	1.43	165.0	42.0	0.8	41.2	206.2	0.0
WHEAT								
1974/75	60.0	1.40	84.0	3.0	4.0	-1.0	93.0	-10.0
1975/76	62.0	1.07	66.2	10.1	0.5	9.6	86.8	-11.0
1976/77	59.5	1.63	96.9	4.6	1.0	3.6	92.5	8.0
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.9	1.92	120.8	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	115.8	-14.0
1980/81 4)	61.5	1.60	98.1	16.0	0.5	15.5	115.6	-2.0
1981/82 5)	61.0	1.48	90.0	18.0	0.8	17.2	107.2	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 6)								
1974/75	59.0	1.69	100.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	100.0	2.0
1975/76	58.1	1.13	65.8	15.5	0.0	15.5	84.4	-3.0
1976/77	60.9	1.89	115.0	5.7	2.0	3.7	115.7	3.0
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	101.5	-2.0
1980/81 4)	57.9	1.39	80.7	18.0	0.0	18.0	98.7	0.0
1981/82 5)	54.0	1.39	75.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	99.0	0.0
MAINLAND CHINA (JULY/JUNE)								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1974/75	67.0	1.55	104.0	6.2	0.0	6.2	111.0	-0.8
1975/76	68.3	1.61	109.9	2.2	0.1	2.1	112.0	0.0
1976/77	62.4	1.94	121.0	3.2	0.0	3.1	124.1	0.0
1977/78	61.9	1.80	111.7	8.7	0.0	8.7	120.4	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	133.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	144.2	0.0
1979/80	62.5	2.33	145.7	10.9	0.0	10.9	156.6	0.0
1980/81 4)	61.6	2.22	136.7	14.6	0.0	14.6	151.2	0.0
1981/82 5)	60.1	2.30	138.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	153.0	0.0
WHEAT								
1974/75	27.0	1.41	38.0	5.7	0.0	5.7	44.0	-0.3
1975/76	27.7	1.48	41.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	43.2	0.0
1976/77	28.4	1.78	50.5	3.2	0.0	3.2	53.7	0.0
1977/78	28.0	1.46	41.0	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.6	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.85	54.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	62.0	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.13	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	-0.0
1980/81 4)	28.9	1.87	54.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	68.0	-0.0
1981/82 5)	27.6	2.03	56.0	14.0	0.0	14.0	70.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 6)								
1974/75	40.0	1.65	66.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	67.0	-0.5
1975/76	40.6	1.70	68.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1	68.8	0.0
1976/77	34.0	2.07	70.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	70.5	0.0
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	70.8	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	82.2	-0.0
1979/80	33.1	2.51	83.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	85.0	0.0
1980/81 4)	32.7	2.52	82.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	83.3	0.0
1981/82 5)	32.5	2.52	82.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	83.0	0.0

1) FEED USE DATA IS UNAVAILABLE FOR MAINLAND CHINA
2) FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. , THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR CHINA, WHERE NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3) OFFICIAL SOVIET SOURCES HAVE REPORTED TOTAL GRAIN PRODUCTION FOR 1979 AT 179 MILLION TONS, WHICH INCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES, AND RICE, ESTIMATED AT 9 MILLION TONS FOR 1979.
4) PRELIMINARY
5) PROJECTION
6) COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES, AND RICE.
SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULT OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WHEAT: SUPPLY/DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. & MAJOR COMPETITORS
1970/71-1981/82

LINE NAME	AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	EXPORTS 1) JULY-JUNE	EXPORTS 1) MRKT YEAR	END STOCKS 2) MRKT YEAR
	MLN. HA.	MT/HA	- - - - - - - - - - - -	MILLION METRIC TONS			- - - - - - -
CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)							
1970/71	5.1	1.76	9.0	4.7	11.5	11.8	20.0
1971/72.....	7.9	1.82	14.4	4.8	13.7	13.7	15.9
1972/73.....	8.6	1.69	14.5	4.8	15.6	15.7	9.9
1973/74.....	9.6	1.69	16.2	4.6	11.7	11.4	10.1
1974/75.....	8.9	1.49	13.3	4.6	11.2	10.7	8.0
1975/76.....	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	12.3	8.2
1976/77.....	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4	13.3
1977/78.....	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	16.0	12.1
1978/79.....	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
1979/80.....	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81 3).....	11.1	1.73	19.2	5.3	17.0	16.3	8.3
1981/82 4).....	12.2	1.99	24.4	5.2	17.5	17.5	9.9
AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71.....	6.5	1.22	7.9	2.6	9.5	9.1	3.7
1971/72.....	7.1	1.21	8.6	2.9	8.7	7.8	1.6
1972/73.....	7.6	0.87	6.6	3.3	5.6	4.3	0.6
1973/74.....	8.9	1.35	12.0	3.5	5.4	7.0	2.0
1974/75.....	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	8.6	1.7
1975/76.....	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	8.7	2.7
1976/77.....	9.0	1.30	11.7	2.8	8.5	9.5	2.1
1977/78.....	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.2	11.1	8.4	0.8
1978/79.....	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.6	6.7	11.7	4.6
1979/80.....	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.3	14.9	13.2	4.4
1980/81 3).....	11.2	0.97	10.8	3.3	10.6	10.5	1.3
1981/82 4).....	11.9	1.27	15.1	2.9	11.5	12.1	1.4
ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71.....	3.7	1.32	4.9	4.1	1.6	1.0	0.7
1971/72.....	4.3	1.33	5.7	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.4
1972/73	5.0	1.38	6.9	4.3	3.4	3.2	0.3
1973/74.....	4.0	1.65	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
1974/75.....	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.7
1975/76.....	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.7
1976/77.....	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	5.9	1.6
1977/78.....	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.2
1978/79.....	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	1.1
1979/80.....	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.7	4.8	0.4
1980/81 3).....	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.4
1981/82 4).....	5.5	1.62	9.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	0.4
TOTAL ABOVE THREE COUNTRIES							
1970/71.....	15.3	1.42	21.8	11.4	22.6	21.9	24.4
1971/72.....	19.3	1.49	28.7	12.1	23.7	23.1	17.5
1972/73.....	21.2	1.32	28.0	12.4	24.6	23.2	10.8
1973/74.....	22.5	1.55	34.8	12.3	18.2	20.0	13.1
1974/75.....	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	21.1	10.4
1975/76.....	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	24.1	11.6
1976/77.....	26.6	1.74	46.3	12.0	27.0	28.8	17.0
1977/78.....	24.0	1.46	34.9	11.6	29.5	26.2	14.1
1978/79.....	25.5	1.85	47.3	12.0	23.5	28.8	20.6
1979/80.....	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.8	34.7	33.8	15.5
1980/81 3).....	27.3	1.38	37.8	12.6	31.5	30.7	10.0
1981/82 4).....	29.7	1.63	48.5	12.1	34.0	34.6	11.7
U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUNE/MAY)							
1970/71	17.7	2.08	36.8	21.0	19.9	20.2	22.4
1971/72	19.3	2.28	44.1	23.1	16.9	16.6	26.8
1972/73	19.2	2.19	42.1	21.7	31.8	30.9	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.13	46.6	20.5	31.3	33.1	9.3
1974/75	26.5	1.83	48.3	18.3	28.3	27.7	11.8
1975/76	28.1	2.06	57.8	19.6	31.7	31.9	18.1
1976/77	28.6	2.04	58.3	20.4	26.1	25.9	30.3
1977/78	26.9	2.06	55.4	23.1	31.5	30.6	32.0
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.8	32.3	32.5	25.1
1979/80.....	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	37.4	24.5
1980/81 3).....	28.7	2.25	64.5	21.0	41.9	41.1	27.0
1981/82 4).....	32.7	2.29	74.8	23.3	51.7	51.7	26.8
TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS							
1970/71	33.0	1.78	58.6	32.4	42.5	42.1	46.8
1971/72	38.6	1.89	72.8	35.2	40.6	39.7	44.7
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.1	56.4	54.1	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.4	32.8	49.5	53.1	22.4
1974/75	47.9	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	48.8	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.4	32.0	54.9	56.0	29.7
1976/77	55.3	1.89	104.6	32.4	53.1	54.7	47.2
1977/78	50.9	1.78	90.3	34.7	61.1	56.8	46.1
1978/79	48.4	1.98	95.7	34.7	55.8	61.3	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.92	99.6	34.2	71.9	71.2	40.0
1980/81 3).....	56.0	1.83	102.3	33.6	73.5	71.8	37.0
1981/82 4).....	62.3	1.98	123.3	35.5	85.7	86.3	38.6

1) INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.
2) NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR AUSTRALIA AND ARGENTINA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.
3) PRELIMINARY
4) PROJECTION

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

COARSE GRAINS: S&D
1975/76-1981/82
SELECTED MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS

LINE NAME	AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	EXPORTS JULY-JUNE	EXPORTS OCT-SEPT	EXPORTS MRKT YR	ENDING STOCKS MRKT YR
	HA.	MT/HA	1000 METRIC TONS					
		CORN (MARCH-FEBRUARY)						
ARGENTINA								
(75)1976/77...	2,766	2.12	5,855	2,863	4,384	5,385	3,238	515
(76)1977/78...	2,532	3.28	8,300	3,401	5,995	6,377	5,231	183
(77)1978/79...	2,660	3.65	9,700	3,533	6,664	6,200	5,916	434
(78)1979/80...	2,899	3.10	9,000	3,296	4,063	3,460	5,965	173
(79)1980/81...	2,490	2.57	6,400	3,048	5,871	8,870	3,417	108
(80)1981/82 2)	3,450	3.77	13,000	3,400	9,000	7,700	9,600	108
(81)1982/83 3)	3,250	3.20	10,400	3,400			7,000	108
		CORN (MAY-APRIL)						
SOUTH AFRICA								
(75)1976/77...	4,549	1.61	7,312	6,438	1,334	1,496	1,465	987
(76)1977/78...	4,453	2.18	9,727	6,553	2,697	2,788	2,525	636
(77)1978/79...	4,499	2.27	10,201	6,665	2,722	2,224	3,012	2,115
(78)1979/80...	4,598	1.80	8,271	6,702	2,689	3,303	2,325	1,359
(79)1980/81...	4,618	2.32	10,726	6,880	3,450	3,700	3,503	1,702
(80)1981/81 2)	4,716	3.03	14,293	6,975	4,610	4,700	4,600	4,420
(81)1982/83 3)	4,600	2.50	11,500	7,100			4,700	4,120
		CORN (JULY-JUNE)						
THAILAND								
(75)1975/76...	1,336	2.28	3,050	556	2,386	2,411	2,386	142
(76)1976/77...	1,400	1.96	2,750	728	2,116	1,920	2,116	48
(77)1977/78...	1,463	1.40	2,050	850	1,217	1,366	1,217	31
(78)1978/79...	1,500	2.03	3,050	950	2,078	1,927	2,078	53
(79)1979/80...	1,520	2.17	3,300	1,050	2,150	2,067	2,150	153
(80)1980/81 2)	1,500	2.13	3,200	1,150	2,100	2,000	2,100	103
(81)1981/82 3)	1,550	2.45	3,800	1,350	2,200	2,300	2,200	353
		GRAIN SORGHUM (MARCH-FEBRUARY)						
ARGENTINA								
(75)1976/77...	1,834	2.76	5,060	1,660	4,638	4,770	3,433	222
(76)1977/78...	2,377	2.78	6,600	2,579	4,405	4,390	4,122	121
(77)1978/79...	2,254	3.19	7,200	2,417	4,255	3,956	4,652	252
(78)1979/80...	2,117	3.07	6,500	2,856	2,191	1,611	3,755	141
(79)1980/81...	1,279	2.31	2,960	1,585	3,735	4,500	1,494	22
(80)1981/82 2)	2,078	3.42	7,100	2,200	4,260	4,000	4,800	122
(81)1982/83 3)	1,950	3.08	6,000	2,400	4,260		3,600	122
		GRAIN SORGHUM (APRIL-MARCH)						
AUSTRALIA								
(75)1976/77...	504	2.23	1,124	116	828	666	972	59
(76)1977/78...	532	1.80	956	372	407	158	490	153
(77)1978/79...	394	1.81	714	456	516	596	231	180
(78)1979/80...	469	2.40	1,125	502	580	650	669	134
(79)1980/81...	519	1.78	922	487	463	463	506	63
(80)1981/82 2)	590	1.77	1,045	508	400	400	400	200
(81)1982/83 3)	700	1.86	1,300	550			687	263
		BARLEY (DECEMBER-NOVEMBER)						
AUSTRALIA								
(75)1975/76...	2,329	1.36	3,179	857	1,954	2,237	2,231	277
(76)1976/77...	2,321	1.23	2,847	933	2,094	1,911	1,943	248
(77)1977/78...	2,803	0.85	2,383	1,315	1,325	1,236	1,117	199
(78)1978/79...	2,785	1.44	4,006	1,560	1,744	2,007	2,112	533
(79)1979/80...	2,482	1.49	3,703	1,310	2,981	2,900	2,824	102
(80)1980/81 2)	2,430	1.10	2,670	1,150	1,550	1,550	1,550	72
(81)1981/82 3)	2,725	1.29	3,520	1,400	2,000	1,900	2,000	192
		BARLEY (AUGUST-JULY)						
CANADA								
(75)1975/76...	4,468	2.13	9,520	6,704	4,161	4,306	4,156	2,764
(76)1976/77...	4,354	2.41	10,513	6,459	3,782	3,783	3,600	3,218
(77)1977/76...	4,753	2.48	11,799	6,460	3,005	3,557	3,349	5,208
(78)1978/79...	4,259	2.44	10,387	7,146	3,510	3,898	3,554	4,895
(79)1979/80...	3,724	2.27	8,460	7,537	4,083	2,963	3,832	2,006
(80)1980/81 2)	4,634	2.43	11,259	7,034	3,000	3,600	3,237	3,004
(81)1981/82 3)	5,392	2.47	13,317	7,000	4,300	4,300	4,300	5,021
		TOTAL OF ABOVE						
TOTAL								
(75)1975/76...	17,786	1.97	35,100	19,202	19,685	19,776	17,881	4,966
(76)1976/77...	17,969	2.32	41,693	21,025	22,161	19,931	20,027	4,607
(77)1977/78...	18,826	2.34	44,047	21,696	19,051	19,872	19,494	8,419
(78)1978/79...	18,627	2.27	42,339	23,012	21,489	20,808	20,458	7,288
(79)1979/80 2)	16,632	2.19	36,471	21,897	18,737	16,954	17,726	4,156
(80)1980/81 2)	19,398	2.71	52,567	22,417	20,169	24,683	26,287	8,029
(81)1981/82 3)	20,167	2.47	49,837	23,200	26,770	25,300	24,487	10,179

NOTE: YEARS IN PARANTHESES ARE "DESIGNATED PRODUCTION YEARS", USED FOR PURPOSES OF AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (EG. 1979/80) DENOTE MARKETING YEARS.

2) PRELIMINARY
3) PROJECTED
SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, USDA, FAS.

U.S. TOTAL GRAINS
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1981/82

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	34.1	1,776	1	1,194	159	838
1979/80	924	62.5	34.1	2,134	2	1,375	87	783
1980/81	902	70.9	33.4	2,370	2	1,510	45	773
1981/82	991	80.7	34.1	2,750	2	1,900	125	857
1982/83	986							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,784	4,335
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.1	7,268	1	2,133	4,368	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.7	7,939	1	2,433	4,519	5,194
1980/81	1,617	73.1	91.0	6,648	1	2,370	4,150	4,900
1981/82	996	74.1	109.0	8,081	1	2,500	4,250	5,075
1982/83	1,503							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	0	144	683	693
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	0	123	684	693
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	0	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	0	212	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	0	229	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	0	246	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	0	213	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	0	213	461	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.6	731	0	207	548	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.7	809	0	325	484	497
1980/81	147	12.7	46.2	588	0	300	365	376
1981/82	59	13.6	64.4	877	0	325	450	461
1982/83	150							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.1	428	9	57	175	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.5	455	10	26	214	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.2	49.6	359	10	77	175	347
1981/82	137	9.1	52.5	476	10	100	200	375
1982/83	148							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	0	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	0	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	11	511	595
1978/79	313	11.1	52.2	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.6	53.0	458	1	13	432	506
1981/82	176	9.7	52.8	509	1	10	425	500
1982/83	176							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	0	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	0	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	0	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	0	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	0	0	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.3	17	0	0	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	0	0	8	19
1979/80	9	0.9	25.4	22	0	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.5	16	0	7	8	18
1981/82	4	0.7	25.9	17	0	2	4	14
1982/83	5							

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Exports Include Major Products Ber-Corn and Sorghum.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

October 14, 1981
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1309G

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MLN. METRIC TONS/MLN. HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1961/62 - 1981/82

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Total Wheat and Coarse Grains								
1961/62	115.7	64.2	2.5	161.0	0.6	35.4	112.2	140.2
1962/63	101.7	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	33.2	108.5	136.9
1963/64	91.2	61.5	2.8	171.5	0.4	40.6	106.0	135.0
1964/65	87.5	60.1	2.6	157.4	0.3	39.4	104.6	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.5	3.0	180.0	0.3	49.6	119.6	149.0
1966/67	58.2	60.3	3.0	180.4	0.3	41.4	118.3	148.0
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.8	0.2	42.2	118.5	148.7
1968/69	62.6	62.1	3.2	197.7	0.2	31.5	127.1	157.2
1969/70	71.8	57.9	3.5	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.7	164.8
1970/71	73.0	58.3	3.1	183.0	0.3	39.1	131.8	162.6
1971/72	54.6	63.0	3.7	233.6	0.3	41.1	143.0	174.0
1972/73	73.4	57.4	3.9	224.1	0.4	70.2	147.4	179.9
1973/74	47.9	62.8	3.7	223.4	0.3	74.2	143.3	176.3
1974/75	31.1	67.3	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	107.1	140.2
1975/76	27.3	70.7	3.4	243.3	0.5	81.9	116.6	153.7
1976/77	35.4	71.9	3.5	252.9	0.4	76.5	115.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.1	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.6	66.1	4.1	270.4	0.3	92.7	141.6	180.0
1979/80	71.5	67.1	4.4	296.8	0.4	108.8	137.9	182.7
1980/81	77.2	70.1	3.8	263.2	0.4	111.0	126.3	170.3
1981/82	59.4	76.1	4.2	320.6	0.4	125.8	133.4	179.7
1982/83	74.7							
Wheat								
1970/71	26.8	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.2	21.0
1971/72	22.4	19.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.6	7.1	23.1
1972/73	26.8	19.2	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.9	5.6	21.7
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.8	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	48.5	0.1	27.7	1.6	18.3
1975/76	11.8	28.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	18.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.9	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.8
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.4	21.3
1980/81	24.5	28.7	2.3	64.5	0.1	41.1	1.4	21.0
1981/82	27.0	32.7	2.3	74.8	0.1	51.7	3.4	23.3
1982/83	26.8							
Coarse Grains								
1970/71	46.1	39.7	3.7	146.1	0.4	19.0	126.4	141.3
1971/72	32.3	43.3	4.4	189.5	0.4	24.6	135.9	150.9
1972/73	46.6	38.1	4.8	182.0	0.4	39.3	142.2	158.0
1973/74	31.7	41.5	4.5	186.8	0.2	41.1	139.5	155.8
1974/75	21.8	40.8	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.5	121.9
1975/76	15.5	42.6	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.6	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	138.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	137.3	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.8	5.7	238.7	0.3	71.4	135.5	161.4
1980/81	52.7	41.4	4.8	198.7	0.3	69.9	124.9	149.3
1981/82	32.4	43.4	5.7	245.8	0.3	74.1	130.0	156.4
1982/83	47.9							

Notes: Total Grains Include Wheat, Corn, Sorghum, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Commodity Years As Follows: June/May - Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
October/September - Corn and Sorghum.
Exports Include Major Products.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

October 14, 1981
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1308G

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1981/82 (August-July MY)

	Area Harvested 1/	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
	1000 HA	MT/HA	1000 MT	(----------Thousand Metric Tons Milled Basis----------				)
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,042	879	4,272	3	2,431	1,687
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,983	1,036	4,326	3	2,706	1,814
1980/81 (Est)	1,333	4.93	6,580	851	4,803	7	3,026	2,089
1981/82(Proj)	1,511	5.37	8,109	543	5,880	3	2,600	1,973

	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(----------Million Hundredweight Rough Basis----------				)
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1	---	56.5	42.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9	0.1	65.6	46.5
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5	0.1	72.8	39.6
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4	0.1	75.7	53.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6	0.1	82.6	55.3
1980/81 (Est)	3.3	44.03	145.1	25.7	0.2	91.4	63.1
1981/82 (Proj)	3.7	47.88	178.8	16.5	0.1	79.1	60.0
1982/83				51.7			

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate Report.
FAS:CP:G&F: October 14, 1981
1304G

OCT 30, 1979

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 60/61-81/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JULY/JUNE TRADE 2)	TOTAL 3) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 1)	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL.
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.4	1.18	238.3	42.0	235.3	79.3	33.7
1961/62	202.4	1.12	226.5	47.0	238.3	67.5	28.3
1962/63	207.1	1.23	255.1	44.0	250.7	71.9	28.7
1963/64	206.7	1.15	237.4	56.0	244.0	65.3	26.8
1964/65	215.9	1.27	274.5	52.0	266.4	73.4	27.6
1965/66	216.2	1.22	263.9	61.0	282.1	55.3	19.6
1966/67	214.6	1.44	309.1	56.0	282.2	82.1	29.1
1967/68	219.3	1.35	297.0	51.0	288.6	90.5	31.4
1968/69	224.2	1.46	328.3	45.0	304.1	114.8	37.8
1969/70	217.9	1.42	309.6	50.0	326.8	97.6	29.9
1970/71	207.0	1.52	315.5	55.0	338.9	74.1	21.9
1971/72	213.0	1.64	349.3	52.0	342.4	81.1	23.7
1972/73	211.1	1.63	343.4	67.0	361.9	62.6	17.3
1973/74	216.9	1.72	372.6	63.0	364.8	70.4	19.3
1974/75	219.9	1.62	357.3	64.0	363.8	63.9	17.6
1975/76	224.9	1.56	350.6	66.7	351.7	62.8	17.9
1976/77	232.5	1.81	421.2	63.1	385.2	98.8	25.7
1977/78	225.8	1.70	383.8	73.1	398.5	84.0	21.1
1978/79	228.4	1.96	446.6	72.0	430.0	100.8	23.4
1979/80	227.6	1.86	422.3	86.5	443.9	79.2	17.8
1980/81 4)	235.4	1.86	438.2	94.6	443.9	73.5	16.5
1981/82 5)	238.4	1.88	447.5	103.2	444.0	77.0	17.3
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.7	1.38	448.3	24.0	437.6	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.9	1.35	434.9	30.0	449.9	94.7	21.0
1962/63	321.5	1.43	460.3	31.0	462.3	92.7	20.1
1963/64	327.1	1.43	468.5	34.0	463.3	97.9	21.1
1964/65	324.1	1.46	473.5	35.0	480.4	90.9	18.9
1965/66	320.8	1.51	485.6	42.0	501.4	75.1	15.0
1966/67	322.7	1.62	522.0	40.0	521.0	76.1	14.6
1967/68	328.0	1.68	552.2	39.0	543.1	85.2	15.7
1968/69	327.5	1.69	553.5	37.0	549.5	89.2	16.2
1969/70	331.4	1.74	577.5	39.0	577.5	89.2	15.4
1970/71	332.3	1.74	577.2	46.0	594.2	72.2	12.2
1971/72	333.9	1.89	629.6	49.0	616.1	85.8	13.9
1972/73	330.0	1.85	611.0	59.0	628.6	68.2	10.8
1973/74	345.5	1.94	670.7	71.0	675.4	63.5	9.4
1974/75	342.7	1.83	628.5	64.0	634.7	57.3	9.0
1975/76	350.0	1.84	645.3	76.4	645.9	56.7	8.8
1976/77	343.7	2.05	704.4	82.5	685.4	75.6	11.0
1977/78	344.5	2.03	700.9	83.9	692.4	84.1	12.1
1978/79	342.8	2.20	753.8	90.1	747.4	90.7	12.1
1979/80	340.7	2.17	740.0	100.7	741.2	89.4	12.1
1980/81 4)	341.4	2.13	727.2	105.4	741.8	74.8	10.1
1981/82 5)	341.3	2.25	766.5	111.4	750.4	90.9	12.1
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	527.1	1.30	686.6	66.0	672.9	189.0	28.1
1961/62	525.3	1.26	661.4	77.0	688.2	162.2	23.6
1962/63	528.6	1.35	715.4	75.0	713.0	164.6	23.1
1963/64	533.8	1.32	705.9	90.0	707.3	163.2	23.1
1964/65	540.0	1.39	748.0	87.0	746.8	164.3	22.0
1965/66	537.0	1.40	749.5	103.0	783.5	130.4	16.6
1966/67	537.3	1.55	831.1	96.0	803.2	158.2	19.7
1967/68	547.3	1.55	849.2	90.0	831.7	175.7	21.1
1968/69	551.7	1.60	881.8	82.0	853.6	204.0	23.9
1969/70	549.3	1.61	887.1	89.0	904.3	186.8	20.7
1970/71	539.3	1.66	892.7	101.0	933.1	146.3	15.7
1971/72	546.9	1.79	978.9	101.0	958.5	166.9	17.4
1972/73	541.1	1.76	954.4	126.0	990.5	130.8	13.2
1973/74	562.4	1.86	1043.3	134.0	1040.2	133.9	12.9
1974/75	562.6	1.75	985.8	128.0	998.5	121.2	12.1
1975/76	574.9	1.73	995.9	143.1	997.6	119.5	12.0
1976/77	576.2	1.95	1125.6	145.6	1070.5	174.4	16.3
1977/78	570.3	1.90	1084.7	157.0	1090.9	168.1	15.4
1978/79	571.2	2.10	1200.4	162.1	1177.4	191.5	16.3
1979/80	568.3	2.05	1162.3	187.3	1185.1	168.6	14.2
1980/81 4)	576.8	2.02	1165.4	200.0	1185.8	148.3	12.5
1981/82 5)	579.6	2.09	1214.0	214.6	1194.4	167.9	14.1

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE; THE WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR STOCKS.
2) TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDES INTRA EC-9 TRADE.
3) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR), UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4) PRELIMINARY.
5) PROJECTION

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS. RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEACH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE S&D 1)
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61-1981/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARE)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2)	PRODUCTION ROUGH	PRODUCTION MILLED	CAL YR EXPORTS	TOTAL 5) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 3)	STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION
1960/61	120.1	1.95	234.7	158.6	6.5	159.0	8.7	5.5
1961/62	120.1	2.01	241.0	162.9	6.5	163.9	7.8	4.8
1962/63	121.9	2.00	244.1	165.0	7.3	165.1	7.7	4.7
1963/64	122.1	2.09	255.5	172.6	7.8	170.9	9.4	5.5
1964/65	125.1	2.18	272.5	184.2	8.0	181.1	12.5	6.9
1965/66	123.8	2.07	256.4	173.4	7.7	173.2	12.8	7.4
1966/67	125.2	2.12	265.1	179.3	7.4	180.7	11.4	6.3
1967/68	126.9	2.26	286.6	193.8	6.9	190.7	14.5	7.6
1968/69	128.3	2.25	288.5	195.1	7.1	191.9	17.7	9.2
1969/70	131.6	2.29	301.1	203.4	7.9	201.4	19.6	9.7
1970/71	131.1	2.38	312.3	211.0	8.7	211.5	19.1	9.0
1971/72	132.0	2.41	318.3	214.9	8.7	217.7	16.3	7.5
1972/73	131.5	2.33	305.9	206.7	8.3	212.1	10.9	5.1
1973/74	135.8	2.43	329.6	222.6	8.4	220.7	12.9	5.8
1974/75	137.8	2.44	336.8	227.3	7.8	228.9	11.3	4.9
1975/76	142.8	2.52	360.4	243.1	9.0	235.5	18.9	8.0
1976/77	141.6	2.47	350.0	236.2	10.5	237.5	17.6	7.4
1977/78	143.0	2.59	370.0	248.8	9.4	243.1	23.6	9.7
1978/79	142.5	2.70	385.2	259.2	11.8	255.1	27.7	10.9
1979/80	141.1	2.67	376.7	253.8	12.5	258.7	22.8	8.8
1980/81 6)	144.0	2.75	396.7	266.4	13.5	266.3	22.9	8.6
1981/82 6)	145.0	2.81	407.7	273.9	12.0	272.5	24.3	8.9

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1) PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASIS; STOCKS, EXPORTS AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESS ON MILLED BASIS.
2) BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
3) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. COMPARABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR YEARS PRIOR TO 1966/67.
2) TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDES INTRA EC-9 TRADE.

THEREFORE DIFFER FROM TRADE DATA APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.
5) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
6) PRELIMINARY.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS S&D
1960/61-1981/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARE)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 2)	TOTAL 3) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 1)	STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION
1960/61	647.2	1.31	845.2	72.5	831.9	197.7	23.8
1961/62	645.4	1.28	824.3	83.5	852.1	170.0	20.0
1962/63	650.5	1.35	880.4	82.3	878.1	172.3	19.6
1963/64	655.9	1.34	878.5	97.8	878.2	172.6	19.7
1964/65	665.1	1.40	932.2	95.0	927.9	176.8	19.1
1965/66	660.8	1.40	922.9	110.7	956.7	143.2	15.0
1966/67	662.5	1.53	1010.4	103.4	983.9	169.6	17.2
1967/68	674.2	1.55	1043.0	96.9	1022.4	190.2	18.6
1968/69	680.0	1.58	1076.9	89.1	1045.5	221.7	21.2
1969/70	680.9	1.60	1090.5	96.9	1105.7	206.4	18.7
1970/71	670.4	1.65	1103.7	109.7	1144.6	165.4	14.5
1971/72	678.9	1.76	1193.8	109.7	1176.2	183.2	15.6
1972/73	672.6	1.73	1161.1	134.3	1202.6	141.7	11.8
1973/74	698.2	1.81	1265.9	142.4	1260.9	146.8	11.6
1974/75	700.4	1.73	1213.1	135.8	1227.4	132.5	10.8
1975/76	717.4	1.73	1238.7	152.2	1231.9	138.1	11.2
1976/77	717.7	1.90	1361.8	156.0	1307.0	192.0	14.7
1977/78	713.3	1.87	1333.5	166.4	1334.0	191.7	14.4
1978/79	713.7	2.05	1459.6	173.9	1432.5	219.2	15.3
1979/80 4)	709.4	2.00	1416.1	199.7	1443.8	191.5	13.3
1980/81 5)	720.8	1.99	1431.8	213.5	1452.0	171.2	11.8
1981/82 5)	724.6	2.05	1488.0	226.6	1466.9	192.2	13.1

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.
* NOTE: INCLUDES WHEAT, COARSE GRAINS, AND RICE. YIELD IS CALCULATED ON ROUGH (PADDY) BASIS.

1) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE; THE WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO INCLUDE YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR STOCKS. RICE STOCKS PRIOR TO 1966/67 ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

TRADE DATA ARE BASED ON JULY/JUNE AND CALENDAR YEAR TRADE DATAAPPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT THEREFORE DIFFER FROM TRADE DATA APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.
3) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4) PRELIMINARY.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICSOF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

SEPT. 15, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN JANUARY 1980 - OCTOBER 13, 1981
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWRS 12 1/2	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
Jan.	178	191	196	171	114	139
Feb.	176	208	194	173	118	147
Mar.	166	212	188	166	114	151
Apr.	158	209	183	162	111	160
May	156	199	191	167	113	145
June	160	192	195	166	116	147
July	171	189	214	174	135	157
Aug.	175	196	217	176	148	164
Sept.	183	197	224	181	143	174
Oct.	192	212	235	193	144	177
Nov.	199	223	239	198	153	180
Dec.	188	210	228	188	153	175
Jan. 8	195	216	244	193	161	168
14	197	208	232	192	161	164
22	190	212	229	191	153	165
29	183	216	226	184	146	166
Feb. 5	186	212	229	187	147	158
12	182	210	226	184	146	155
19	187	212	230	186	149	150
26	183	211	227	186	148	150
Mar. 5	176	212	222	177	144	140
12	173	212	220	175	142	140
19	176	212	217	179	146	142
26	177	205	217	180	147	143
Apr. 2	178	200	218	178	145	137
9	181	---	227	181	145	134
16	182	---	---	180	147	---
23	186	200	236	181	149	137
30	179	195	230	179	148	135
May 7	175	187	227	177	147	136
14	171	187	227	173	144	140
21	168	185	225	170	142	136
28	170	181	227	170	143	131
June 4	171	180	221	169	140	129
10	174	180	220	167	142	138
18	172	180	214	167	138	128
25	167	180	204	161	136	125
July 2	168	175	205	161	140	130
9	172	177	216	173	142	131
16	172	178	---	169	142	143
23	173	177	210	168	138	144
30	169	180	206	166	137	142
Aug. 6	171	180	199	163	137	142
13	173	180	200	170	131	140
20	175	180	201	168	133	135
27	172	174	201	167	122	127
Sept. 3	174	177	200	168	128	127
10	175	182	197	171	121	128
17	174	179	198	171	118	127
24	172	182	200	174	116	129
28	172	182	194	169	116	130
Oct. 6	171	182	195	170	122	130
13	175	180	195	170	119	130

---Not Available
1/ In Store Export Elevator

1305G

SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1981/82
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat			Corn	Sorghum
	U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring 14%	U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Canadian Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	U.S. No. 2 Yellow Sorghum
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55
1979/80					
June	192.00	192.60	N/A	139.65	134.50
July	202.20	204.20	N/A	152.35	153.45
August	194.50	199.75	N/A	136.90	144.90
September	198.65	205.45	N/A	137.95	142.05
October	205.00	209.45	213.35 3/	143.95	145.55
November	204.25	211.50	214.75 3/	141.74	147.40
December	205.40	212.05	N/A	139.15	149.30
January	206.10	199.70	N/A	129.65	149.20
February	204.85	200.15	N/A	132.15	146.70
March	195.75	197.00	N/A	132.75	146.63
April	188.20	N/A	N/A	133.55	146.15
May	198.65	N/A	N/A	138.45	148.70
1980/81					
June	196.95	197.85	N/A	139.00	150.10
July	212.45	202.70	N/A	152.75	162.10
August	212.00	208.85	N/A	166.65	176.90
September	211.70	213.80	N/A	164.30	176.45
October	215.95	233.65	N/A	161.70	174.95
November	226.30	232.85	N/A	174.60	185.05
December	235.00	235.15	N/A	172.35	188.55
January	244.95	233.40	N/A	180.55	191.00
February	240.20	225.00	N/A	167.20	180.90
March	208.95	212.25	N/A	165.40	171.95
April	210.30	211.45	N/A	165.60	165.60
May	206.90	205.95	N/A	159.90	158.95
1981/82					
June	197.15	202.55	N/A	155.05	153.85
July	193.95	204.46	240.35	154.10	158.00
August	188.65	201.10	226.95	146.40	152.60
September	190.50	200.00	215.40	132.60	143.50
October 6	190.00	198.00	N/A	137.00	148.00
October 13	193.00	199.00	N/A	130.50	145.00

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30 day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.
3/ Canadian No. 2 CWRS-12.5 percent protein.

October 14, 1981
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FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

1) Includes wheat flour and products.
2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Thailand.
3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.
5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1977 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and southern United States are actually included in "1977/78" accounting period which begins July 1, 1977.
6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization, i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes: See footnote 8.
10) Corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and rye, excluding products.
11) Corn, barley, oats, rye, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation and Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-34-81, September 15, 1981. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-10-81, October 10, 1981, "1981 USSR Crop Outlook" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-35-81, October 9, 1981, and "USSR Grain Situation and Outlook" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-36-81, October 13, 1981.

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FG-38-81
November 6, 1981

MEDITERRANEAN DURUM IMPORTS SEEN INCREASING IN 1981/82

Durum imports by Algeria, Italy, Tunisia and Morocco in 1981/82 are expected to increase 775,000 tons over the preceding year to 2.9 million tons. These four Mediterranean countries surveyed in October 1981 have accounted for about one-half of world Durum imports and much of the year-to-year swings in Durum trade over the past decade (Table 8, Fig. 1). All Mediterranean countries combined have taken an average of three-fifths of world Durum imports, with total imports expected to increase to 3.5 million tons this year.

TABLE 1--Durum Imports by Mediterranean Countries

	1979/80 1/	Estimate 1980/81 1/	Forecast 1981/82 1/
	(1,000 metric tons)		
Algeria	1,100	1,100	1,400
Italy	762	650	800
Morocco	0	75	400
Tunisia	295	300	300
Subtotal	2,157	2,125	2,900
France	276	285	280
Spain	275	200	250
Others	100	50	50
Mediterranean Total	2,808	2,660	3,480

1/ July-June

The United States and Canada, which together account each year for nearly all of the world's Durum exports (Table 9), have ample supplies to satisfy the 3.5-million-ton Mediterranean import requirement. The United States had a record 1981 crop of 5.0 million tons (2.9 million in 1980), and Canada's crop also is up sharply this year to 2.7 million tons (from 1.9 million).

Increased export availabilities, lower prices and reduced crops in the Mediterranean area are stimulating trade. U.S. Durum exports, which were 1.6 million tons in 1980/81, down from a record 2.3 million in the preceding year, now are forecast to rebound to 2.2 million tons or higher in 1981/82. From June 1 to October 23, total U.S. export sales of durum were 1.6 million tons, up 37 percent from the comparable period in the preceding year (Table 2). In addition to the countries mentioned, other sales have been made to nontraditional markets, such as Brazil and Kenya.

Larger Durum supplies have caused Durum prices to fall despite increased demand (Table 3). Durum, #3 Hard Amber, is running over $100/per ton lower this season than last season, and has remained relatively unchanged for the past two months. Since prices for other wheat classes have not fallen as sharply, the differential between Durum and other classes of wheat is much smaller this year. If Durum sales continue strong, Durum prices could show some uptrend from present low levels.

TABLE 2--U.S. Export Sales of Durum:
June 1 - October 23, 1980
and June 1 - October 22, 1981

	Outstanding Sales		Accumulated Exports		Total Commitments	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
European Community	40.0	134.3	378.8	485.7	418.8	620.0
(Italy)	0	120.2	146.8	312.4	146.8	432.6
(France)	24.7	8.8	139.3	90.3	164.0	99.1
Other West Europe	1.0	24.2	97.1	40.5	98.1	64.7
East Europe	7.0	0	63.4	50.7	70.4	50.7
Japan	0	32.0	23.8	0	23.8	32.0
Africa	0	148.8	100.6	225.7	100.6	374.5
(Morocco)	0	0	0	19.3	0	19.3
(Algeria)	0	144.0	15.7	94.1	15.7	238.1
(Tunisia)	0	4.8	84.9	96.7	84.9	101.5
Western Hemisphere	72.1	96.3	102.2	104.2	174.3	200.5
Total Known	120.0	435.7	766.0	906.8	886.0	1,342.5
Total Unknown	256.9	218.4	0	0	256.9	218.4
Total Known and Unknown	377.0	654.1	766.0	906.8	1,143.0	1,560.9

TABLE 3--Wheat Prices F.O.B. Gulf, October 15
(Dollars per metric ton)

	October		November		December	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
Hard Red Winter	191.35	163.90	196.10	173.05	199.80	178.20
Soft Red Winter	190.95	157.20	197.25	165.25	203.20	171.15
Hard Red Spring	201.75	176.65	209.10	182.15	214.60	186.50
#3 Hard Amber Durum	299.50	180.05	303.15	183.70	308.65	189.25

Morocco

TABLE 4--Morocco: Wheat Production and Imports
(1,000 metric tons)

		Production	Imports
Durum	1979/80	1,307	0
	1980/81 (Estimate)	1,331	75
	1981/82 (Forecast)	627	400
Bread Wheat	1979/80	490	1,613
	1980/81 (Estimate)	480	1,885
	1981/82 (Forecast)	280	1,980
Total Wheat	1979/80	1,797	1,613
	1980/81 (Estimate)	1,811	1,960
	1981/82 (Forecast)	907	2,380

Although some minor upward revisions may be made when 1981 production estimates are finalized in late November, Moroccan officials are still estimating 1981 wheat production at only 907,000 tons, of which 627,000 tons are Durum. The comparable figures for 1980, an average year, were 1.8 million tons, including 1.3 million Durum.

To cope with the great increase in imports necessitated by this low outturn, Morocco undertook strong efforts to step up port unloading since about April and thereby was able to boost monthly import levels substantially over those of preceding years. About 2.0 million tons of wheat were imported in 1980/81, of which, Durum imports were officially 75,000 tons (20,000 from the United States, 41,000 from France, and 14,000 from Argentina).

For 1981/82, a record 2.4 million tons of wheat are expected to be imported, including a record amount of Durum. The Cereals Office has tentatively scheduled 400,000 tons of Durum to be purchased for import in January-June 1982. This plan seems likely to be fulfilled, given the need to supply rural mills with Durum in the face of an absence of stocks. U.S. export sales to Morocco from June 1 - October 23 were 693,100 tons, of which 19,300 tons were Durum. Although the United States could face strong competition from Canada in supplying these Durum imports, by mid-October Canadian Durum availabilities were already relatively tight, owing to other commitments, primarily to the USSR and Algeria. France has agreed to supply Morocco with 800,000 tons of wheat per year on special credit terms, but none is expected to be Durum.

Algeria

TABLE 5--Algeria: Wheat Production and Imports 1/
(1,000 metric tons)

		Production	Imports
Durum	1979/80	359	1,100
	1980/81 (Estimate)	890	1,100
	1981/82 (Forecast)	800	1,400
Bread Wheat	1979/80	644	600
	1980/81 (Estimate)	560	700
	1981/82 (Forecast)	500	600
Total Wheat	1979/80	1,003	1,700
	1980/81 (Estimate)	1,450	1,800
	1981/82 (Forecast)	1,300	2,000

1/ Excluding semolina

Algeria's 1981 wheat production is now put at 1.3 million tons, down from earlier official estimates of about 1.5 million. Durum wheat production is put at 800,000 tons, down about 100,000 tons from 1980, when overall wheat production was 1.5 million tons. Both years are considered to be fairly average in production, up from 1979's very low levels caused by drought.

The import forecast has accordingly been raised for Durum to 1.4 million tons, up from the 1.1 million tons of the preceding two marketing years. There have already been larger than normal purchases of Durum in the form of semolina. Algeria reportedly purchased 500,000 tons (714,000 tons grain equivalent) of semolina for January-December delivery, with 390,000 (557,000 g.e.) tons from Italy, 80,000 (114,000 g.e.) tons from Spain and 30,000 (43,000 g.e.) tons from Greece. Some of this was reportedly Greek Durum held in EC intervention stocks and was purchased at an unusually low price. As Algeria usually tenders for six months, this purchase pattern was somewhat unusual. Since some milling industry problems are rumored and Algeria has a relatively low grain storage capacity, another purchase of semolina is considered a slight possibility in November in order to take advantage of current low prices, with Italy a likely supplier.

Algeria's recent long term agreement to purchase 50,000 to 100,000 tons of Durum wheat annually from Argentina, and expected Canadian sales of several hundred thousand tons, make U.S. export prospects of direct sales better than in 1980/81 when about 225,000 tons were shipped. An estimate in the area of 300,000 to 400,000 is likely, although this will depend on Canadian export availabilities. From June 1 to October 23, U.S. sales to Algeria were 359,400 tons, of which 238,100 tons were Durum.

Tunisia

TABLE 6--Tunisia: Wheat Production and Imports
(1,000 metric tons)

		Production	Imports
Durum	1979/80	600	295
	1980/81 (Estimate)	735	300
	1981/82 (Forecast)	600	300
Bread Wheat	1979/80	80	360
	1980/81 (Estimate)	121	450
	1981/82 (Forecast)	200	500
Total Wheat	1979/80	680	655
	1980/81 (Estimate)	856	750
	1981/82 (Forecast)	800	800

Tunisia's wheat production is now estimated at 800,000 tons, down from the earlier Tunisian Cereals Office estimate of about 1.0 million tons. Durum wheat production is estimated at 600,000 tons, compared with an earlier season estimate of 812,000 tons. The central regions, and to some extent the north, suffered more from dry weather than originally estimated. Production in 1980 had been the best in several years at 860,000 tons, of which 740,000 tons were Durum.

Import prospects for 1981/82 consequently are expected to be higher than earlier thought, with official sources estimating 800,000 tons. Of this amount, 300,000 tons are likely to be Durum, about the same level as last year. All of this tonnage will be in the form of wheat, as Tunisia has imported little or no flour of any type in recent years. Because of lower Durum prices, Tunisia took its 1981 P.L. 480 allocation in Durum rather than bread wheat. This purchase was made for September delivery. From June 1 through October 23, U.S. export sales totaled 101,500 tons, all of which was Durum.

Italy

TABLE 7--Italy: Wheat Production and Imports
(1,000 metric tons)

		Production	Imports
Durum	1979/80	3,382	762
	1980/81 (Estimate)	3,651	650
	1981/82 (Forecast)	3,280	800
Bread Wheat	1979/80	5,598	2,633
	1980/81 (Estimate)	5,499	2,250
	1981/82 (Forecast)	5,220	2,600
Total Wheat	1979/80	8,980	3,395
	1980/81 (Estimate)	9,150	2,900
	1981/82 (Forecast)	8,500	3,350

Italy's 1981 wheat production is now estimated at 8.5 million tons, 7 percent below 1980's level. Durum wheat is put at 3.3 million tons, 10 percent below the record 1980 crop, largely due to drought in Sicily. Sicily's production does not, however, normally get into commercial channels to mainland mills. Peninsular Durum production was 2.8 million tons, about the same as last year.

Italy's Durum imports in August 1980-July 1981 were about 656,000 tons. Of these, 154,000 were from the United States and most of the remainder from Canada. While 666,000 tons of Durum imports are forecast by official sources for 1981/82, this figure may reach 800,000 tons. The determining factor will be Italy's exports of wheat flour, semolina and pasta.

Newly released figures for August 1980-July 1981 show semolina exports at 406,000 tons (580,000 tons grain equivalent), most of which went to Algeria and some to Libya. Pasta exports at 190,000 tons (292,000 tons g.e.) went mostly to EC destinations. The prospects for 1981/82 are somewhat brighter as Algeria has already purchased 390,000 tons of semolina (557,000 tons g.e.) for January-December delivery. Also there is some expectation for sales of semolina or pasta to the Soviet Union (which in 1980/81 officially totaled 7,196 tons but are placed at around 20-30,000 tons or higher by trade sources). The Moscow fair in late October reportedly was the target of an export sales effort. If sales to the USSR were substantial, Italy's 750,000 to 800,000 ton export level could easily be reached and, given current low world prices, even exceeded. From June 1-October 23, U.S. exports sales to Italy were 760,000 tons, of which 432,600 tons were Durum.

TABLE 8--Durum Wheat and Flour Exports by Source 1968/69-1981/82
(1,000 metric tons)

Country of origin	68/69	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	Provisional 79/80	Estimate 80/81	Forecast 81/82
Argentina	330	361	604	368	363	465	158	165	355	248	0	83	100	200
Canada	528	515	1,168	1,701	1,721	1,303	1,467	1,529	1,332	1,943	1,370	1,590	2,200	2,000
Cyprus	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
EEC	15	10	T	33	18	14	4	26	43	11	18	27	T	100
Greece	50	44	0	0	0	0	23	10	0	6	177	79	NA	NA
Spain	10	0	0	0	0	41	14	0	0	0	0	214	NA	NA
Syria	0	T	0	0	64	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Tunisia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
USA	1,230	847	1,014	1,194	1,663	1,191	1,381	1,689	1,055	1,647	1,709	2,228	1,600	2,200
USSR	60	91	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Others	1	17	2	T	5	18	6	T	0	28	3	0	100	300
WORLD	2,228	1,895	2,803	3,298	3,835	3,037	3,053	3,425	2,785	3,883	3,277	4,221	4,000	4,800

SOURCE: Based on IWC data

TABLE 9--Durum Wheat and Flour Exports, by Destination, 1968/69-1981/82
(1,000 metric tons)

Country of Destination	68/69	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	Provisional 79/80	Estimate 80/81	Forecast 81/82
Europe	1,783	1,472	1,630	1,391	1,557	1,535	1,602	1,397	973	1,910	1,430	1,750	1,800	1,900
(Italy)	221	633	765	585	446	738	883	565	510	1,158	539	739	700	800
(France)	351	211	180	97	200	175	242	165	46	204	234	273	NA	NA
(Spain)	0	0	13	0	0	21	22	21	62	53	165	211	NA	NA
USSR	15	26	52	467	916	261	54	713	541	308	275	245	500	500
North/Central America	45	24	45	58	34	12	7	69	116	82	122	196	100	200
South America	39	51	104	127	139	61	25	57	137	186	210	242	200	200
Asia	35	91	458	555	597	120	61	115	54	61	51	70	100	100
Africa	311	231	514	700	591	1,047	1,284	1,073	945	1,296	965	1,607	1,300	1,900
(Algeria)	269	150	373	553	526	1,012	1,224	998	751	1,022	774	1,190	1,000	1,500
(Tunisia)	24	81	82	109	39	0	0	0	67	235	150	401	200	300
(Morocco)	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	60	24	0	0	100	T
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	39	224	111	T	T
WORLD	2,258	1,895	2,803	3,298	3,835	3,037	3,053	3,425	2,785	3,883	3,277	4,221	4,000	4,800

SOURCE: Based on IWC data

FIGURE 1--WORLD DURUM WHEAT EXPORTS, BY DESTINATION

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Grain and Feed Division at (202) 447-6721.

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FG-39-81
November 12, 1981

Total 1981 Soviet Grain Crop Estimate Unchanged 1/

The 1981 Soviet grain crop continues to be estimated at 175 million metric tons, the smallest since 1975. 2/ Based on preliminary area data released by the Soviets in October, slight changes in the output of wheat and coarse grains are projected. The 1981 wheat crop is now projected at 88 million tons, down from 90 million last month; the coarse grain estimate has been raised to 77 million tons, up from 75 million. The output of miscellaneous grains and pulses continues to be estimated at 10 million tons.

Although the preliminary Soviet figures support a total final grain area of 123 million hectares, the same as estimated last month, the wheat area estimate based on these data has been lowered from 61 million hectares to 59 million. Most of the reduction is in winter wheat. The coarse grain area is now estimated at 56 million hectares, up from 54 million last month, but still the smallest since 1973. The estimated area for miscellaneous grains and pulses is 8 million hectares.

Preparation for 1982 Grain Crop

Presently, conditions for the 1982 winter grain crop in the USSR are quite favorable. It is unlikely, however, that the plan to seed 36 million hectares to winter grains was met. As of late October, slightly more than 34 million hectares of these grains had been seeded, 900,000 more than by the same date a year ago. Winter grain seedings in 1980 totalled about 34 million hectares, and 36.9 million in 1979.

Winter grains appear to be entering dormancy in good condition. However, as growth progresses in the spring, additional soil moisture will be needed in parts of the southeastern winter grain area, especially in the North Caucasus where October temperatures in some places averaged 4 degrees centigrade above normal. Because the fall sown plants have developed so well, a good protective snowcover will be required to prevent excessive winterkill.

Fall plowing was completed on nearly 97 million hectares as of October 21, 12 million more than had been plowed by the corresponding date in the wet fall of 1980. The 1981 fall plowing plan is 110 million hectares.

1/ This is the first part of a two-part release on the current Soviet situation.
2/ November estimates over the past 8 years have varied by an average of about 6 percent from the final figure.

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USSR: Area, Yield, and Production
of Grain, 1972-1980
1981 (Estimate)

Grain	Grain Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Metric Tons per hectare)	Production 1/ (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat			
1972	58.5	1.47	86.0
1973	63.2	1.74	109.8
1974	59.7	1.41	83.9
1975	62.0	1.07	66.2
1976	59.5	1.63	96.9
1977	62.0	1.49	92.2
1978	62.9	1.92	120.9
1979	57.7	1.56	90.2
1980	61.5	1.60	98.2
1981 (Estimate)	59.0	1.49	88.0
Coarse Grains 2/			
1972	53.5	1.36	72.5
1973	55.2	1.83	101.0
1974	59.4	1.68	99.7
1975	58.1	1.13	65.8
1976	60.9	1.89	115.0
1977	60.6	1.53	92.6
1978	58.0	1.82	105.4
1979	61.2	1.33	81.2
1980	57.9	1.39	80.5
1981 (Estimate)	55.8	1.38	77.0
Total Grain 3/			
1972	120.2	1.40	168.2
1973	126.7	1.76	222.5
1974	127.2	1.54	195.7
1975	127.9	1.10	140.1
1976	127.8	1.75	223.8
1977	130.3	1.50	195.7
1978	128.5	1.85	237.4
1979	126.4	1.42	179.2
1980	126.6	1.49	189.1
1981 (Estimate)	123.0	1.42	175.0

1/ "Bunker Weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.

2/ Includes rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum, and millet.

3/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, pulses, rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains.

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November 13, 1981

Current USSR Grain Situation 1/

The September Soviet grain shipping schedule continued exceptionally heavy as the major suppliers reported the largest monthly load-out of grain to the Soviets on record. Soviet activity in the international grain market appears to have slowed this past month, with purchases from the United States the most prominent feature. The estimate of Soviet grain imports for 1981/82 at 43 million metric tons is unchanged from a month ago.

1981 Soviet Crop Projection Unchanged

The projected 1981 Soviet grain crop remains unchanged from last month's estimate of 175 million tons. However, production estimates for both wheat and coarse grains have been revised slightly to reflect recently published Soviet data on preliminary grain area. The 1981 wheat crop is now estimated at 88 million tons down 2 million from a month ago, while coarse grains were increased 2 million to 77 million. Miscellaneous grains and pulses comprise the remaining 10 million tons.

Current Trade Outlook

Soviet grain imports for the July-June 1981/82 period are still projected at 43 million tons--wheat at 18 million, coarse grains at 24 million, and rice and miscellaneous grains accounting for the balance. Soviet purchases to date appear to have covered slightly over 30 million tons of the projected imports.

1/ A review of the USSR crop conditions was released November 12, 1981, FG-39-81.

So far this marketing year, wheat has accounted for around 45 percent of total Soviet grain buying. Wheat purchases have been somewhat larger than earlier expected, reflecting the smallest Soviet wheat crop since 1975, the early season abundance of Northern Hemisphere supplies, and favorable prices. The balance of any Soviet grain purchases for the 1981/82 marketing year may be weighted more heavily towards coarse grains.

Soviet purchases of coarse grains other than corn also seem to be continuing at a high level. Of the 15-20 million tons of coarse grains the Soviets have bought this marketing year, barley and sorghum account for around 20 percent of the total. This is not appreciably different from the pattern indicated in 1980/81, but does show a significant change from the pattern for the 1975/76-1979/80 period, when U.S. corn accounted for most of Soviets coarse grain imports.

Recent Soviet grain buying has pushed total grain purchases from the United States for the sixth year of the Long Term Agreement (LTA) to 9.6 million tons. Since the Soviets reentered the U.S. grain market in late July, they have bought around 11 million tons of grain, comprised of about equal amounts of wheat and corn.

Exports to the USSR continued heavy in September, the most recent month for which data are available. For the first time since February 1981, the United States was the principal shipper, followed by Argentina and Canada. Soviet liftings from major suppliers for the month totaled nearly 3.6 million tons, the heaviest on record. This was enough to push shipments in the July-September quarter to a record 10.6 million tons. Soviet efforts to expand import capability appear to be succeeding, as imports for the two most recent quarters have been the largest ever.

Some of the changes in Soviet grain purchasing patterns that appeared after the January 1980 sales embargo seem to be continuing. Soviet efforts to diversify sources of supply continue. The U.S. share of Soviet 1981/82 grain purchases currently stands at around one third, compared with 24 percent in 1980/81, but well below the 60 percent share for the 1974/75-1978/79 period.

Over the past 20 years, world grain trade has more than doubled. For the current marketing year, it is projected at a record 220 million metric tons. Soviet purchases have been an important but highly variable factor in this expanding trade picture. Since the early 1970's, the USSR appears to have adopted a policy wherein a conscious attempt is being made to offset domestic grain production shortfalls with imports. This has resulted in an increased Soviet presence in the world's market. For the past two marketing years, the USSR has been the largest single buyer of grain, a trend which appears to be continuing in 1981/82.

Little Change in Soviet Grain Balance

The overall supply and demand balance for 1981/82 is unchanged from that of a month ago, but small adjustments have been made for both wheat and coarse

grains to reflect production revisions. Wheat availability has been reduced by 2 million tons, while that of coarse grains has been raised by the same amount. The changes in availability are also reflected in changes in the feed categories. The amount of grain used for seed, food, and industrial purposes is unchanged. The dockage/waste adjustment remains at 10 percent for all grains.

Despite projected record grain imports, the third consecutive poor grain harvest is forcing the Soviet's to modify feed rations. Any improvement in the situation, however, has been dimmed by reports of a disappointing sugar beet and potato harvest, as well as a 1981 forage crop that will probably not be much better than last year's. Soviet data indicate that in September, slaughter weights for both cattle and hogs were down significantly from the previous month. The average January-September weight for cattle was at the lowest level in recent years, while average hog slaughter weight was about equal to last year's depressed level. Marketings of cattle and hogs both picked up in September. Total meat output for the first nine months of 1981 is still about 2 percent above the comparable period in 1980.

In spite of apparent feed shortages, the September 1981 drawdown in livestock and poultry was not extraordinarily high and on October 1, inventories remained at record or near-record levels. As evidence of unusually high slaughtering might be expected to appear by now, it seems that there is an effort underway to maintain inventories in the face of yet another poor harvest. However, the high numbers should not overshadow the fact that the growth of Soviet livestock and poultry has slowed considerably since 1978. This, coupled with declining slaughter weights will make it difficult for the Soviets to meet planned increases in meat production during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (1981-1985).

Prepared by USDA Interagency Task Force on USSR Grain Situation. The following USDA agencies participate as members of the USSR Task Force: Foreign Agricultural Service; Economic Research Service; Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; and the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

USSR: Total Grain, Wheat, and Coarse Grains: Supply/Utilization 1972/73-1981/82

Year	Production	Trade (July/June) Imports	Trade (July/June) Exports	Availability 1/ July/June	Total 1/	Seed	Industrial	Food	Dockage/ Waste	Feed	Stock Change 2/ July/June
				(Million Metric Tons)							
				Total Grains 3/							
1972/73	168	22.8	1.8	189	187	26	3	45	15	98	+2
1973/74	223	11.3	6.1	228	214	27	3	45	33	105	+14
1974/75	196	5.7	5.3	196	206	28	3	45	23	107	-10
1975/76	140	26.1	0.7	166	180	28	3	45	14	89	-14
1976/77	224	11.0	3.3	232	221	29	3	45	31	112	+11
1977/78	196	18.9	2.3	213	228	28	4	45	29	122	-16
1978/79	237	15.6	2.8	250	231	28	4	46	28	125	+19
1979/80	179	31.0	0.8	209	225	28	4	46	22	126	-16
1980/81 4/	189	34.5	.5	223	225	27	4	47	28	119	-2
Projected 1981/82	175	43.0	1.0	217	217	28	4	47	18	121	0
				Wheat							
1972/73	86	15.6	1.3	100	98	14	1	35	8	41	+2
1973/74	110	4.5	5.0	109	96	14	1	34	16	30	+13
1974/75	84	2.5	4.0	82	93	14	1	34	10	34	-11
1975/76	66	10.1	0.5	76	87	15	1	35	7	30	-11
1976/77	97	4.6	1.0	100	92	15	1	35	14	28	+8
1977/78	92	6.6	1.0	98	108	15	1	35	14	44	-10
1978/79	121	5.1	1.5	125	107	14	1	35	14	43	+18
1979/80	90	12.0	0.5	102	116	15	1	35	11	54	-14
1980/81 4/	98	16.0	.5	114	116	15	1	36	15	49	-2
Projected 1981/82	88	18.0	.8	105	105	15	1	36	9	44	0
				Coarse Grains							
1972/73	72	6.9	0.4	79	79	11	2	7	7	53	0
1973/74	101	6.4	0.9	106	105	11	2	7	15	70	+1
1974/75	100	2.7	1.0	101	100	11	2	7	12	68	+1
1975/76	66	15.6	--	81	84	12	2	7	7	56	-3
1976/77	115	5.7	2.0	119	116	12	3	7	16	78	+3
1977/78	93	11.7	1.0	103	109	11	3	7	14	74	-5
1978/79	105	10.0	1.0	114	113	12	3	7	13	79	+1
1979/80	81	18.4	--	100	102	12	3	7	10	70	-2
1980/81 4/	81	18.0	0	99	99	11	3	7	12	66	0
Projected 1981/82	77	24.0	--	101	101	12	3	7	8	71	0

1/ Availability excludes beginning stocks. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Minus indicates withdrawal from stocks.
3/ Total grain production, trade, and utilization figures include pulses, paddy rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains in addition to wheat and coarse grains.
4/ Preliminary for trade, availability, utilization, and stock change.

November 12, 1981

USSR Total Grain Imports 1/
By Country of Origin by months
In 1,000 Metric Tons

	U.S.	Canada	Australia	EC	Argentina	Sub Total	Total 2/
July 1979	2,424	117	85	0	327	2,953	
August	2,599	336	229	0	301	3,465	
September	1,806	438	145	0	149	2,538	
July-Sept	6,829	891	459	0	777	8,956	9,000
October	1,690	805	262	0	57	2,814	
November	1,562	222	349	0	27	2,160	
December	2,125	48	171	0	129	2,473	
Oct-Dec	5,377	1,075	782	0	213	7,447	7,500
January 1980	661	53	414	46	200	1,374	
February	667	23	278	299	806	2,073	
March	1,081	51	410	287	941	2,770	
Jan-Mar	2,409	127	1,102	632	1,947	6,217	7,000
April	549	329	751	149	1,031	2,809	
May	0	447	485	70	689	1,691	
June	0	515	450	98	456	1,519	
April-June	549	1,291	1,686	317	2,176	6,019	6,900
July-June	15,164	3,384	4,029	949	5,113	28,639	30,400
July 1980	0	637	199	116	599	1,551	
August	0	741	200	33	589	1,563	
September	0	937	249	101	633	1,920	
July-Sept	0	2,315	648	250	1,821	5,034	5,900
October	837	998	174	46	609	2,664	
November	1,697	482	234	50	277	2,740	
December	1,333	543	391	19	0	2,286	
Oct-Dec	3,867	2,023	799	115	886	7,690	8,800
January 1981	1,846	133	452	125	658	3,214	
February	1,082	114	294	90	1,003	2,583	
March	777	107	232	160	993	2,269	
Jan-Mar	3,705	354	978	375	2,654	8,066	9,100
April	428	375	131	190	1,642	2,766	
May	--	997	203 3/	70 3/	2,136	3,406	
June	--	828	100 3/	70 3/	2,069	3,067	
April-June	428	2,200	434 3/	330 3/	5,847	9,239	10,200
July-June	8,000	6,892	2,859 3/	1,070 3/	11,208	30,029	34,000
July 1981	--	645	76	47 3/	2,281	3,049	
August	113	658	N/A	100 3/	2,377	3,248	
September	1,405	877 3/	N/A	108 3/	1,197	3,587	
July-September	1,518	2,180 3/	76	255 3/	5,855	9,884	10,600

1/ Based on reported exports for countries enumerated and estimates for other countries to the USSR; excludes rice, buckwheat, millet, and other miscellaneous grains and pulses.
2/ Partially estimated including tentative estimates for countries not enumerated, or for countries from which data is not available.
3/ Preliminary
N/A Not Available

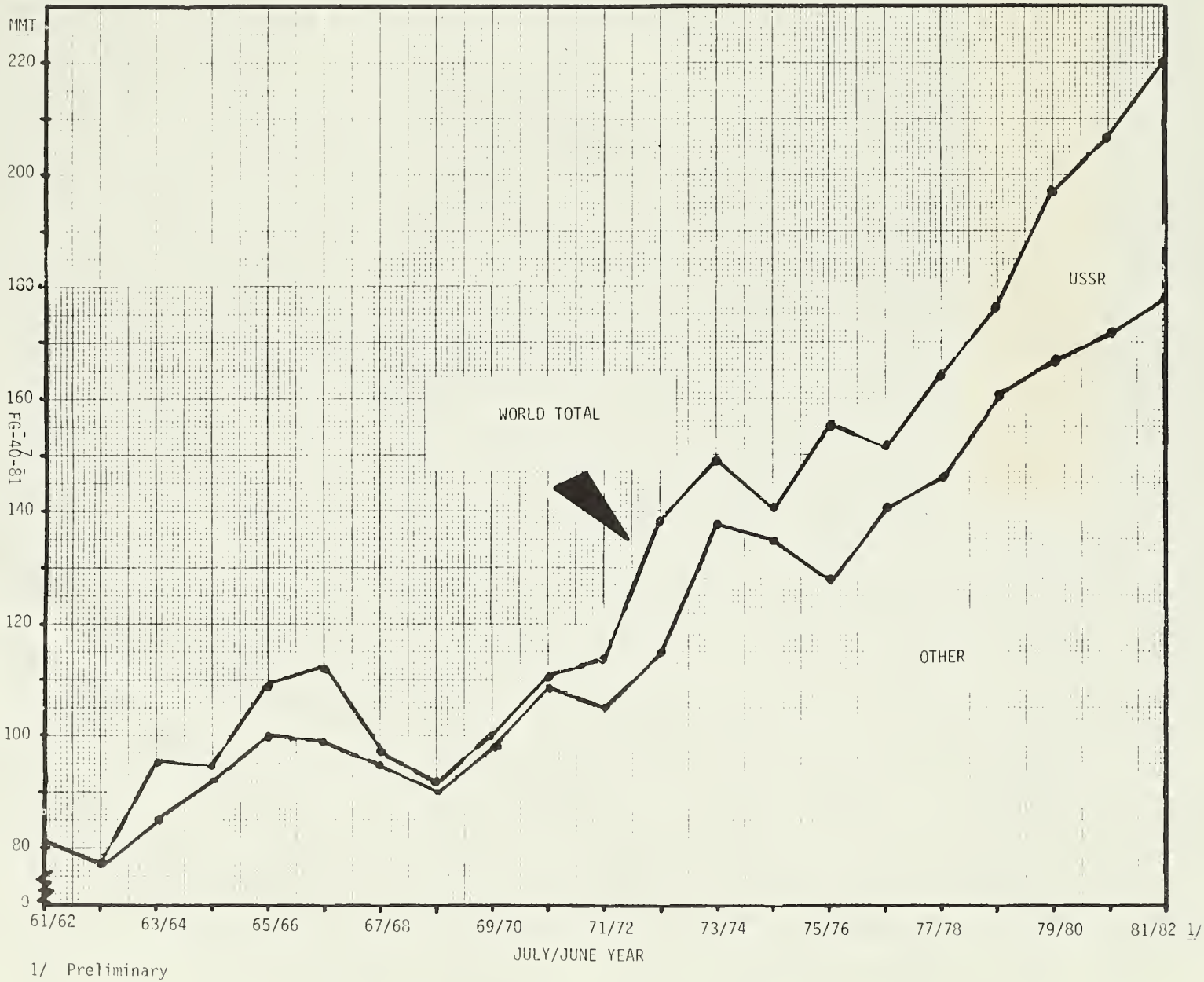
11/12/81

USSR: October 1 Livestock and Poultry Numbers on
State and Collective Farms, 1973-1981
(million head)

Year	CATTLE		HOGS		POULTRY	
	Number	Percent Change 1/	Number	Percent Change 1/	Number	Percent Change 1/
1973	79.0	--	54.2	--	411.2	--
1974	81.8	3.5	56.5	4.2	454.0	10.4
1975	84.6	3.4	49.6	-12.2	418.8	-7.8
1976	85.0	.5	49.3	-.6	459.3	9.7
1977	87.1	2.5	54.9	11.4	540.5	17.7
1978	89.2	2.4	58.4	6.4	595.1	10.1
1979	90.1	1.0	58.5	.2	635.3	6.8
1980	90.8	.8	58.2	-.5	675.0	6.2
1981	91.1	.3	58.4	.3	691.3	2.4

1/ Change in inventory level from previous year.

WORLD AND USSR WHEAT AND COARSE GRAIN TRADE



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Approved by the World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board • USDA

FG-41-81
November 16, 1981

World Grain Situation/Outlook

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TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 OCT. 14	1981/82 NOV. 16
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	50.4	46.5	55.5	53.6	63.0	62.8
WEST EUROPE	12.3	15.7	16.7	23.4	19.5	19.7
USSR	2.0	2.5	0.5	3.5	0.8	0.8
OTHERS	8.6	8.1	5.8	6.8	5.8	5.9
TOTAL NON-US	73.3	72.9	78.5	84.3	89.2	89.1
U.S 3)	83.7	89.2	108.8	114.3	125.4	123.4
WORLD TOTAL	157.0	162.1	187.3	198.6	214.6	212.5
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	30.4	29.6	30.6	27.4	30.5	30.8
USSR	18.4	15.1	30.5	34.0	42.0	42.0
JAPAN	22.7	23.6	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7
EAST EUROPE	13.3	14.9	17.5	16.8	16.2	15.7
CHINA, MAINL.	8.7	11.1	10.9	14.6	15.0	15.0
OTHERS	63.5	67.8	73.3	81.1	86.1	84.3
WORLD TOTAL	157.0	162.1	187.3	198.6	214.6	212.5
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	93.1	104.1	92.1	104.3	114.8	112.9
WEST EUROPE	135.4	152.6	146.8	159.3	148.6	149.0
USSR 6)	184.7	226.2	171.3	178.8	165.0	165.0
EAST EUROPE	93.9	96.4	91.0	96.1	94.1	93.6
CHINA, MAINL.	111.7	133.1	145.7	136.7	138.0	138.3
OTHERS	205.0	217.7	218.5	225.9	232.9	234.7
TOTAL NON-US	823.8	930.0	865.5	901.0	893.4	893.5
U.S.	261.4	270.5	296.8	263.1	320.6	321.0
WORLD TOTAL	1085.2	1200.4	1162.3	1164.2	1214.0	1214.4
UTILIZATION 4) 7						
WEST EUROPE	157.6	162.3	163.2	162.9	164.1	164.4
USSR 6)	215.1	219.7	217.4	214.3	206.2	206.2
CHINA, MAINL.	120.4	144.2	156.6	151.2	153.0	153.3
OTHERS	439.0	471.1	465.4	485.4	491.3	489.9
TOTAL NON-US	932.1	997.4	1002.6	1013.9	1014.6	1013.8
U.S.	161.7	180.0	182.7	168.5	179.8	181.3
WORLD TOTAL	1093.8	1177.4	1185.3	1182.3	1194.4	1195.1
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	92.2	120.0	91.4	88.9	93.2	92.2
USSR: STKS CHG	-14.0	19.0	-16.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0
US	73.5	71.6	77.3	61.6	74.7	77.6
WORLD TOTAL 9)	165.7	191.6	168.6	150.5	167.9	169.8

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

The 1981/82 World Grain Outlook

The contrast between the world situation and outlook for wheat and coarse grains continued to sharpen this month. Wheat prices firmed on strong import demand and a further indicated tightening of the world wheat supply/demand balance in spite of a potential record global crop. The coarse grain situation, on the other hand, was marked by continued low prices and very sluggish trading as the Northern Hempishere countries made rapid progress in harvesting large crops, and many importers appeared reluctant to purchase beyond immediate needs.

Reflecting these changing conditions, projected 1981/82 global wheat trade was left essentially unchanged at 103 million tons while projected coarse grain trade was reduced by about 1.5 million tons to 110 million. However, global wheat trade is still projected to be a record 103 million tons, up 10 percent from last year and coarse grain trade is expected to be 5 percent higher than last year's record. Another indicator of the contrasting situation between the wheat and coarse grain outlook is the fact that global coarse grain carryover stocks, aggregated on a marketing year basis, are now expected to increase by about a fourth from the 1980/81 level, while estimated wheat stocks remain essentially unchanged from last year. Similarly, the 1981/82 world rice harvest is likely to be a record, and ending stocks are forecast to build from the level of the past two years.

The estimate of 1981/82 world grain production increased slightly compared with a month ago, as upward revisions in the Chinese and Indian wheat crops and a larger U.S. coarse grain crop more than offset changes elsewhere. Forecast output increased to 1,489 million tons (including milled rice), 1 million higher than the October forecast and 59 million above the 1980/81 outturn.

Projected world grain use also increased slightly to 1,469 million tons. A mid-October U.S. stocks report revealed a likelihood of higher wheat feeding than previously anticipated, and larger world rice supplies are expected to lead to greater use in producing areas. An upward adjustment in estimated 1981/82 world carryover stocks resulted from a combination of higher world grain output and an increase in carryin stocks. The United States is now forecast to hold 46 percent of the world's wheat and coarse grain stocks at the end of the 1981/82 season, compared with 41 percent for 1980/81.

WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY(INCLUDING MILLED RICE)
(Million Metric Tons)

	Average				Forecast 1981/82	
Item	1972/73 74/75	1975/76 77/78	1979/80	1980/81	Oct.	Nov.
Beg. Stocks	157	154	220	193	171	174
Production	1,213	1,311	1,416	1,430	1,488	1,489
Total Supply	1,370	1,465	1,636	1,623	1,659	1,663
Utilization	1,230	1,291	1,443	1,449	1,467	1,469
Ending Stocks	140	174	193	174	192	194
Stocks/Util. %	(11)	(13)	(13)	(12)	(13)	(13)
Trade	137	159	200	212	227	224

Major Developments Over The Past Month

-Global feeding of grain is expected to recover somewhat from the low level of 1980/81, but will remain under the 1979/80 level. Reduced grain availabilities in the USSR and slugglish economic conditions elsewhere will be chiefly responsible for the slow growth in feed use (see special section on feed use, page 9).

-Recent rains in Argentina alleviated further deterioration of the wheat crop, which is now forecast at 7.5 million tons versus the 9 million tons estimate last month. However, corn plantings are expected to be lower than previously anticipated with some area shifting to sorghum and oilseeds.

-After a wet September and a cold October, South Africa's corn growing areas have been suffering from a heatwave in early November. Continued dry weather has the potential of adversely affecting the 1982 corn crop, but currently is not expected to affect export movement because of ample stocks.

-The Canadian Wheat Board extended additional credits to Poland, enabling Canadian grains to continue to be imported at around the 1.5-million-ton level as called for under a bilateral supply agreement between the two countries.

-Australia received good rainfall in early November allaying fears of another drought stricken crop. However, heavy rains in some areas may adversely affect the quality of winter grains.

-The drought conditions in Spain and Portugal, which drastically reduced 1981 grain output, are continuing and are now threatening next season's production. As a result, import requirements are likely to continue high through the next marketing year.

-Rice production prospects in several key exporting countries have improved and will lead to keener competition than previously anticipated.

-In September, Soviet liftings of grain from major suppliers totaled nearly 3.6 million tons, the heavest on record. The United States was the principal supplier for the first time since February. This was enough to push shipments in the July-September quarter to a record 10.6 million tons.

WHEAT

Total world wheat output is now forecast at 448 million tons, unchanged from last month, but 10 million above the 1980/81 level. A 1.5-million-ton decline in the Argentine wheat production forecast and a 2-million-ton downward adjustment in the Soviet wheat production estimate (reflecting recent published Soviet preliminary area data) were offset by larger estimated harvests in China and India. Australian crop prospects remained unchanged at an estimated 15.1 million.

The 1981/82 world wheat trade estimate also remained virtually unchanged this month at a record 103 million tons. The forecast for Argentine wheat exports declined owing to the drought reduced crop, while the Australian export estimate was adjusted upward slightly on a July/June basis. The forecast for 1981/82 global wheat carryover declined again this month and stocks are currently estimated at 74 million tons, only 1 million above the 1980/81 level.

Major Importers

World wheat import estimates remained virtually unchanged from last month. Estimated Soviet 1981 wheat output was lowered by 2 million tons to 88 million reflecting smaller area. Total Soviet grain imports remain at 43 million tons, with forecast wheat import requirements at 18 million tons. Soviet purchases to date appear to have covered about 30 million tons of projected imports, with wheat accounting for almost half of the total. The larger than anticipated share of wheat purchases reflects the Soviet's worst wheat outturn since 1975. Record U.S. and Canadian wheat crops this season, with accompanying low prices, have probably encouraged the Soviets to show a greater preference for wheat early in the 1981/82 purchasing period, while the balance of Soviet July-June 1981/82 grain purchases is expected to shift towards coarse grains. As of November 13, Soviet grain purchases against the sixth year of the U.S.-USSR Grain Agreement had reached 9.6 million tons, approximately evenly split between corn and wheat.

Despite a number of difficulties this season, Chinese wheat production is expected to reach 57.5 million tons, well above last year's level of 54.2 million. However, China is still expected to import approximately 15 million tons of grain, including 14 million tons of wheat.

Forecast South Korean wheat imports were reduced slightly this month to 2.1 million. With a relatively good rice crop and increasing stocks, South Korean demand for wheat is still expected to continue to grow, but at a somewhat slower pace than previously anticipated.

Prospects For Major Competitors

The Canadian Wheat Board has announced record quantities of grain supplies available for export and of considerably better than average quality. Increased wheat availabilities and an aggressive Canadian export campaign are expected to result in an estimated record 17.5 million tons of wheat exports this year.

Canada remains optimistic about meeting its export target of 26 million tons of Western grain, oilseeds and products. By December 31, the Canadian Wheat Board plans to export a million tons more than the record exported in August-December last year. However, it is now apparent that the two week strike at Thunder Bay did cause some disruption of internal delivery schedules. Wheat exports for the current August-September period lag the previous year by over 700,000 tons and estimated August-October 1981 movements of total grain and oilseeds continue to fall behind last year's levels. However, recently the Canadians have unloaded railcars at record rates, and a heavy shipping pace is anticipated for November and December.

Canada continues to aggressively promote exports. The Wheat Board has announced that grain sales to the Soviets in the current August-July 1981/82 marketing year now total 7.5 million tons, including approximately 5 million tons of wheat. This level is considerably above the 4-million-ton minimum level stipulated in the Canadian-USSR Grain Agreement. In addition, Canadian non-Board grain sales may bring total grain exports to the Soviet Union to as high as 8.5 million, compared with last year's shipments of just under 7 million tons. The Wheat Board also recently announced an increase in the credit line extended to Poland, facilitating continued Polish imports of

Canadian grain at a level of 1-1.5 million tons annually through 1982. Also, Canadian and Chinese officials are expected to meet soon to negotiate final contracts under the current 3-year agreement. Traditional annual export levels of 2-2.5 million tons are expected to be maintained.

The Argentine wheat crop suffered drought conditions through October, reducing forecast production to 7.5 million tons. Rains in late October and early November halted further deterioration in yield prospects. Export availabilities will be reduced considerably, and current projections place Argentine July/June wheat exports at 3.8 million tons, versus earlier expectations of 5 million. Despite lowered output prospects, the Argentine Grain Board has decided to keep export registrations open. Occasionally in the past, Argentina has either halted export registrations or oversold wheat into export channels and then required imports later in the season. In an attempt to insure sufficient Argentine wheat supplies for domestic use, the Grain Broad recently announced a relatively high reference (support price) for new crop wheat. The reference price system requires the Board to purchase all wheat offered at the set price. A relatively high reference price makes Argentine wheat somewhat less competitive in export markets, thereby potentially slowing export activity.

However, Argentina continues to actively promote grain exports. Recently Argentina signed a 5 year trade agreement with Algeria--in recent years primarily a U.S., Canadian and EC market--providing exports of a number of commodities including 150,000-300,000 tons of wheat annually. Argentina has also been promoting exports to Egypt and Israel, although there have been no announcements of sales to these countries to date. Despite record wheat exports to the Soviets from last season's crop, no new crop sales have thus far been confirmed.

Australian wheat producing areas received badly needed rainfall in late October and early November. The current production estimate remains at last month's 15.1 million tons. However, the wheat export estimate was raised 500,000 tons to 12.0 million on a July/June basis. Australia has recently announced over 1 million tons of sales to Egypt and the first sale of 1 million tons of new-crop wheat to the Soviets. Exports to Iran are anticipated to surpass 1 million tons. Recent statements by the Chairman of the Australian Wheat Board indicate a heavy shipping program for December, January and February.

U.S Trade Prospects

With both total estimated world import demand and shipments by other exporters remaining largely unchanged from last month, estimated exports by the United States remained at a record 52 million tons, or 50 percent of estimated world trade. U.S. sales during October showed a seasonal decline, averaging approximately 900,000 tons per week and down from the previous four months. Shipments during October were also somewhat lower than during the previous two months.

The actual level of U.S. exports could still vary significantly from the current estimate, depending primarily on the purchasing decisions of the USSR and India and the level of exports by Australia, Argentina, Canada, and the EC.

COARSE GRAINS

The forecast for 1981/82 world coarse grain production remained essentially unchanged this month at 766 million tons, 40 million larger than the 1980/81 outturn. Production declines in Spain and Argentina were offset by upward adjustments in the EC, Soviet Union, and United States.

Prospects for world coarse grain trade during 1981/82 decreased, reflecting continued slugglish demand. The forecast was lowered roughly 1.5 million tons from a month ago to 110 million, but still approximately 5 million tons above the 1980/81 level. East Europe, Brazil, and Mexico accounted for most of the downward revision in forecast import demand. World coarse grain utilization is forecast at 748 million tons, down 2 million from the previous month. Owing to the anticipated decrease in utilization, world coarse grain ending stocks are expected to increase to 96 million tons, 5 million above the October projection. Stock increases are expected to occur almost entirely in the United States, which is expected to hold over half of world coarse grain stocks at the end of the 1981/82 season.

Major Importers

The 1981/82 forecast for Soviet coarse grain production increased 2 million tons, reflecting an upward revision in area. Projected imports remained unchanged from last month at 24 million tons. Approximately half of the total 9.6 million tons of grain purchased against the sixth year of the U.S.-USSR Grain Agreement has been corn. Import patterns evident in 1980/81 appear to be continuing in 1981/82, as Soviet imports of barley and sorghum continue to be larger than in previous years. Of the estimated 15-20 million tons of coarse grains the Soviets have purchased so far this marketing year, approximately 20 percent appears to be barley and sorghum. This is in sharp contrast to earlier years when U.S. corn accounted for a larger share of Soviet coarse grain imports.

The overall decrease in world coarse grain import demand is accounted for by decreases in import forecasts for East Europe, Brazil and Mexico. A shortage of foreign exchange reserves and a considerable tightening of credit may prevent Romania and Poland from attaining previously projected import levels. In addition, Czechoslovakia appears unlikely to fully compensate for coarse grain deficits through imports, but instead may reduce livestock feeding. Brazilian imports were reduced to about a half million tons, a considerable reduction from last year's 2-million-ton level. In spite of a record harvest in 1981, Brazil is still likely to purchase some corn to meet requirements in the Northeast corn-deficit region, which is more accessible to transportation from the U.S. Gulf than from Southern Brazilian ports. Prospects continue favorable for the remainder of the sorghum crop in parts of Mexico and storage availability continues to be overtaxed by the large harvest and heavy imports during the first half of 1981. These factors, plus a slowdown in railcar turnaround, reflect a weakening in projected Mexican imports.

Prospects For Major Competitors

The Canadians harvested a record output of coarse grains this season, with a significant increase in the supply of high-grade barley. The current coarse grain production estimate at 25.6 million tons remains virtually unchanged from last month. Coarse grain export estimates have been raised 400,000 tons to 5.8 million tons. The Canadians have made a concerted effort to move barley in the August-September period. Last year, however, was unusual in the low level of shipments for the August-December program, but comparsions with 1979 shipments show barley exports keeping pace. Given the increased availabilities for shipment, barley exports are expected to reach record levels, accounting for most of the adjustments in the Canadian coarse grain export forecast.

Argentine coarse grain production was revised downward again this month. The widespread drought conditions prevalent throughout most of the producing areas prevented the timely planting of a portion of the estimated corn area. Generally, the bulk of the corn plantings should have been completed by the end of October or early November. The rains which finally broke the drought, also prevented farmers from getting into fields. Consequently, some area will likely be diverted from corn into sorghum, sunflower and soybeans. Due to partially offsetting expected increases in sorghum output, total coarse grain output is estimated at about 17 million tons, 300,000 below last month's estimate. Current July-June 1981/82 trade prospects remain unchanged, although the export estimate for the Argentine marketing year has been reduced.

In Australia, rains benefited the coarse grain crops, and production and trade estimates remain unchanged. On the other hand, South African corn-growing regions are experiencing a heatwave during the time when much of the corn planting should be taking place. If the hot, dry conditions persist, South African corn output may fall below current expectations of 11.5 million tons. However, due to last year's bumper crop and large carryover stocks, South African corn exports are expected to remain at 4.7 million tons.

Coarse grain output in Thailand is estimated at 4.2 million tons, given this year's excellent growing season. Thailand has been actively seeking trade agreements to deal with the surplus. Recent Thai corn sales to South Korea mark the first non-U.S. origin corn purchases since 1977 and the first Thai corn sales to that country since 1976. Reports place current Thai sales at about 20,000 tons, with the understanding that South Korea will import approximately 50,000 annually. Thailand is also likely to sell an additional 150,000 tons to Taiwan after fulfilling the original 250,000 tons contracted through April, 1982.

U.S. Trade Prospects

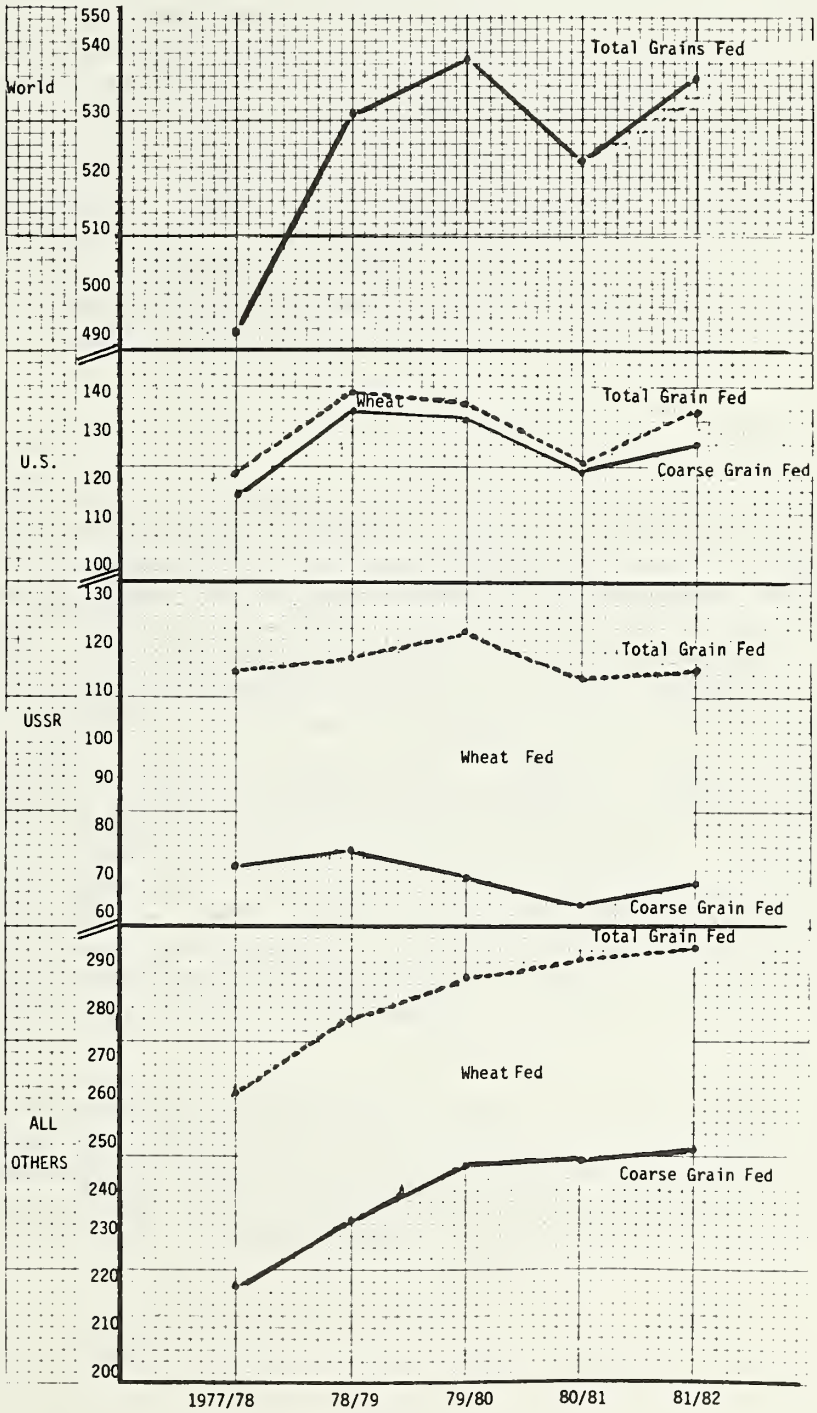
With world import demand currently estimated to be down approximately 1.5 million tons from last month and shipments by other exporters up approximately 500,000 tons, estimated U.S. exports were adjusted downward by 2 million tons to about 72 million. Sales and shipments of corn, the principal U.S. coarse grain export, remained at the generally depressed levels of the last several months.

The most important determinants in the ultimate level of U.S. coarse grain exports this year will be the level of USSR coarse grain imports, worldwide economic conditions and their effects on demand for livestock feeding, and the size of Argentina's corn and sorghum crops next spring.

THE FEED SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

With record world wheat and coarse grain output during the 1981 crop year a virtual certainty, the rest of the 1981/82 world grain import demand situation will depend in large part on the strength of demand for feed throughout the world. At the global level, feed use accounts for about 45 percent of total wheat and coarse grain disappearance and for most of the year-to-year variation. While some recovery from last year's reduced level in global use of grain for feed is expected due to increased availabilities and reduced prices, sluggish world economic conditions are expected to hold estimated global grain feeding under the 1979/80 level.

GLOBAL GRAIN FEEDING: US, USSR and ALL OTHERS
(Million Metric Tons)



The USSR and the United States--the world's two largest feed users--will again account for most of the variation in global grain feeding during 1981/82. For the world, minus these countries, grain use for feed is expected to continue its uptrend, although at a much slower pace. In the United States and the USSR, grain feeding represents about 75 and 55 percent of total wheat and coarse grain use. Outside these two countries, feed use of grain accounts for only around 35 percent.

Outside the United States, only the developing countries are expected to show a strong increase in feed use, with grain feeding expected to be up more than 7 percent from the level of 1980/81 (see table page 14). In the foreign (non-U.S.) developed countries, grain use for feed is forecast to remain at about the level of the past 2 years as those countries adjust to current economic conditions and lack of expansion in the livestock sectors. Lowered world grain prices will have little impact on the West European countries and Japan due to the strength of the U.S. dollar and to the European Community's levy system, which prevents world price levels from being passed on to users. In the centrally planned countries, which accounted for much of the growth in world feed use during the 1970's, a third consecutive poor grain harvest in the USSR and foreign exchange/credit problems in East Europe are forecast to hold livestock numbers down and growth in feed use to 1 percent from the 1980/81 level in spite of record grain imports. In the United States, grain for feed use is forecast to increase around 9 percent from last year's low level due to larger supplies, slightly improved feeding margins and a return to a more normal winter after last year's mild conditions.

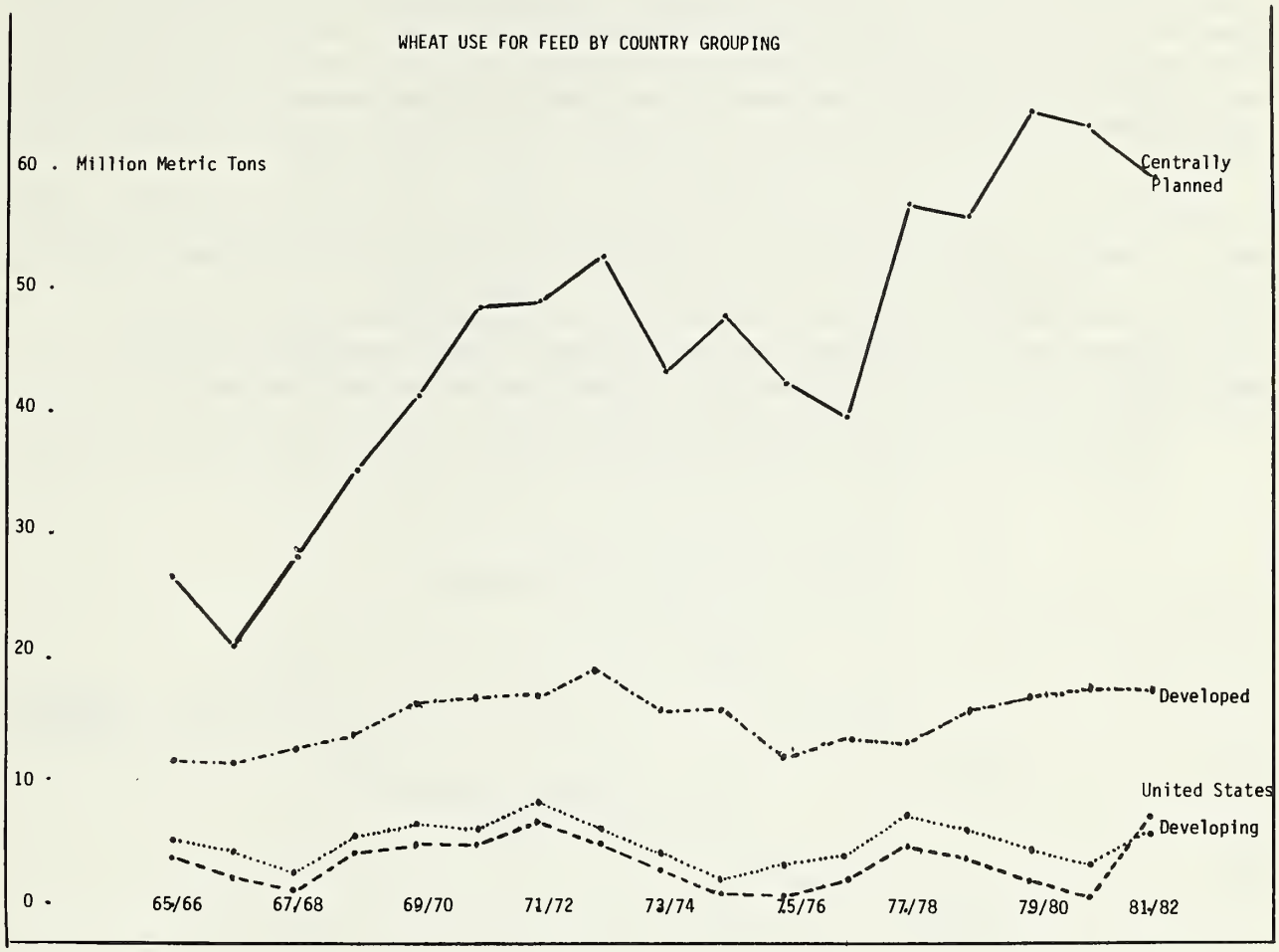
Wheat Use For Feed

Feeding of wheat has accounted for around 15 percent of world grain use for feed in recent years due to the heavy reliance on wheat as a feed grain in East Europe and the USSR. The USSR alone normally accounts for 50 to 60 percent of global wheat feeding. Actual use in the Soviet Union fluctuates greatly, depending on the size, quality, and balance of the Soviet crop between wheat and coarse grains. In the developed countries, wheat use for feed is fairly stable at 15-20 million tons annually. In developing countries, as in the United States, wheat use for feed is minor.

During 1981/82, feeding of wheat is forecast to continue its modest upward trend in the EC-10 where domestic policies favor feeding of domestic wheat over imported grain. Feeding of wheat will decline somewhat in the other non-U.S. developed countries, leaving total use in this aggregation essentially unchanged during the past 3 years. Wheat use for feed in the centrally planned countries is forecast to decline for the third consecutive year from the record of 1979/80, as lowered wheat production in East Europe and the USSR, as well as improved coarse grain production in East Europe, has decreased wheat use in those countries.

In the United States, feeding of wheat is likely to jump fourfold to 5.4 million tons, compared with 1.3 million in 1980/81, owing to the large availabilities of low-priced wheat relative to coarse grains prior to the 1981 harvest. Over 85 percent of the projected U.S. feed use of wheat is estimated to have occurred during the June-September

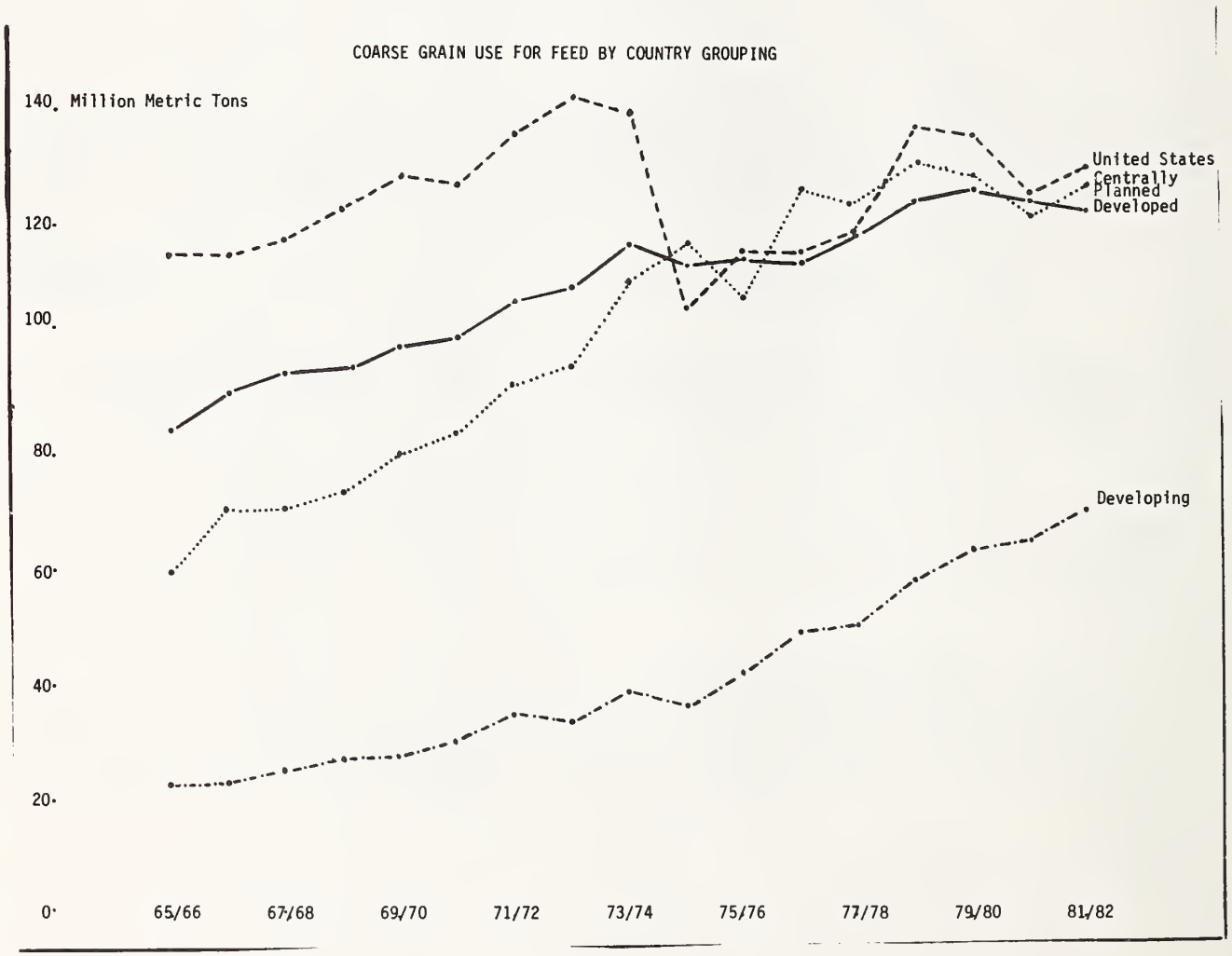
period. The early summer price advantage of wheat over coarse grains for feed has all but disappeared, however, in the face of firming wheat prices and a record 1981 coarse grain harvest. The feeding of wheat is expected to taper off sharply throughout the remainder of 1981/82.



Coarse Grain Use For Feed

Estimated global coarse grain use for feed tends to fluctuate substantially, depending on developments in the U.S. livestock and poultry industries as well as the USSR crop size and imports. In the non-U.S. developed countries and in East Europe, coarse grain use for feed has shown fairly steady growth over the past 15 years, although growth has stagnated in the last 3 years. Expansion of coarse grain feeding has risen from about 92 million tons during 1971/72 in the centrally planned countries to around 130 million forecast for 1981/82--an increase of nearly 40 percent. The most impressive growth has occurred, however, in the developing countries, where coarse grain use for feed has more than doubled in the past 10 years. In contrast, in the non-U.S. developed countries, use has grown less than 18 percent--although these countries still account for more than 25 percent of global coarse grain feeding in a given year.

Coarse grain feeding in the United States has fluctuated widely during the past 15 years, reaching a high of 142 million tons in 1972 but dipping 26 percent to 105 million tons 2 years later. Coarse grain use in the United States has traditionally been more responsive to feed/livestock price relationships than in centrally planned or even other developed countries, where often either grain or livestock prices are sheltered from wide price variation.



During 1981/82, demand for coarse grain use in feed rations is expected to continue strong in the developing countries, while use in the centrally planned countries and foreign developed countries is forecast to be almost unchanged from the levels of the past 2 years. Among the developed countries, feeding of coarse grains in the EC-10 is forecast to continue its decline of the past 3 years, while use in other Western European countries will continue to trend upwards. Coarse grain use in Japanese feed rations is not likely to change from the level of the last 2 years owing to a slowdown in the livestock sector, particularly the dairy industry. Additionally, prices to feeders are at relatively high levels and do not appear to be fully responsive to short-term fluctuations in world price levels. East European use of coarse grains for feed purposes is forecast to increase in spite of reduced imports, owing to larger domestic supplies and reduced wheat availabilities. In the USSR, feeding of coarse grain is forecast to merely reattain the 1979/80 level in spite of record imports and large livestock inventories in the socialized sector. Most of the growth in feed use in developing countries will be among the group of higher-income developing countries, particularly the petrolum exporting countries.

In the United States, coarse grain use for feed is forecast to recover from the low level of 1980/81 as lower feed prices and the likelihood of a more normal winter boost feed use to around 130 million tons, compared with less than 125 million in 1980/81. Although livestock numbers are not expected to rise significantly this year, a colder winter, large on-farm coarse grain availabilities, and lower grain prices are expected to encourage feeding.

World Feed Use Of Wheat and Coarse Grains
(Million Metric Tons)

WHEAT	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Canada	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0
EC-10	10.7	11.9	12.3	12.8	13.8
Other West Europe	.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.1
Japan	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1
Other Developed	.6	.8	1.2	1.4	.9
Developed Subtotal	13.8	16.4	17.4	18.1	17.9
East Europe	14.1	14.9	11.3	14.0	12.9
USSR	42.9	41.5	53.7	49.5	44.4
Centrally Planned Subtotal	57.0	56.4	65.0	63.5	57.3
Developing-High Growth 2/	.8	1.2	.9	.8	.8
Other Developing	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.1
Developing Subtotal	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9
U.S.	5.3	4.3	2.3	1.3	5.4
World Total	78.3	79.7	87.2	85.2	83.5

COARSE GRAINS					
Canada	14.9	15.1	16.2	15.5	15.4
EC-10	59.4	60.7	60.1	58.7	58.2
Other West Europe	27.0	27.2	28.3	28.7	29.7
Japan	14.4	15.6	16.4	16.1	16.2
Other Developed 1/	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.3
Developed Subtotal	121.2	124.4	126.8	125.1	125.8
East Europe	51.4	53.7	57.8	57.7	59.2
USSR	73.0	77.6	70.4	64.9	71.3
Centrally Planned Subtotal	124.4	131.3	128.2	122.6	130.5
Developing-High Growth 2/	35.1	40.0	42.5	46.7	49.2
Other Developing	15.0	19.3	17.3	18.5	19.6
Developing Subtotal	50.1	59.3	59.8	65.2	68.8
U.S.	118.1	136.1	138.8	123.4	130.2
World Total	413.8	451.1	453.6	436.3	455.3

TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS					
Canada	16.4	17.5	18.7	17.7	17.4
EC-10	70.1	72.6	72.4	71.5	72.0
Other West Europe	27.9	28.3	29.5	30.3	30.8
Japan	14.5	15.8	16.6	16.2	16.3
Other Developed	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.5	7.2
Developed Subtotal	135.0	140.8	144.2	143.2	143.7
East Europe	65.5	68.6	69.1	71.7	72.1
USSR 3/	115.9	119.1	124.1	114.4	115.7
Centrally Planned Subtotal	181.4	187.7	193.2	186.1	187.8
Developing-High Growth 2/	35.9	41.2	43.4	47.5	50.0
Other Developing	16.4	20.7	18.9	20.0	21.7
Developing Subtotal	52.3	61.9	62.3	67.5	71.7
U.S.	123.4	140.4	141.1	124.7	135.6
World Total	492.1	530.8	540.8	521.5	538.8

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of offficial statistics of Foreign Governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

1/ South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand
2/ Includes the grain exporting countries of Argentina and Thailand, plus the feed use growth countries of Nigeria, Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Iran, Israel, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, South Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Taiwan.
3/ Note: Soviet feed use figures exclude pulses and miscellaneous grains.

November 1981

1981/82

Improved production prospects in key exporting countries point to a larger world rice crop in 1981/82 than previously forecast and keener competition for a reduced export market. World rice production is forecast at a record 409 million tons (rough basis)--up nearly 1.5 million tons from last month's estimates. Upward revisions in the crop forecasts for China, Burma, Thailand, and Pakistan more than offset lowered estimates for Japan, South Korea and India.

World rice trade in 1982 is currently forecast at 11.8 million tons (milled basis), about the same level as in 1979. The projected 1.3-million tons-contraction from the estimated 1981 trade of 13 million tons is likely to occur because of large carryover stocks and favorable growing conditions in several key rice importing countries. With large exportable supplies in virtually all of the key exporting countries, 1982 trade will be highly competitive.

Major Importers

Continued high stock levels have resulted in lowering the import forecasts for Indonesia and South Korea. Assuming the continuation of existing favorable growing conditions, Indonesian rice imports in 1982 will probably total no more than 750,000 tons and could fall to as low as 500,000 tons. Of this total, approximately 350,000 tons of existing 1981 delivery contracts will likely be rolled over into the new year. While the South Korean rice production estimate has been trimmed to 7.5 million tons, continued high stock levels will probably allow South Korea to import only 500,000 tons and drawdown stocks to more normal levels. Projected Iranian imports, on the other hand, have been revised upwards to 600,000 tons--the same as the estimated 1981 import level.

Prospects For Major Competitors

It now appears that rice production in China will reach a record 144 million tons, as earlier flooding had little affect in Sichuan province. A very favorable early rice crop was harvested, particularly in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River valley. Both the single and the late season rice crops will likely show increases this year. While domestic availability would permit China to export approximately 1 million tons of rice in 1982, actual exports will likely total no more than 800,000 tons, given weak import demand--especially in Indonesia. Thai rice production is expected to match the record 1980/81 production level of 18.5 million tons and could reach as high as 19 million. Production at these levels could result in an exportable surplus of 3.5-4.0 million tons, but given slugglish world demand, actual exports will probably not exceed 3.0 million.

A 1-million-ton increase in Burmese rice production, combined with large carryover stocks, will likely result in a surplus of over 1.5 million tons of milled rice above domestic requirements. However, logistical constraints, limited and out-dated milling capacity, and the low-quality nature of Burmese rice are likely to curtail exports to 700,000 tons in 1982. Because of limited and poor quality storage facilities, Burma can be expected to be an

Pakistan, with only small quantities of old crop rice left unsold, has already launched its 1982 export campaign. While rice production is expected to recover to a near-record level of about 5 million, rice procurement for export, especially of medium-quality rice, is not expected to be up as significantly. This, combined with the small carryover, will likely limit 1982 exports to about 1 million tons. In order to maximize export receipts before the end of its financial year (June 30), Pakistan will seek to sell heavily thru April, using a mix of tenders and direct negotiated sales to rice importers and buyers for forward shipping positions. Rising domestic consumption in Egypt, together with continued stagnation in rice production, may result in Egypt being precluded from exporting any significant quantities of rice in 1982. Indeed, Egypt could become a net importer of rice in the coming year.

1980/81

World rice production in 1980/81 is now estimated to have totaled 395 million tons (rough basis)--down nearly 1.5 million tons from last month's estimate. The new estimate reflects downward revisions for India and Burma. Projected world rice trade in 1981 has been cut 500,000 tons, down to 13 million, to reflect continued weak demand and the expectation that this condition will likely persist through the end of the calendar year as buyers seek to delay their purchases in a market characterized by falling prices.

Estimated U.S. exports for CY 1981 have been cut 200,000 tons to 2.8 million, due to unseasonably slow exports in recent months. Continued slowness in the lifting of purchases by Indonesia makes it appear unlikely that Burma's rice exports will exceed 800,000 tons and could fall as low as 750,000 tons. It now appears that Pakistan will export less new crop rice at the end of calendar year than was previously anticipated. Pakistan's rice exports are now estimated to total 1.1 million tons.

In late October, the Thai government lowered its export premium and changed its reserve requirements to bolster farmgate prices and stimulate lagging exports. While Thailand has export commitments in excess of 3.3 million tons for 1981 delivery, the slow lifting of previously contracted rice by Indonesia and Senegal and the current weak market makes it now appear that rice exports from Thailand will not reach the previously forecast 3.2 million tons. Accordingly, the 1981 Thai export forecast has been trimmed to 3.1 million tons.

Additional sales of U.S. rice in recent months will likely push total imports by Iran to at least 600,000 tons. Shipments of 40,000 tons of southern medium grain in part underlies the upward revision in the import estimate of South Korea to 2.2 million tons. On the other hand, a strong fourth quarter rice import program by Nigeria has yet to materialize and the import estimate for that country has been trimmed to 550,000 tons.

WORLD: WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 OCT. 14	1981/82 NOV. 16
EXPORTS						
CANADA	15.9	13.5	15.0	17.0	17.5	17.5
AUSTRALIA	11.1	6.7	14.9	10.4	11.5	12.0
ARGENTINA	2.6	3.3	4.7	3.9	5.0	3.8
SUB-TOTAL	29.5	23.5	34.7	31.3	34.0	33.3
EC-10	5.2	8.8	10.4	14.0	13.5	13.5
USSR	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8
OTHERS	5.6	6.0	3.7	5.7	3.2	3.3
TOTAL NON-US	41.4	39.7	49.3	51.6	51.5	50.9
U.S. 3)	31.5	32.3	37.2	41.9	51.7	51.7
WORLD TOTAL	73.0	72.0	86.5	93.5	103.2	102.6
IMPORTS						
EC-10	5.5	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
USSR	6.6	5.1	12.1	16.0	18.0	18.0
JAPAN	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7
EAST EUROPE	5.0	4.4	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.1
CHINA, MAINL.	8.6	8.0	8.9	13.8	14.0	14.0
OTHERS	41.5	44.0	48.6	47.6	54.8	54.2
WORLD TOTAL	73.0	72.0	86.5	93.5	103.2	102.6
PRODUCTION 6)						
CANADA	19.9	21.1	17.2	19.2	24.4	24.4
AUSTRALIA	9.4	18.1	16.2	10.8	15.1	15.1
ARGENTINA	5.7	8.1	8.1	7.8	9.0	7.5
EC-10	40.2	50.3	48.8	55.0	52.5	53.1
USSR 7)	92.2	120.8	90.2	98.1	90.0	88.0
EAST EUROPE	34.6	35.9	27.6	34.5	31.0	31.1
CHINA, MAINL.	41.0	54.0	62.7	54.2	56.0	57.5
INDIA	29.0	31.7	35.5	31.8	34.0	36.5
OTHERS	56.9	58.2	57.9	62.8	60.7	60.5
TOTAL NON-US	328.8	398.3	364.3	374.1	372.7	373.5
U.S.	55.7	48.3	58.1	64.5	74.8	74.8
WORLD TOTAL	384.4	446.6	422.3	438.6	447.5	448.4
UTILIZATION 8)						
U.S.	23.4	22.8	21.3	21.1	23.3	25.4
USSR 7)	106.8	106.5	115.8	115.6	107.2	105.2
CHINA, MAINL.	49.6	62.0	71.6	68.0	70.0	71.5
OTHERS	221.9	238.7	235.3	239.8	243.5	245.5
WORLD TOTAL	401.7	430.0	444.0	444.5	444.0	447.5
ENDING STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	49.4	75.7	54.6	46.4	50.2	49.4
USSR: STKS CHG	-9.0	18.0	-14.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	32.1	25.1	24.5	26.9	26.8	24.7
WORLD TOTAL 9)	81.5	100.8	79.1	73.2	77.0	74.1

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS,OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD: COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 OCT. 14	1981/82 NOV. 16
EXPORTS 10)						
CANADA	3.7	3.9	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.8
AUSTRALIA	2.0	2.6	4.1	2.0	2.7	2.7
ARGENTINA	11.0	11.5	6.6	9.8	13.5	13.5
S. AFRICA	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.9	4.9
THAILAND	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5
SUB-TOTAL	20.8	23.1	20.8	22.3	29.0	29.5
WEST EUROPE	6.0	6.2	5.6	7.3	5.0	5.1
USSR	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	4.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.6
TOTAL NON-US	31.9	33.2	29.2	32.7	37.7	38.2
U.S. 3)	52.1	56.9	71.6	72.4	73.7	71.7
WORLD TOTAL	84.0	90.1	100.8	105.1	111.4	109.9
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	23.4	22.9	23.2	21.0	23.8	24.1
USSR	11.7	9.9	18.4	18.0	24.0	24.0
JAPAN	17.0	17.9	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.0
EAST EUROPE	8.3	10.5	11.4	11.0	10.0	9.5
CHINA, MAINL.	0.1	3.1	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.0
OTHERS	23.6	25.8	26.8	35.5	33.5	32.2
WORLD TOTAL	84.0	90.1	100.8	105.1	111.4	109.9
PRODUCTION 5) 11						
CANADA	22.3	20.3	18.6	21.8	25.7	25.6
AUSTRALIA	4.3	7.1	6.2	5.0	6.8	6.8
ARGENTINA	18.3	17.2	10.6	21.1	17.5	17.2
S. AFRICA	11.0	8.8	11.7	15.1	12.2	12.2
THAILAND	2.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.2
WEST EUROPE	87.6	94.0	91.1	94.9	89.6	89.5
USSR 6)	92.6	105.3	81.1	80.7	75.0	77.0
CHINA, MAINL.	70.7	79.1	83.0	82.5	82.0	80.8
EAST EUROPE	59.3	60.5	63.3	61.6	63.1	62.5
OTHERS	126.7	136.0	132.0	140.7	144.7	144.2
TOTAL NON-US	495.0	531.7	501.2	526.9	520.7	519.9
U.S.	205.7	222.1	238.8	198.7	245.8	246.1
WORLD TOTAL	700.7	753.8	740.0	725.6	766.5	766.1
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	138.3	157.2	161.4	147.3	156.4	156.0
USSR 6)	108.3	113.2	101.5	98.7	99.0	101.0
CHINA, MAINL.	70.8	82.2	85.0	83.3	83.0	81.8
OTHERS	374.7	394.7	393.3	408.5	412.0	408.8
WORLD TOTAL	692.1	747.4	741.3	737.8	750.4	747.6
END STOCKS 8) 11						
TOTAL						
FOREIGN 9)	42.8	44.4	36.8	42.6	43.0	42.9
(USSR: STKS CHG)	-5.0	1.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	41.5	46.4	52.7	34.7	47.9	52.9
WORLD TOTAL 9)	84.2	90.8	89.5	77.3	90.9	95.7

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 3 AND 5 THROUGH 11 ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD RICE SUMMARY
TRADE, PRODUCTION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982 AS OF OCT. 14	CAL YR 1982 AS OF NOV. 16
EXPORTS 2)					
AUSTRALIA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
BURMA	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
ITALY	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
PAKISTAN	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
CHINA, MAINL.	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
THAILAND	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.0
ALL OTHERS	2.9	3.3	3.7	2.9	2.8
TOTAL NON-US	9.5	9.5	10.2	9.4	9.2
U.S.	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6
WORLD TOTAL	11.8	12.5	13.0	12.0	11.8
IMPORTS 2)					
BANGLADESH	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
EC-10	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
HONG KONG	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
INDONESIA	2.0	2.1	0.5	1.0	0.7
IRAN	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
KOREA REP OF	0.4	0.8	2.2	0.7	0.5
MALAYSIA, WEST	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
SAUDI ARABIA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
SINGAPORE	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
SRI LANKA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
ALL OTHERS	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.4
WORLD TOTAL	11.8	12.5	13.0	12.0	11.8
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	--------1981/82	
PRODUCTION 3)					
BANGLADESH	19.3	19.1	21.5	20.3	20.3
BURMA	10.6	9.7	12.5	13.0	13.5
INDIA	80.7	63.6	79.9	79.6	78.8
INDONESIA	25.8	26.3	29.8	32.0	32.0
JAPAN	15.7	14.9	12.2	13.4	12.9
KOREA REP OF	7.6	7.9	6.2	7.8	7.5
PAKISTAN	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.1
CHINA, MAINL.	137.0	143.7	139.3	142.0	144.0
VIETNAM	9.9	10.7	10.0	11.0	11.0
THAILAND	17.5	15.7	18.5	18.0	18.5
SUB-TOTAL	329.0	316.5	334.4	341.8	343.6
EC-10	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
BRAZIL	7.6	9.6	9.1	10.0	10.0
ALL OTHERS	40.6	42.7	43.2	45.8	45.4
TOTAL NON-US	379.1	370.9	388.7	399.5	400.9
U.S.	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.2	8.3
WORLD TOTAL	385.2	376.8	395.3	407.7	409.2
ENDING STOCKS 4)					
TOTL FOREIGN	27.5	23.8	23.1	22.5	22.8
U.S.	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.8	1.9
WORLD TOTAL	28.6	24.7	23.6	24.3	24.7

1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE AND STOCKS ARE LISTED AS MILLED.
2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS BURMA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 1981/82

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 OCT. 14	1981/82 NOV. 16
	1000 METRIC TONS					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	31538	32311	37198	41936	51700	51700
CANADA	15860	13459	15000	17000	17500	17500
ARGENTINA	2600	3300	4750	3910	5000	3800
AUSTRALIA	11081	6700	14950	10400	11500	12000
EC-10	5243	8765	10445	14016	13500	13540
O.W.EUROPE	1064	709	716	2104	1009	1009
EAST EUROPE	2285	2208	1085	2455	1185	1285
USSR	1000	1500	500	500	800	800
TURKEY	1256	1896	440	530	400	400
INDIA	536	643	819	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	162	140	130	15	24	24
SUB-TOTAL	72625	71631	86033	92866	102618	102058
OTHER COUNTRIES	341	384	493	625	581	566
WORLD TRADE	72966	72015	86526	93491	103199	102624
IMPORTS						
EC-10	5489	4638	5279	4492	4600	4645
O.W.EUROPE	1559	2096	2095	1939	2104	2104
EAST EUROPE	4951	4405	6039	5790	6125	6125
JAPAN	5764	5744	5599	5840	5700	5700
CHINA, MAINL.	8600	8047	8865	13800	14000	14000
USSR	6649	5142	12125	16000	18000	18000
EGYPT	4330	4800	5200	5600	6100	6100
ALGERIA	1591	1700	1800	1800	2070	2070
MOROCCO	1768	1422	1613	1960	2380	2380
NIGERIA	1020	1300	1350	1400	1500	1500
TUNISIA	761	603	852	600	500	500
LIBYA	550	500	525	600	650	650
SUDAN	164	293	306	275	300	300
MEXICO	625	1055	1005	1240	1100	1100
BRAZIL	3099	3700	4036	4300	4600	4600
CHILE	761	900	865	914	1091	1091
PERU	772	724	825	813	897	897
VENEZUELA	805	800	860	860	860	860
ECUADOR	256	268	287	304	315	315
BOLIVIA	260	325	199	230	275	275
CUBA	1060	1000	1000	1030	1020	1020
COLOMBIA	524	408	649	341	500	500
ISRAEL	436	578	533	491	440	440
JORDAN	287	308	355	280	300	300
LEBANON	237	305	366	360	390	430
SAUDI ARABIA	620	725	1000	1100	1200	1200
SYRIA	664	434	521	511	300	300
YEMAN, AR	350	400	425	430	450	450
IRAN	1500	1000	1250	1700	1800	1800
IRAQ	1304	1138	2300	1600	1600	1600
MALAYSIA	504	454	454	422	425	425
VIETNAM	1000	850	1200	1000	1000	1000
BANGLADESH	1679	1123	1954	948	1200	1200
INDONESIA	1127	1225	1325	1500	1600	1600
PAKISTAN	1005	2002	591	300	150	150
TURKEY	6	0	0	0	500	500
INDIA	313	16	2	50	4000	4000
SRI LANKA	639	635	753	650	550	550
REP. OF KOREA	1806	1600	1829	1996	2300	2100
PHILIPPINES	760	717	834	874	820	820
CHINA, TAIWAN	626	636	742	610	650	650
NORTH KOREA	500	500	500	500	500	500
SINGAPORE	342	268	407	410	410	410
SUB-TOTAL	67063	64784	78715	85860	95272	95157
OTHER COUNTRIES	4058	4418	4510	5130	5390	5365
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1845	2813	3301	2501	2537	2102
WORLD TRADE	72966	72015	86526	93491	103199	102624

NOTE: LISTED COUNTRIES ARE THOSE FORECAST TO TRADE A MINIMUM OF 200,000 METRIC TONS DURING THE 1978/79(JUL/JUN) YEAR.

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 1981/82

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 OCT. 14	1981/82 NOV. 16
	1000 METRIC TONS					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	52116	56910	71632	72360	73700	71700
CANADA	3690	3651	4848	4635	5450	5800
AUSTRALIA	1961	2603	4115	2048	2733	2733
ARGENTINA	11312	11470	6574	9850	13500	13500
S. AFRICA	2855	2903	2914	3621	4900	4900
EAST EUROPE	1770	1033	1874	1850	1070	1195
THAILAND	1321	2252	2339	2170	2450	2550
EC-10	5483	5267	4986	5906	4398	4480
O.W.EUROPE	524	944	602	1365	641	641
USSR	1000	1020	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	81732	88253	99884	103805	108842	107499
OTHER COUNTRIES	2280	1813	917	1284	2539	2399
WORLD TRADE	84012	90066	100801	105089	111381	109898
IMPORTS						
EC-10	15130	14518	13364	12104	11500	11500
O.W.EUROPE	9132	8355	9858	8862	12339	12572
USSR	11713	9921	18400	18000	24000	24000
JAPAN	16954	17871	18888	18863	19045	19045
E. EUROPE	8335	10465	11449	10989	10035	9535
CHINA, MAINL.	59	3099	2032	772	1000	1000
EGYPT	655	724	686	944	1200	1200
ALGERIA	343	462	431	555	560	560
MOROCCO	124	91	116	260	495	495
TUNISIA	164	212	190	230	235	235
CANADA	462	700	1017	1362	710	810
MEXICO	2337	2950	5034	7843	4892	4600
BRAZIL	208	1591	1743	2083	850	550
CHILE	144	222	397	363	357	357
COLOMBIA	192	142	359	287	227	227
PERU	242	220	185	525	455	455
VENEZUELA	826	1097	1266	1212	1800	1800
JAMAICA	198	158	162	164	176	176
CUBA	365	440	440	475	475	475
ISRAEL	1103	1015	1269	1022	1054	1054
LEBANON	286	219	338	216	340	210
IRAN	900	1200	900	1200	1300	1300
IRAQ	249	186	425	350	425	425
SAUDI ARABIA	189	396	585	685	790	790
SYRIA	45	150	489	310	210	210
MALAYSIA	422	577	565	548	630	630
REP. OF KOREA	2841	2648	2513	2634	2883	2800
CHINA, TAIWAN	2807	3734	3307	3550	3750	3750
SINGAPORE	488	519	543	540	540	540
SUB-TOTAL	76113	83882	96951	96948	102273	101301
OTHER COUNTRIES	1278	2397	3534	4580	3890	4064
UNACCOUNTED 1)	6621	3787	316	3561	5218	4533
WORLD TRADE	84012	90066	100801	105089	111381	109898

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

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NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1978 TO 1982
IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS

LINE NAME	CAL YR 1978	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL 1982 OCT. 14	CAL 1982 NOV. 16
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1000 METRIC TONS - - - - - - - -					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	2264	2267	2977	2800	2600	2600
GUYANA	106	85	82	90	90	90
URUGUAY	100	115	165	175	175	150
ARGENTINA	118	95	117	100	75	75
EGYPT	150	95	178	100	75	0
EC-10	670	737	794	722	732	747
INDIA	143	375	425	1000	750	750
PAKISTAN	703	1366	968	1150	1000	1000
NEPAL	85	100	10	75	75	75
BURMA	375	590	675	775	850	700
THAILAND	1573	2696	2700	3150	3000	3000
CHINA, MAINL.	1373	1095	1000	600	800	800
PHILIPPINES	49	127	231	110	25	25
N. KOREA	425	300	300	300	300	300
CHINA, TAIWAN	238	409	261	150	200	150
JAPAN	75	564	653	900	350	350
AUSTRALIA	337	400	321	375	400	400
SUB-TOTAL	8784	11416	11857	12572	11497	11212
OTHER COUNTRIES	628	384	594	443	542	539
WORLD TRADE	9412	11800	12451	13015	12039	11751
IMPORTS						
CANADA	89	90	95	98	100	100
MEXICO	15	34	128	60	75	75
S. AFRICA	105	137	126	130	140	140
MALAGASY	136	175	177	200	175	175
IVORY COAST	142	218	236	300	325	325
MAURITIUS	86	75	68	75	86	86
NIGERIA	564	241	400	550	600	600
SENEGAL	228	259	266	325	350	350
S. KOREA	0	355	757	2200	700	500
INDONESIA	1824	1953	2068	500	1000	750
MALAYSIA	415	233	173	240	175	175
LAOS	95	60	80	75	90	90
SOC REP VIET NAM	150	350	250	150	150	150
SRI LANKA	161	212	225	190	175	175
HONG KONG	345	341	357	360	360	360
SINGAPORE	150	175	186	190	220	220
BANGLADESH	18	602	191	75	75	75
YEMEN,SANA	72	105	110	112	120	120
SAUDI ARABIA	404	496	475	500	500	500
U. A. EMIRATES	145	175	350	225	250	250
IRAN	320	371	500	600	500	600
IRAQ	290	300	379	375	375	375
KUWAIT	85	90	100	100	110	110
USSR	414	631	694	1000	900	900
PORTUGAL	45	75	20	100	100	100
EC-10	1040	957	866	901	942	967
BRAZIL	57	745	100	170	150	150
PERU	0	150	251	125	150	150
CUBA	171	200	200	200	200	200
SUB-TOTAL	7566	9805	9828	10126	9093	8768
OTHER COUNTRIES	1407	1972	2038	2392	2105	2165
UNACCOUNTED 3)	439	23	585	497	841	818
WORLD TRADE	9412	11800	12451	13015	12039	11751

NOTE: LISTED COUNTRIES ARE FORECAST TO TRADE A MINIMUM OF 100,000 METRIC TONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1979.

3) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICES OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS FAS, USDA.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: GRAINS S&D
YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PROD.	MKT/YR IMPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) IMPORTS	MKT/YR EXPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION FOR FEED	TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
TOTAL GRAINS 2)										
1970/71	28.5	3.21	91.4	36.5	26.7	14.2	6.7	68.5	113.6	11.8
1971/72	28.5	3.65	104.1	34.1	22.4	19.6	8.3	69.4	117.3	13.1
1972/73	28.6	3.73	106.7	35.5	23.7	22.8	10.1	73.0	120.5	12.0
1973/74	28.2	3.87	109.0	40.0	23.4	25.5	10.5	73.5	121.3	14.2
1974/75	28.2	3.98	112.1	35.6	25.3	23.4	10.8	72.1	120.6	17.9
1975/76	27.9	3.62	101.1	38.6	21.9	26.9	13.0	69.5	117.9	12.8
1976/77	27.8	3.42	95.0	42.2	28.7	20.4	9.1	69.0	117.1	12.5
1977/78	26.3	3.99	104.7	37.4	20.6	25.7	10.5	70.1	116.9	11.7
1978/79	28.3	4.25	120.3	35.0	19.2	28.5	14.0	72.6	122.4	16.3
1979/80	28.3	4.17	118.0	33.5	18.6	30.9	15.4	72.3	122.4	14.5
1980/81 3)	28.3	4.41	124.9	31.0	16.6	34.8	19.9	71.5	121.1	14.3
1981/82 4)	28.1	4.34	121.8	30.7	16.1	31.6	18.0	72.0	122.0	13.3
WHEAT										
1970/71	11.9	3.08	36.6	12.2	9.5	5.7	3.4	12.6	42.6	5.7
1971/72	12.1	3.47	42.0	11.2	6.8	8.8	4.2	12.1	42.9	7.2
1972/73	12.0	3.61	43.3	12.0	7.0	11.9	6.0	14.6	44.7	5.9
1973/74	11.7	3.69	43.2	12.1	5.3	11.7	5.2	11.8	41.9	7.6
1974/75	12.1	3.94	47.7	9.9	9.6	12.3	6.9	12.3	42.9	10.6
1975/76	11.4	3.53	40.2	12.0	5.4	14.5	8.6	9.4	40.0	7.7
1976/77	12.1	3.43	41.5	9.6	4.4	10.9	5.1	10.0	40.5	7.4
1977/78	10.1	3.82	38.4	12.5	5.5	12.4	5.0	10.6	39.5	6.1
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	11.9	42.7	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.08	48.8	10.9	5.3	17.5	10.4	12.3	43.3	8.0
1980/81 3)	12.6	4.37	55.0	10.2	4.5	20.8	14.0	12.8	43.6	8.8
1981/82 4)	12.6	4.22	53.1	10.5	4.6	19.4	13.5	13.9	44.9	8.1
COARSE GRAINS										
1970/71	16.6	3.30	54.8	24.3	17.2	8.5	3.3	55.9	71.0	6.1
1971/72	16.4	3.79	62.1	22.9	15.6	10.8	4.1	57.3	74.4	5.9
1972/73	16.6	3.82	63.4	23.5	16.7	10.9	4.1	58.4	75.8	6.1
1973/74	16.5	3.99	65.8	27.9	18.1	13.8	5.3	61.7	79.4	6.6
1974/75	16.1	4.00	64.4	25.7	15.7	11.1	3.9	59.8	77.7	7.9
1975/76	16.5	3.69	60.9	26.6	16.5	12.4	4.4	60.1	77.9	5.1
1976/77	15.7	3.41	53.5	32.6	24.3	9.5	4.0	59.0	76.6	5.1
1977/78	16.2	4.09	66.3	24.9	15.1	13.3	5.5	59.5	77.4	5.6
1978/79	16.3	4.29	70.1	24.3	14.5	13.2	5.3	60.7	79.7	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.24	69.1	22.6	13.4	13.3	5.0	60.1	79.1	6.5
1980/81 3)	15.8	4.44	69.9	20.7	12.1	14.0	5.9	58.7	77.6	5.5
1981/82 4)	15.5	4.44	68.8	20.2	11.5	12.2	4.5	58.2	77.1	5.2

1) EXCLUDES INTRA EC-10 TRADE.
2) WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS;
(TRADE EXCLUDES PRODUCTS OTHER THAN WHEAT FLOUR; FLOUR CONVERTED TO GRAIN EQUIVALENT)
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

OCT 30, 1979

WESTERN EUROPE: GRAINS S&D
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

GRAIN DIVISION

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PROD.	MKT/YR IMPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) IMPORTS	MKT/YR EXPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION FOR FEED	TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
TOTAL GRAINS 2)										
1970/71	41.4	2.78	115.0	42.9	35.3	15.4	7.9	87.7	143.0	15.6
1971/72	41.5	3.20	132.8	40.1	28.4	21.2	9.7	90.3	148.1	18.4
1972/73	41.4	3.21	132.9	42.4	30.1	24.7	11.9	94.4	152.3	16.7
1973/74	41.5	3.25	134.8	48.5	33.2	26.2	11.3	96.0	154.4	19.4
1974/75	41.4	3.43	141.8	44.5	32.7	25.2	12.7	96.4	156.3	24.1
1975/76	40.6	3.20	130.0	46.5	31.2	28.3	14.5	93.4	153.1	21.9
1976/77	40.8	3.03	123.8	51.5	41.4	22.1	10.9	94.2	154.0	21.2
1977/78	39.7	3.41	135.1	48.1	32.4	27.5	12.3	95.6	156.2	20.8
1978/79	41.1	3.71	152.6	45.4	29.6	30.1	15.7	100.9	162.3	25.1
1979/80	40.9	3.59	146.6	45.4	30.6	32.4	16.7	101.8	163.2	21.8
1980/81 3)	41.0	3.88	159.3	41.8	27.4	38.3	23.4	101.8	162.9	21.7
1981/82 4)	40.5	3.68	149.0	45.4	30.8	33.2	19.7	102.9	164.4	18.4
WHEAT										
1970/71	17.1	2.56	43.8	13.8	11.1	6.1	3.8	14.3	51.7	7.8
1971/72	17.1	3.00	51.3	12.4	8.0	9.2	4.5	13.9	51.6	10.1
1972/73	16.8	3.05	51.3	13.1	8.1	12.8	6.8	16.1	53.2	8.6
1973/74	16.7	3.04	50.8	13.2	6.4	12.3	5.8	12.6	49.4	10.9
1974/75	16.7	3.40	56.7	11.1	6.0	13.5	8.2	13.4	51.5	13.6
1975/76	15.4	3.15	48.5	12.9	6.4	15.4	9.5	10.1	48.1	11.3
1976/77	16.4	3.08	50.7	10.9	5.6	12.0	6.3	11.1	49.2	11.7
1977/78	14.8	3.21	47.7	14.1	7.1	13.7	6.3	11.6	49.6	10.2
1978/79	15.9	3.69	58.5	12.7	6.7	16.0	9.5	13.0	51.3	12.9
1979/80	15.6	3.58	55.7	13.0	7.4	18.4	11.2	13.5	52.0	11.2
1980/81 3)	16.4	3.93	64.4	12.2	6.4	22.9	16.1	14.4	52.8	12.2
1981/82 4)	16.1	3.68	59.4	12.6	6.7	20.4	14.5	15.0	53.6	10.2
COARSE GRAINS										
1970/71	24.3	2.93	71.2	29.1	24.2	9.3	4.1	73.4	91.3	7.8
1971/72	24.4	3.34	81.5	27.7	20.4	12.0	5.2	76.4	96.5	8.3
1972/73	24.6	3.32	81.6	29.3	22.0	11.9	5.1	78.3	99.1	8.1
1973/74	24.8	3.39	84.1	35.3	26.8	14.0	5.5	83.4	105.0	8.5
1974/75	24.7	3.45	85.1	33.4	26.7	11.7	4.5	83.0	104.8	10.5
1975/76	25.2	3.23	81.5	33.7	24.8	12.9	5.0	83.3	105.0	10.6
1976/77	24.4	3.00	73.1	40.7	35.7	10.1	4.6	83.1	104.8	9.5
1977/78	24.8	3.52	87.5	34.1	25.4	13.8	6.0	84.0	106.6	10.6
1978/79	25.3	3.72	94.0	32.7	22.9	14.1	6.2	87.9	110.9	12.2
1979/80	25.3	3.59	91.1	32.5	23.2	14.0	5.6	88.4	111.2	10.6
1980/81 3)	24.6	3.85	94.9	29.6	21.0	15.4	7.3	87.4	110.2	9.5
1981/82 4)	24.4	3.67	89.5	32.9	24.1	12.8	5.1	87.9	110.8	8.2

1) EXCLUDES INTRA EC10 TRADE.
2) WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS;
(TRADE EXCLUDES PRODUCTS OTHER THAN WHEAT FLOUR; FLOUR CONVERTED TO GRAIN EQUIVALENT)
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAINS S&D
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	TOTAL USAGE 1)	STOCKS CHANGE 2)
TOTAL GRAINS								
1970/71	29.4	2.27	66.7	10.3	2.4	7.9	77.6	-3.0
1971/72	30.2	2.72	82.1	10.1	1.5	8.6	91.0	-0.3
1972/73	30.4	2.87	87.4	9.7	2.4	7.3	92.5	2.2
1973/74	29.5	2.96	87.3	9.1	4.6	4.5	92.8	-0.9
1974/75	29.4	3.11	91.3	10.5	3.0	7.5	97.9	0.9
1975/76	29.5	2.98	87.9	13.5	4.3	9.2	99.0	-1.9
1976/77	29.6	3.18	94.1	15.2	3.5	11.7	103.8	2.0
1977/78	29.5	3.17	93.8	13.6	3.8	9.8	103.8	-0.2
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	14.9	3.2	11.6	108.5	-0.6
1979/80	29.0	3.13	91.0	17.5	3.0	14.5	104.6	0.9
1980/81 3)	28.9	3.32	96.1	16.8	4.3	12.5	110.2	-1.6
1981/82 4)	30.9	3.03	93.6	15.7	2.5	13.2	107.1	-0.3
WHEAT								
1970/71	10.3	2.23	23.0	6.7	0.9	5.8	29.8	-1.0
1971/72	10.7	2.83	30.3	5.2	0.8	4.4	34.6	0.1
1972/73	10.8	2.84	30.7	4.6	0.9	3.7	33.5	0.9
1973/74	10.3	3.07	31.6	5.3	1.9	3.4	34.6	0.4
1974/75	10.6	3.22	34.1	4.0	1.7	2.3	34.8	1.6
1975/76	9.9	2.88	28.5	5.7	1.4	4.3	34.1	-1.3
1976/77	10.3	3.37	34.7	6.3	2.1	4.1	38.0	0.8
1977/78	10.1	3.41	34.5	5.0	2.1	2.9	37.4	-0.0
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	38.7	-0.6
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.0	1.1	5.0	32.2	0.4
1980/81 3)	9.7	3.55	34.5	5.8	2.5	3.3	38.1	-0.2
1981/82 4)	9.2	3.36	31.1	6.1	1.3	4.8	35.8	0.1
COARSE GRAINS								
1970/71	19.1	2.29	43.7	3.6	1.5	2.1	47.8	-2.0
1971/72	19.5	2.66	51.8	4.9	0.7	4.2	56.4	-0.4
1972/73	19.6	2.89	56.7	5.1	1.5	3.6	59.0	1.3
1973/74	19.2	2.90	55.7	3.8	2.7	1.1	58.2	-1.3
1974/75	18.8	3.04	57.2	6.5	1.3	5.2	63.1	-0.7
1975/76	19.6	3.03	59.4	7.8	2.9	5.0	65.0	-0.6
1976/77	19.3	3.08	59.5	9.0	1.3	7.6	65.8	1.3
1977/78	19.4	3.05	59.2	8.7	1.7	7.0	66.4	-0.2
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.5	1.0	9.4	69.9	0.0
1979/80	19.8	3.20	63.3	11.4	1.9	9.6	72.4	0.5
1980/81 3)	19.2	3.21	61.6	11.0	1.8	9.1	72.1	-1.4
1981/82 4)	21.6	2.89	62.5	9.5	1.2	8.3	71.3	-0.4

1) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
2) INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES/COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.
SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

USSR & MAINLAND CHINA: GRAIN S&D
WHEAT & COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1974/75-1981/82

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	TOTAL USAGE 1)	STOCKS CHANGE 2)
	MLN HA	MT/HA	MILLION METRIC TONS					
USSR (JULY/JUNE)								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1974/75	119.0	1.55	184.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	193.0	-8.0
1975/76	120.1	1.10	132.0	25.6	0.5	25.1	171.2	-14.0
1976/77	120.3	1.76	211.9	10.3	3.0	7.3	208.2	11.0
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	217.4	-16.0
1980/81 4)	119.3	1.50	178.8	34.0	0.5	33.5	214.3	-2.0
1981/82 5)	114.8	1.44	165.0	42.0	0.8	41.2	206.2	0.0
WHEAT								
1974/75	60.0	1.40	84.0	3.0	4.0	-1.0	93.0	-10.0
1975/76	62.0	1.07	66.2	10.1	0.5	9.6	86.8	-11.0
1976/77	59.5	1.63	96.9	4.6	1.0	3.6	92.5	8.0
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.9	1.92	120.8	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	115.8	-14.0
1980/81 4)	61.5	1.60	98.1	16.0	0.5	15.5	115.6	-2.0
1981/82 5)	59.0	1.49	88.0	18.0	0.8	17.2	105.2	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 6)								
1974/75	59.0	1.69	100.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	100.0	2.0
1975/76	58.1	1.13	65.8	15.5	0.0	15.5	84.4	-3.0
1976/77	60.9	1.89	115.0	5.7	2.0	3.7	115.7	3.0
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	101.5	-2.0
1980/81 4)	57.9	1.39	80.7	18.0	0.0	18.0	98.7	0.0
1981/82 5)	55.8	1.38	77.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	101.0	0.0
MAINLAND CHINA (JULY/JUNE)								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1974/75	67.0	1.55	104.0	6.2	0.0	6.2	111.0	-0.8
1975/76	68.3	1.61	109.9	2.2	0.1	2.1	112.0	0.0
1976/77	62.4	1.94	121.0	3.2	0.0	3.1	124.1	0.0
1977/78	61.9	1.80	111.7	8.7	0.0	8.7	120.4	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	133.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	144.2	0.0
1979/80	62.5	2.33	145.7	10.9	0.0	10.9	156.6	0.0
1980/81 4)	61.6	2.22	136.7	14.6	0.0	14.6	151.2	0.0
1981/82 5)	60.1	2.30	138.3	15.0	0.0	15.0	153.3	0.0
WHEAT								
1974/75	27.0	1.41	38.0	5.7	0.0	5.7	44.0	-0.3
1975/76	27.7	1.48	41.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	43.2	0.0
1976/77	28.4	1.78	50.5	3.2	0.0	3.2	53.7	0.0
1977/78	28.0	1.46	41.0	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.6	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.85	54.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	62.0	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.13	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	-0.0
1980/81 4)	28.9	1.87	54.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	68.0	-0.0
1981/82 5)	27.6	2.08	57.5	14.0	0.0	14.0	71.5	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 6)								
1974/75	40.0	1.65	66.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	67.0	-0.5
1975/76	40.6	1.70	68.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1	68.8	0.0
1976/77	34.0	2.07	70.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	70.5	0.0
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	70.8	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	82.2	-0.0
1979/80	33.1	2.51	83.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	85.0	0.0
1980/81 4)	32.7	2.52	82.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	83.3	0.0
1981/82 5)	32.5	2.49	80.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	81.8	0.0

1) FEED USE DATA IS UNAVAILABLE FOR MAINLAND CHINA
2) FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. , THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR CHINA, WHERE NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3) OFFICIAL SOVIET SOURCES HAVE REPORTED TOTAL GRAIN PRODUCTION FOR 1979 AT 179 MILLION TONS, WHICH INCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES, AND RICE, ESTIMATED AT 9 MILLION TONS FOR 1979.
4) PRELIMINARY
5) PROJECTION
6) COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES, AND RICE.
SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULT OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WHEAT: SUPPLY/DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. & MAJOR COMPETITORS
1970/71-1981/82

LINE NAME	AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	EXPORTS 1) JULY-JUNE	EXPORTS 1) MRKT YEAR	END STOCKS 2) MRKT YEAR
	MLN. HA.	MT/HA	- - - - - - - - - - - - MILLION METRIC TONS - - - - - - -				
CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)							
1970/71	5.1	1.76	9.0	4.7	11.5	11.8	20.0
1971/72.....	7.9	1.82	14.4	4.8	13.7	13.7	15.9
1972/73.....	8.6	1.69	14.5	4.8	15.6	15.7	9.9
1973/74.....	9.6	1.69	16.2	4.6	11.7	11.4	10.1
1974/75.....	8.9	1.49	13.3	4.6	11.2	10.7	8.0
1975/76.....	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	12.3	8.2
1976/77.....	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4	13.3
1977/78.....	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	16.0	12.1
1978/79.....	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
1979/80.....	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81 3).....	11.1	1.73	19.2	5.3	17.0	16.3	8.3
1981/82 4).....	12.2	1.99	24.4	5.2	17.5	17.5	9.9
AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71.....	6.5	1.22	7.9	2.6	9.5	9.1	3.7
1971/72.....	7.1	1.21	8.6	2.9	8.7	7.8	1.6
1972/73.....	7.6	0.87	6.6	3.3	5.6	4.3	0.6
1973/74.....	8.9	1.35	12.0	3.5	5.4	7.0	2.0
1974/75.....	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	8.6	1.7
1975/76.....	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	8.7	2.7
1976/77.....	9.0	1.30	11.7	2.8	8.5	9.5	2.1
1977/78.....	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.2	11.1	8.4	0.8
1978/79.....	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.6	6.7	11.7	4.6
1979/80.....	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.3	14.9	13.2	4.4
1980/81 3).....	11.2	0.97	10.8	3.3	10.4	10.5	1.3
1981/82 4).....	11.9	1.27	15.1	2.9	12.0	12.1	1.4
ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71.....	3.7	1.32	4.9	4.1	1.6	1.0	0.7
1971/72.....	4.3	1.33	5.7	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.4
1972/73	5.0	1.38	6.9	4.3	3.4	3.2	0.3
1973/74.....	4.0	1.65	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
1974/75.....	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.7
1975/76.....	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.7
1976/77.....	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	5.9	1.6
1977/78.....	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.5	1.8	1.2
1978/79.....	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	1.1
1979/80.....	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.7	4.8	0.4
1980/81 3).....	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.4
1981/82 4).....	5.5	1.35	7.5	4.0	3.8	3.8	0.1
TOTAL ABOVE THREE COUNTRIES							
1970/71.....	15.3	1.42	21.8	11.4	22.6	21.9	24.4
1971/72.....	19.3	1.49	28.7	12.1	23.7	23.1	17.9
1972/73.....	21.2	.32	28.0	12.4	24.6	23.2	10.8
1973/74.....	22.5	1.55	34.8	12.3	18.2	20.0	13.1
1974/75.....	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	21.1	10.4
1975/76.....	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	24.1	11.6
1976/77.....	26.6	1.74	46.3	12.0	27.0	28.8	17.0
1977/78.....	24.0	1.46	34.9	11.6	29.5	26.2	14.1
1978/79.....	25.5	1.85	47.3	12.0	23.5	28.8	20.6
1979/80.....	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.8	34.7	33.3	15.5
1980/81 3).....	27.3	1.38	37.8	12.6	31.3	30.7	10.0
1981/82 4).....	29.7	1.58	47.0	12.1	33.3	33.4	11.4
U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUNE/MAY)							
1970/71	17.7	2.08	36.8	21.0	19.9	20.2	22.4
1971/72	19.3	2.28	44.1	23.1	16.9	16.6	26.8
1972/73	19.2	2.19	42.1	21.7	31.8	30.9	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.13	46.6	20.5	31.3	33.1	9.3
1974/75	26.5	1.83	48.5	18.3	28.3	27.7	11.8
1975/76	28.1	2.06	57.8	19.6	31.7	31.9	18.1
1976/77	28.6	2.04	58.3	20.4	26.1	25.9	30.3
1977/78	26.9	2.06	55.4	23.1	31.5	30.6	32.0
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.8	32.3	32.5	25.1
1979/80.....	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	37.4	24.5
1980/81 3).....	28.7	2.25	64.5	21.1	41.9	41.1	26.9
1981/82 4).....	32.7	2.29	74.8	25.4	51.7	51.7	24.7
TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS							
1970/71	33.0	1.78	58.6	32.4	42.5	42.1	46.8
1971/72	38.6	1.89	72.8	35.2	40.6	39.7	44.7
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.1	56.4	54.1	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.4	32.8	49.5	53.1	22.4
1974/75	47.9	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	48.8	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.4	32.0	54.9	56.0	29.7
1976/77	55.3	1.89	104.6	32.4	53.1	54.7	47.2
1977/78	50.9	1.78	90.3	34.7	61.1	56.8	46.1
1978/79	48.4	1.98	95.7	34.7	55.8	61.3	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.92	99.6	34.2	71.9	71.2	40.0
1980/81 3).....	56.0	1.83	102.3	33.7	73.2	71.8	36.9
1981/82 4).....	62.3	1.95	121.8	37.5	85.0	85.1	36.2

1) INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.
2) NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR AUSTRALIA AND ARGENTINA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.
3) PRELIMINARY
4) PROJECTION

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

COARSE GRAINS: S&D
1975/76-1981/82
SELECTED MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS

LINE NAME	AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	EXPORTS JULY-JUNE	EXPORTS OCT-SEPT	EXPORTS MRKT YR	ENDING STOCKS MRKT YR
	HA.	MT/HA	1000 METRIC TONS					
		CORN (MARCH-FEBRUARY)						
ARGENTINA								
(75)1976/77...	2,766	2.12	5,855	2,863	4,384	5,385	3,238	515
(76)1977/78...	2,532	3.28	8,300	3,401	5,995	6,377	5,231	183
(77)1978/79...	2,660	3.65	9,700	3,533	6,664	6,200	5,916	434
(78)1979/80...	2,899	3.10	9,000	3,296	4,063	3,460	5,965	173
(79)1980/81...	2,490	2.57	6,400	3,048	5,871	8,950	3,417	108
(80)1981/82 2)	3,450	3.77	13,000	3,400	8,690	6,730	9,600	108
(81)1982/83 3)	2,900	3.28	9,500	3,400			6,100	108
		CORN (MAY-APRIL)						
SOUTH AFRICA								
(75)1976/77...	4,549	1.61	7,312	6,438	1,334	1,496	1,465	987
(76)1977/78...	4,453	2.18	9,727	6,353	2,697	2,788	2,525	636
(77)1978/79...	4,499	2.27	10,201	6,665	2,722	2,224	3,012	2,115
(78)1979/80...	4,598	1.80	8,271	6,762	2,689	3,303	2,325	1,359
(79)1980/81...	4,618	2.32	10,726	6,880	3,430	3,800	3,503	1,702
(80)1981/81 2)	4,716	3.03	14,293	6,975	4,610	4,700	4,600	4,420
(81)1982/83 3)	4,600	2.50	11,500	7,100			4,760	4,120
		CORN (JULY-JUNE)						
THAILAND								
(75)1975/76...	1,336	2.28	3,050	556	2,386	2,411	2,386	142
(76)1976/77...	1,400	1.96	2,750	728	2,116	1,920	2,116	48
(77)1977/78...	1,463	1.40	2,050	850	1,217	1,366	1,217	31
(78)1978/79...	1,500	2.03	3,050	950	2,078	1,927	2,078	53
(79)1979/80...	1,520	2.17	3,300	1,050	2,150	2,067	2,150	153
(80)1980/81 2)	1,500	2.13	3,200	1,150	1,920	2,035	1,920	283
(81)1981/82 3)	1,550	2.45	3,800	1,350	2,300	2,400	2,300	433
		GRAIN SORGHUM (MARCH-FEBRUARY						
ARGENTINA								
(75)1976/77...	1,834	2.76	5,060	1,668	4,638	4,770	3,433	222
(76)1977/78...	2,377	2.78	6,600	2,579	4,405	4,390	4,122	121
(77)1978/79...	2,254	3.19	7,200	2,417	4,255	3,956	4,652	252
(78)1979/80...	2,117	3.07	6,500	2,856	2,191	1,611	3,755	141
(79)1980/81...	1,279	2.31	2,960	1,585	3,735	4,860	1,494	22
(80)1981/82 2)	2,076	3.42	7,100	2,200	4,570	4,130	4,800	122
(81)1982/83 3)	2,150	3.07	6,600	2,400			4,200	122
		GRAIN SORGHUM (APRIL-MARCH)						
AUSTRALIA								
(75)1976/77...	504	2.23	1,124	116	828	666	972	59
(76)1977/78...	532	1.80	956	372	407	158	490	153
(77)1978/79...	394	1.81	714	456	516	596	231	180
(78)1979/80...	469	2.40	1,125	502	580	650	669	134
(79)1980/81...	519	1.78	922	487	470	460	506	63
(80)1981/82 2)	590	1.77	1,045	508	400	400	400	200
(81)1982/83 3)	700	1.86	1,300	550			687	263
		BARLEY (DECEMBER-NOVEMBER)						
AUSTRALIA								
(75)1975/76...	2,329	1.36	3,179	857	1,954	2,237	2,231	277
(76)1976/77...	2,321	1.23	2,847	933	2,094	1,911	1,943	248
(77)1977/78...	2,803	0.85	2,383	1,315	1,325	1,236	1,117	199
(78)1978/79...	2,785	1.44	4,006	1,560	1,744	2,007	2,112	533
(79)1979/80...	2,482	1.49	3,703	1,310	2,981	2,900	2,824	102
(80)1980/81 2)	2,430	1.10	2,670	1,150	1,250	1,400	1,550	72
(81)1981/82 3)	2,725	1.29	3,520	1,400	2,000	1,900	2,000	192
		BARLEY (AUGUST-JULY)						
CANADA								
(75)1975/76...	4,468	2.13	9,520	6,704	4,161	4,306	4,156	2,764
(76)1976/77...	4,354	2.41	10,513	6,459	3,782	3,783	3,600	3,218
(77)1977/78...	4,753	2.48	11,799	6,460	3,005	3,557	3,349	5,208
(78)1978/79...	4,259	2.44	10,387	7,146	3,510	3,898	3,554	4,895
(79)1979/80...	3,724	2.27	8,460	7,537	4,083	2,963	3,832	2,006
(80)1980/81 2)	4,634	2.43	11,259	7,034	3,025	4,012	3,237	3,004
(81)1981/82 3)	5,392	2.47	13,317	7,000	4,500	4,900	4,500	4,821
		TOTAL OF ABOVE						
TOTAL								
(75)1975/76...	17,786	1.97	35,100	19,202	19,685	19,776	17,881	4,966
(76)1976/77...	17,969	2.32	41,693	21,025	22,161	19,931	20,027	4,607
(77)1977/78...	18,826	2.34	44,647	21,696	19,051	19,872	19,494	8,419
(78)1978/79...	18,627	2.27	42,339	23,012	21,489	20,808	20,458	7,288
(79)1979/80 2)	16,632	2.19	36,471	21,897	18,737	16,954	17,726	4,156
(80)1980/81 2)	19,398	2.71	52,567	22,417	19,701	25,517	26,107	8,209
(81)1981/82 3)	20,017	2.47	49,537	23,200	27,140	25,160	24,487	10,059

NOTE: YEARS IN PARANTHESES ARE "DESIGNATED PRODUCTION YEARS", USED FOR PURPOSES OF AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (EG. 1979/80) DENOTE MARKETING YEARS.

2) PRELIMINARY
3) PROJECTED
SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, USDA, FAS.

U.S. TOTAL GRAINS
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1981/82

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	34.1	1,776	1	1,194	159	838
1979/80	924	62.5	34.1	2,134	2	1,375	86	783
1980/81	902	70.9	33.4	2,370	2	1,510	48	776
1981/82	988	80.7	34.1	2,750	2	1,900	200	932
1982/83	908							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,784	4,335
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.1	7,268	1	2,133	4,368	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.7	7,939	1	2,433	4,519	5,194
1980/81	1,617	73.1	91.0	6,648	1	2,355	4,142	4,877
1981/82	1,034	74.1	109.2	8,097	1	2,450	4,250	5,050
1982/83	1,632							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	0	144	683	693
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	0	123	684	693
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	0	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	0	212	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	0	229	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	0	246	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	0	213	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	0	213	461	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.6	731	0	207	548	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.7	809	0	325	484	497
1980/81	147	12.7	46.3	588	0	305	310	321
1981/82	109	13.6	64.2	876	0	300	450	461
1982/83	224							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.1	428	9	57	175	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.5	455	10	26	214	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.2	49.6	359	10	77	176	348
1981/82	136	9.1	52.5	476	10	100	200	375
1982/83	147							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	0	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	0	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	11	511	595
1978/79	313	11.1	52.2	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.6	53.0	458	1	13	431	505
1981/82	177	9.7	52.8	509	1	10	435	510
1982/83	167							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	0	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	0	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	0	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	0	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	0	0	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.3	17	0	0	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	0	0	8	19
1979/80	9	0.9	25.8	22	0	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.5	16	0	7	7	17
1981/82	4	0.7	25.8	17	0	2	6	16
1982/83	3.4							

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Exports Include Major Products Ber-Corn and Sorghum.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

November 16, 1981
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1309G

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MLN. METRIC TONS/MLN. HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1961/62 - 1981/82

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Total Wheat and Coarse Grains								
1961/62	115.7	64.2	2.5	161.0	0.6	35.4	112.2	140.2
1962/63	101.7	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	33.2	108.5	136.9
1963/64	91.2	61.5	2.8	171.5	0.4	40.6	106.0	135.0
1964/65	87.5	60.1	2.6	157.4	0.3	39.4	104.6	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.5	3.0	180.0	0.3	49.6	119.6	149.0
1966/67	58.2	60.3	3.0	180.4	0.3	41.4	118.3	148.0
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.8	0.2	42.2	118.5	148.7
1968/69	62.6	62.1	3.2	197.7	0.2	31.5	127.1	157.2
1969/70	71.8	57.9	3.5	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.7	164.8
1970/71	73.0	58.3	3.1	183.0	0.3	39.1	131.8	162.6
1971/72	54.6	63.0	3.7	233.6	0.3	41.1	143.0	174.0
1972/73	73.4	57.4	3.9	224.1	0.4	70.2	147.4	179.9
1973/74	47.9	62.8	3.7	223.4	0.3	74.2	143.3	176.3
1974/75	31.1	67.3	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	107.1	140.2
1975/76	27.3	70.7	3.4	243.3	0.5	81.9	116.6	153.7
1976/77	35.4	71.9	3.5	252.9	0.4	76.5	115.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.1	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.6	66.1	4.1	270.4	0.3	92.7	141.6	180.0
1979/80	71.5	67.1	4.4	296.9	0.4	108.8	141.1	182.7
1980/81	77.2	70.1	3.8	263.2	0.4	110.7	124.6	168.4
1981/82	61.6	76.1	4.2	320.9	0.4	123.9	135.6	181.4
1982/83	77.6							
Wheat								
1970/71	26.8	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.2	21.0
1971/72	22.4	19.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.6	7.1	23.1
1972/73	26.8	19.2	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.9	5.6	21.7
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.8	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	48.5	0.1	27.7	1.6	18.3
1975/76	11.8	28.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	18.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.9	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.8
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.3	21.3
1980/81	24.5	28.7	2.3	64.5	0.1	41.1	1.3	21.1
1981/82	26.9	32.7	2.3	74.8	0.1	51.7	5.4	25.4
1982/83	24.7							
Coarse Grains								
1970/71	46.1	39.7	3.7	146.1	0.4	19.0	126.4	141.3
1971/72	32.3	43.3	4.4	189.5	0.4	24.6	135.9	150.9
1972/73	46.6	38.1	4.8	182.0	0.4	39.3	142.2	158.0
1973/74	31.7	41.5	4.5	186.8	0.2	41.1	139.5	155.8
1974/75	21.8	40.8	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.5	121.9
1975/76	15.5	42.6	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.6	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	138.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	137.3	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.8	5.7	238.8	0.3	71.4	138.8	161.4
1980/81	52.7	41.4	4.8	198.7	0.3	69.6	123.3	147.3
1981/82	34.7	43.4	5.7	246.1	0.3	72.2	130.2	156.0
1982/83	52.9							

Notes: Total Grains Include Wheat, Corn, Sorghum, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Commodity Years As Follows: June/May - Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
October/September - Corn and Sorghum.
Exports Include Major Products.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

November 16, 1981
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1308G

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1981/82 (August-July MY)

	Area Harvested 1/	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
	1000 HA	MT/HA	1000 MT	(----------Thousand Metric Tons Milled Basis----------)				
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,042	879	4,272	3	2,431	1,687
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,983	1,036	4,326	3	2,706	1,814
1980/81 (Est)	1,333	4.97	6,624	845	4,803	7	3,026	2,089
1981/82(Proj)	1,511	5.48	8,283	540	5,964	3	2,600	1,973

	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(----------Million Hundredweight Rough Basis----------)				
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1	---	56.5	42.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9	0.1	65.6	46.5
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5	0.1	72.8	39.6
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4	0.1	75.7	53.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6	0.1	82.6	49.2
1980/81 (Est)	3.3	44.03	145.1	25.7	0.2	91.4	54.5
1981/82 (Proj)	3.7	48.91	182.6	16.5	0.1	79.0	56.5
1982/83				60.2			

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate Report.
FAS:CP:G&F: November 16, 1981
1304G

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 60/61-81/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JULY/JUNE TRADE 2)	TOTAL 3) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 1)	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL.
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.4	1.18	238.3	42.0	235.3	79.3	33.7
1961/62	202.4	1.12	226.5	47.0	238.3	67.5	28.3
1962/63	207.1	1.23	255.1	44.0	250.7	71.9	28.7
1963/64	206.7	1.15	237.4	56.0	244.0	65.3	26.8
1964/65	215.9	1.27	274.5	52.0	266.4	73.4	27.6
1965/66	216.2	1.22	263.9	61.0	282.1	55.3	19.6
1966/67	214.6	1.44	309.1	56.0	282.2	82.1	29.1
1967/68	219.3	1.35	297.0	51.0	288.6	90.5	31.4
1968/69	224.2	1.46	328.3	45.0	304.1	114.6	37.8
1969/70	217.9	1.42	309.6	50.0	326.8	97.6	29.9
1970/71	207.0	1.52	315.5	55.0	338.9	74.1	21.9
1971/72	213.0	1.64	349.3	52.0	342.4	81.1	23.7
1972/73	211.1	1.63	343.4	67.0	361.9	62.6	17.3
1973/74	216.9	1.72	372.6	63.0	364.8	70.4	19.3
1974/75	219.9	1.62	357.3	64.0	363.8	63.9	17.6
1975/76	224.9	1.56	350.6	66.7	351.7	62.8	17.9
1976/77	232.5	1.81	421.2	63.1	385.2	98.8	25.7
1977/78	226.9	1.69	384.4	73.0	401.7	81.5	20.3
1978/79	228.4	1.96	446.6	72.0	430.0	100.8	23.4
1979/80	227.6	1.86	422.3	86.5	444.0	79.1	17.8
1980/81 4)	235.6	1.86	438.6	93.5	444.5	73.2	16.5
1981/82 5)	236.1	1.90	448.4	102.6	447.5	74.1	16.6
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.7	1.38	448.3	24.0	437.6	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.9	1.35	434.9	30.0	449.9	94.7	21.0
1962/63	321.5	1.43	460.3	31.0	462.3	92.7	20.1
1963/64	327.1	1.43	468.5	34.0	463.3	97.9	21.1
1964/65	324.1	1.46	473.5	35.0	480.4	90.9	18.9
1965/66	320.8	1.51	485.6	42.0	501.4	75.1	15.0
1966/67	322.7	1.62	522.0	40.0	521.0	76.1	14.6
1967/68	328.0	1.68	552.2	39.0	543.1	85.2	15.7
1968/69	327.5	1.69	553.5	37.0	549.5	89.2	16.2
1969/70	331.4	1.74	577.5	39.0	577.5	89.2	15.4
1970/71	332.3	1.74	577.2	46.0	594.2	72.2	12.2
1971/72	333.9	1.89	629.6	49.0	616.1	85.8	13.9
1972/73	330.0	1.85	611.0	59.0	628.6	68.2	10.8
1973/74	345.5	1.94	670.7	71.0	675.4	63.5	9.4
1974/75	342.7	1.83	628.5	64.0	634.7	57.3	9.0
1975/76	350.0	1.84	645.3	76.4	645.9	56.7	8.8
1976/77	343.7	2.05	704.4	82.5	685.4	75.6	11.0
1977/78	345.1	2.03	700.7	84.0	692.1	84.2	12.2
1978/79	342.8	2.20	753.8	90.1	747.4	90.8	12.2
1979/80	340.8	2.17	740.0	100.8	741.3	89.5	12.1
1980/81 4)	340.7	2.13	725.6	105.1	737.8	77.3	10.5
1981/82 5)	344.3	2.22	766.1	109.9	747.6	95.7	12.8
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	527.1	1.30	686.6	66.0	672.9	189.0	28.1
1961/62	525.3	1.26	661.4	77.0	688.2	162.2	23.6
1962/63	528.6	1.35	715.4	75.0	713.0	164.6	23.1
1963/64	533.8	1.32	705.9	90.0	707.3	163.2	23.1
1964/65	540.0	1.39	748.0	87.0	746.8	164.3	22.0
1965/66	537.0	1.40	749.5	103.0	783.5	130.4	16.6
1966/67	537.3	1.55	831.1	96.0	803.2	158.2	19.7
1967/68	547.3	1.55	849.2	90.0	831.7	175.7	21.1
1968/69	551.7	1.60	881.8	82.0	853.6	204.0	23.9
1969/70	549.3	1.61	887.1	89.0	904.3	186.8	20.7
1970/71	539.3	1.66	892.7	101.0	933.1	146.3	15.7
1971/72	546.9	1.79	978.9	101.0	958.5	166.9	17.4
1972/73	541.1	1.76	954.4	126.0	990.5	130.8	13.2
1973/74	562.4	1.86	1043.3	134.0	1040.2	133.9	12.9
1974/75	562.6	1.75	985.8	128.0	998.5	121.2	12.1
1975/76	574.9	1.73	995.9	143.1	997.6	119.5	12.0
1976/77	576.2	1.95	1125.6	145.6	1070.5	174.4	16.3
1977/78	572.0	1.90	1085.2	157.0	1093.8	165.7	15.1
1978/79	571.2	2.10	1200.4	162.1	1177.4	191.6	16.3
1979/80	568.4	2.04	1162.3	187.3	1185.3	168.6	14.2
1980/81 4)	576.3	2.02	1164.2	198.6	1182.3	150.5	12.7
1981/82 5)	580.5	2.09	1214.4	212.5	1195.1	169.8	14.2

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE; THE WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR STOCKS.
2) TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDES INTRA EC-9 TRADE.
3) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR), UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4) PRELIMINARY.
5) PROJECTION

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS. RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEACH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE S&D 1)
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61-1981/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARE)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2)	PRODUCTION ROUGH	PRODUCTION MILLED	CAL YR EXPORTS	TOTAL 5) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 3)	STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION
1960/61	120.1	1.95	234.7	158.6	6.5	159.0	8.7	5.5
1961/62	120.1	2.01	241.0	162.9	6.5	163.9	7.8	4.8
1962/63	121.9	2.00	244.1	165.0	7.3	165.1	7.7	4.7
1963/64	122.1	2.09	255.5	172.6	7.8	170.9	9.4	5.5
1964/65	125.1	2.18	272.5	184.2	8.0	181.1	12.5	6.9
1965/66	123.8	2.07	256.4	173.4	7.7	173.2	12.8	7.4
1966/67	125.2	2.12	265.1	179.3	7.4	180.7	11.4	6.3
1967/68	126.9	2.26	286.6	193.8	6.9	190.7	14.5	7.6
1968/69	128.3	2.25	288.5	195.1	7.1	191.9	17.7	9.2
1969/70	131.6	2.29	301.1	203.4	7.9	201.4	19.6	9.7
1970/71	131.1	2.38	312.3	211.0	8.7	211.5	19.1	9.0
1971/72	132.0	2.41	318.3	214.9	8.7	217.7	16.3	7.5
1972/73	131.5	2.33	305.9	206.7	8.3	212.1	10.9	5.1
1973/74	135.8	2.43	329.6	222.6	8.4	220.7	12.9	5.8
1974/75	137.8	2.44	336.8	227.3	7.8	228.9	11.3	4.9
1975/76	142.8	2.52	360.4	243.1	9.0	235.5	18.9	8.0
1976/77	141.6	2.47	350.0	236.2	10.5	237.5	17.6	7.4
1977/78	143.0	2.59	370.2	248.9	9.4	242.8	24.5	10.1
1978/79	142.5	2.70	385.2	259.2	11.8	255.1	28.6	11.2
1979/80	141.5	2.66	376.8	253.9	12.5	257.8	24.7	9.6
1980/81 6)	143.2	2.76	395.3	265.4	13.0	266.5	23.6	8.9
1981/82 6)	144.8	2.83	409.2	274.9	11.8	273.7	24.7	9.0

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1) PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASIS; STOCKS, EXPORTS AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESS ON MILLED BASIS.
2) BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
3) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. COMPARABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR YEARS PRIOR TO 1966/67.
2) TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDES INTRA EC-9 TRADE. THEREFORE DIFFER FROM TRADE DATA APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.
5) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
6) PRELIMINARY.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS S&O
1960/61-1981/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARE)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 2)	TOTAL 3) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 1)	STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION
1960/61	647.2	1.31	845.2	72.5	831.9	197.7	23.8
1961/62	645.4	1.28	824.3	83.5	852.1	170.0	20.0
1962/63	650.5	1.35	880.4	82.3	878.1	172.3	19.6
1963/64	655.9	1.34	878.5	97.8	878.2	172.6	19.7
1964/65	665.1	1.40	932.2	95.0	927.9	176.8	19.1
1965/66	660.8	1.40	922.9	110.7	956.7	143.2	15.0
1966/67	662.5	1.53	1010.4	103.4	983.9	169.6	17.2
1967/68	674.2	1.55	1043.0	96.9	1022.4	190.2	18.6
1968/69	680.0	1.58	1076.9	89.1	1045.5	221.7	21.2
1969/70	680.9	1.60	1090.5	96.9	1105.7	206.4	18.7
1970/71	670.4	1.65	1103.7	109.7	1144.6	165.4	14.5
1971/72	678.9	1.76	1193.8	109.7	1176.2	183.2	15.6
1972/73	672.6	1.73	1161.1	134.3	1202.6	141.7	11.8
1973/74	698.2	1.81	1265.9	142.4	1260.9	146.8	11.6
1974/75	700.4	1.73	1213.1	135.8	1227.4	132.5	10.8
1975/76	717.4	1.73	1238.7	152.2	1231.9	138.1	11.2
1976/77	717.7	1.90	1361.8	156.0	1307.0	192.0	14.7
1977/78	714.9	1.87	1334.1	166.4	1336.6	190.2	14.2
1978/79	713.7	2.05	1459.6	173.9	1432.5	220.2	15.4
1979/80 4)	709.9	1.99	1416.2	159.8	1443.1	193.3	13.4
1980/81 5)	719.5	1.99	1429.6	211.6	1448.8	174.1	12.0
1981/82 5)	725.2	2.05	1489.3	224.3	1468.9	194.5	13.2

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.
* NOTE: INCLUDES WHEAT, COARSE GRAINS, AND RICE. YIELD IS CALCULATED ON ROUGH (PADDY) BASIS.

1) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE; THE WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO INCLUDE YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR STOCKS. RICE STOCKS PRIOR TO 1966/67 ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

TRADE DATA ARE BASED ON JULY/JUNE AND CALENDAR YEAR TRADE DATAAPPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT THEREFORE DIFFER FROM TRADE DATA APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.

3) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.

4) PRELIMINARY.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICSOF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN JANUARY 1980 - November 10, 1981
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWRS 12 1/2	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
Jan.	178	191	196	171	114	139
Feb.	176	208	194	173	118	147
Mar.	166	212	188	166	114	151
Apr.	158	209	183	162	111	160
May	156	199	191	167	113	145
June	160	192	195	166	116	147
July	171	189	214	174	135	157
Aug.	175	196	217	176	148	164
Sept.	183	197	224	181	143	174
Oct.	192	212	235	193	144	177
Nov.	199	223	239	198	153	180
Dec.	188	210	228	188	153	175
Jan. 8	195	216	244	193	161	168
14	197	208	232	192	161	164
22	190	212	229	191	153	165
29	183	216	226	184	146	166
Feb. 5	186	212	229	187	147	158
12	182	210	226	184	146	155
19	187	212	230	186	149	150
26	183	211	227	186	148	150
Mar. 5	176	212	222	177	144	140
12	173	212	220	175	142	140
19	176	212	217	179	146	142
26	177	205	217	180	147	143
Apr. 2	178	200	218	178	145	137
9	181	---	227	181	145	134
16	182	---	---	180	147	---
23	186	200	236	181	149	137
30	179	195	230	179	148	135
May 7	175	187	227	177	147	136
14	171	187	227	173	144	140
21	168	185	225	170	142	136
28	170	181	227	170	143	131
June 4	171	180	221	169	140	129
10	174	180	220	167	142	138
18	172	180	214	167	138	128
25	167	180	204	161	136	125
July 2	168	175	205	161	140	130
9	172	177	216	173	142	131
16	172	178	---	169	142	143
23	173	177	210	168	138	144
30	169	180	206	166	137	142
Aug. 6	171	180	199	163	137	142
13	173	180	200	170	131	140
20	175	180	201	168	133	135
27	172	174	201	167	122	127
Sept. 3	174	177	200	168	128	127
10	175	182	197	171	121	128
17	174	179	196	171	118	127
24	172	182	200	174	116	129
28	172	182	194	169	116	130
Oct. 6	171	182	195	170	122	130
13	175	180	195	170	119	130
20	171	184	200	170	115	135
27	176	184	206	174	110	140
Nov. 3	178	182	206	174	113	138
10	178	183	198	178	112	135

---Not Available
1/ In Store Export Elevator

1305G

SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1981/82
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat			Corn	Sorghum
	U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring 14%	U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Canadian Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	U.S. No. 2 Yellow Sorghum
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55
1979/80					
June	192.00	192.60	N/A	139.65	134.50
July	202.20	204.20	N/A	152.35	153.45
August	194.50	199.75	N/A	136.90	144.90
September	198.65	205.45	N/A	137.95	142.05
October	205.00	209.45	213.35 3/	143.95	145.55
November	204.25	211.50	214.75 3/	141.74	147.40
December	205.40	212.05	N/A	139.15	149.30
January	206.10	199.70	N/A	129.65	149.20
February	204.85	200.15	N/A	132.15	146.70
March	195.75	197.00	N/A	132.75	146.63
April	188.20	N/A	N/A	133.55	146.15
May	198.65	N/A	N/A	138.45	148.70
1980/81					
June	196.95	197.85	N/A	139.00	150.10
July	212.45	202.70	N/A	152.75	162.10
August	212.00	208.85	N/A	166.65	176.90
September	211.70	213.80	N/A	164.30	176.45
October	215.95	233.65	N/A	161.70	174.95
November	226.30	232.85	N/A	174.60	185.05
December	235.00	235.15	N/A	172.35	188.55
January	244.95	233.40	N/A	180.55	191.00
February	240.20	225.00	N/A	167.20	180.90
March	208.95	212.25	N/A	165.40	171.95
April	210.30	211.45	N/A	165.60	165.60
May	206.90	205.95	N/A	159.90	158.95
1981/82					
June	197.15	202.55	N/A	155.05	153.85
July	193.95	204.46	240.35	154.10	158.00
August	188.65	201.10	226.95	146.40	152.60
September	190.50	200.00	215.40	132.60	143.50
October	193.15	200.00	N/A	130.05	143.75
November 3	194.50	198.00	N/A	126.00	139.00
November 10	197.00	212.00	N/A	126.50	136.00

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30 day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.
3/ Canadian No. 2 CWRS-12.5 percent protein.

November 16, 1981
1306G

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FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

1) Includes wheat flour and products.
2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Thailand.
3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.
5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1977 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and southern United States are actually included in "1977/78" accounting period which begins July 1, 1977.
6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization, i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes: See footnote 8.
10) Corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and rye, excluding products.
11) Corn, barley, oats, rye, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation and Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-37-81, October 14, 1981. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-8-81, November 12, 1981, "1981 USSR Crop Outlook" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-39-81, November 12, 1981, and "USSR Grain Situation and Outlook" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-40-81, November 13, 1981.

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foreign agriculture circular

grains

FG 43-81

EXPORT MARKETS FOR US GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES, DECEMBER 7, 1981

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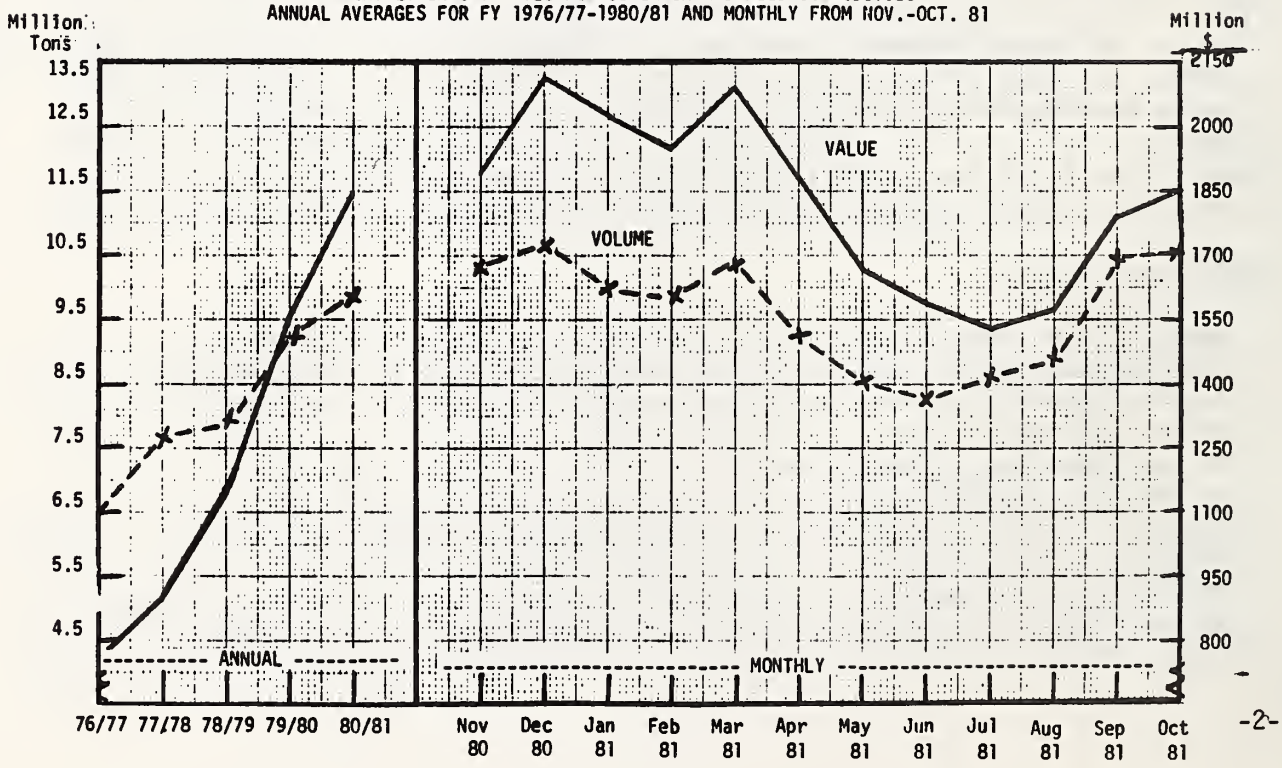
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF U.S. GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITY EXPORTS
IN FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND COMPARISON WITH PRECEDING YEAR

	OCTOBER		ACTUAL EXPORTS	PROJECTED EXPORTS
	FY 81	FY 82	FY 81	FY 82
WHEAT, excluding flour				
Quantity (1000 tons)	3,183	4,273	42,246	50,000
Value Per Ton (dollars)	180	169	182	180
Value (in million dollars)	574	721	7,707	9,000
CORN AND SORGHUM				
Quantity (1000 tons)	6,681	5,664	67,070	69,850
Value Per Ton (dollars)	144	125	151	137
Value (in million dollars)	964	710	10,115	9,590
BARLEY, OATS AND RYE				
Quantity (1000 tons)	173	370	2,044	2,350
Value Per Ton (dollars)	133	143	148	150
Value (in million dollars)	23	53	302	353
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS				
Quantity (1000 tons)	6,854	6,034	69,114	72,200
Value Per Ton (dollars)	144	126	151	138
Value (in million dollars)	987	763	10,417	9,943
RICE				
Quantity (1000 tons)	193	247	3,172	2,580
Value Per Ton	442	481	485	411
Value (in million dollars)	85	119	1,538	1,060
PULSES				
Quantity (1000 tons)	102	178	862	900
Value Per Ton (dollars)	655	694	668	670
Value (in million dollars)	67	123	576	603
FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS				
Quantity (1000 tons)	203	149	2,592	2,650
Value Per Ton (dollars)	305	295	288	285
Value (in million dollars)	62	44	746	755
FORAGE, HAY, MIXED FEED AND GRAIN BYPRODUCTS				
Quantity (1000 tons)	414	472	4,156	4,201
Value Per Ton (dollars)	176	167	179	177
Value (in million dollars)	73	79	743	744
TOTAL VALUE (in million dollars)	1,848	1,849	21,727	22,105

SOURCE: US Census

MONTHLY EXPORT RATES FOR US GRAIN AND FEED COMMODITIES
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FY 1976/77-1980/81 AND MONTHLY FROM NOV.-OCT. 81



HIGHLIGHTS

** Current prospects for U.S. grain and feed commodity exports for the 1981/82 season indicate only a modest increase in total value ($22.1 billion) from a year ago. Tonnages will be up sharply for wheat and increased somewhat for most other grain and feed commodities with the exception of rice, but prices are expected to be down from a year ago, especially for corn and rice.

** Recent weekly export shipment rates for wheat and corn have been slightly below the average rates currently anticipated for the season as a whole, mainly reflecting a hand-to-mouth importing pattern by foreign countries, apparently due to expectations of little or no early increase in prices and to continued high interest rate and storage charges.

** Movement of U.S. export and world price levels for the major grain and feed commodities has been mixed and generally unchanged in recent weeks, although values of non-US origin grains particularly wheat, appear to have strengthened slightly. Many foreign exporting countries have progressed well toward committing available export supplies or available export loading capacities, and in some instances, such as the European Community, there has been a slowdown in export selling activity which has helped to remove earlier price despressing tendencies.

** Improved export market opportunities for US grain and feed commodities have appeared in recent weeks in several specific markets such as North Africa for wheat and barley, the USSR and South Africa for wheat, Spain for corn, sorghum and barley, and Egypt for corn. In addition, there are recent indications of possible new rice market opportunities in Egypt, and increased markets for U.S. rice in Italy, Nigeria, and the Ivory Coast.

** Other developments affecting U.S. export prospects, however, include major new long-term wheat supply commitments to China announced by both Canada and Australia in recent weeks and although these do not provide for significant increases over previous volumes, these may have the effect of limiting U.S. market opportunity for wheat in China in the period ahead, especially if total Chinese import volume should fail to continue the up-trend of recent years. In other areas, expectations of grain import needs in Mexico have diminished significantly in recent weeks, and this is compounded by some increase in Mexican purchases from non-US origins. In Japan, a relatively stagnant level of animal feeding activity plus increased imports of corn from South Africa and subsidized feed use of rice are limiting the possibilities for normal growth of U.S. corn shipments to that country. In Taiwan and the Republic of Korea, efforts to diversify the source of corn imports are also adversely affecting the normal growth of U.S. corn business. For rice, recent developments tending to limit U.S. export opportunities for the current season include new measures for encouraging the pace of rice export sales from Thailand, and diminished import needs in Indonesia and the Republic of Korea owing to improved local harvests.

WHEAT

LATEST US EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

Export Forecast. The latest official US wheat export forecast, (excluding products) for the 1981/82 June/May marketing year is a record 50.1 million tons (1,840 million bushels)--representing about 50 percent of estimated world trade. This forecast level, which is up 27 percent over 1980/81 exports, is based on world import demand that is anticipated to be significantly higher than a year ago and expectations that U.S. supplies will meet most of the new import requirement.

Shipments. US wheat shipments in recent weeks slipped behind the rate required to achieve the season's export forecast, as overall shipments by other exporters picked up.

The ultimate level of exports shipments will depend mainly on purchasing decisions by the USSR and India, as well as on export shipping programs of other major exporting countries.

Sales. The net increase in US export commitments over the past 4 weeks was moderate, despite sizeable sales to the USSR and China. Sales were temporarily down to a few key South American markets, as well as to several Asian countries. US wheat export commitments by class continue to show gains for soft red winter relative to previous years, with commitments for white and hard red spring wheats way down from a year ago.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Purchasing activity from all origins has been brisk in recent weeks, with the USSR, China, and several North African countries particularly active. Overall, recent purchases have tended to be for Dec/Jan shipment, compared to this time last year when deliveries were generally set for Jan/Feb. Brazilian purchasing has temporarily been at a significantly slower pace than during the same period last year.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**USSR: Over recent weeks indications have become clearer that wheat will make up a greater proportion of total Soviet grain imports this year than had previously been thought. For the US alone, wheat now comprises 53 percent of total reported Soviet grain purchases for 1981/82 (Oct/Sep) delivery--up from 50 percent a month ago and 45 percent on October 1. This trend could continue evident with the Soviets this year apparently placing more emphasis on importing grain for either human consumption or rebuilding of stocks.

**Morocco: Even if the drought--which is continuing on into its second year--is broken in time to water the winter wheat crop, large imports could still be needed before the early summer harvest. During the 1980/81 (July/June) season, the drought-exacerbated foodgrain shortage was cushioned somewhat by large domestic reserves. This year, with reserves depleted, import demand could rise above last year's record 2 million ton level. Since export volume is now being moderated slightly by the European Community (owing to reduced availabilities of wheat in some EC countries and relatively low world prices), additional Moroccan import requirements would likely be met by US soft wheats.

**South Africa: Deteriorating prospects for South Africa's 1981 wheat crop could result in imports of 250,000-300,000 tons of U.S. hard red winter in 1981/82 (Oct/Sep). In 1980/81, South African imports of 286,000 tons of U.S. hard red winter were the first wheat imports by that country since 1971.

U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 Committed as of 11/27/80 1/	1980/81 Actual Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 11/26/81 1/	1981/82 Projected Exports
EC-10	2,308	2,372	1,732	2,490	1,816	
Other W. Europe	940	1,298	732	1,155	1,329	
Eastern Europe	681	2,847	1,209	1,230	297	
USSR	2,604	4,422	3,000	3,000	6,393	
China	2,618	1,616	7,097	8,700	6,367	
Japan	3,306	3,095	2,503	3,530	2,199	
Rep. of Korea	1,637	1,815	1,686	2,050	950	
India	3	- -	24	26	1,577	
Egypt	1,393	1,249	558	1,600	1,036	
Nigeria	852	1,024	538	1,140	857	
Mexico	885	1,015	1,053	1,100	494	
Brazil	1,696	2,194	1,576	2,170	1,915	
Chile	759	817	898	1,000	756	
Others	11,021	11,839	7,752	10,121	9,833	
Total Wheat, Excl. Products	30,703	35,603	30,299	39,312	35,819	50,080

1/ Accumulated shipments and sales, excluding sales for next marketing year.
Source: US Export Sales

US WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS 1/
(JUNE/MAY--MILLION TONS)

Monthly Shipments: 4 Weeks Ending	1980	1981
September 3	3.0	3.9
October 1	3.4	4.6
October 29	3.1	3.7
November 26	2.9	3.5
Cumulative for MY.....	19.2	23.5

Monthly Sales 2/: 4 Weeks Ending	1980	1981
September 3	3.5	6.0
October 1	4.5	4.8
October 29	2.7	3.5
November 26	3.5	3.3
Cumulative for MY.....	22.9	28.2

Weekly and Annual Inspection Rates	Million MT	Million BU
Week Ending Nov. 19	.9	32.4
Week Ending Nov. 26	.8	28.4
Official Estimate for Current MY (Grain only)	50.1	1840
Implied Weekly Average.....	1.0	35.4
Latest Six Weeks Weekly Average.....	.9	31.4
Marketing Year-To-Date Weekly Average.....	.9	34.3
Weekly Ave. Extrapolated Annually.	48.6	1784
Balance of Year To Achieve Estimate Implied Weekly Average.....	1.0	36.5

1/ Shipments and sales data from U.S. Export Sales. Inspections data from Federal Grain Inspection Service.
2/ Including sales for next marketing year.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1980/81-1981/82 (EST.)
(JULY/JUNE--MILLION TONS)

4 Weeks Ending 1/	Canada 80/81	Canada 81/82	Australia 80/81	Australia 81/82	Argentina 80/81	Argentina 81/82	Total 80/81	Total 81/82
September 30	1.7	1.4	.6	.6	.1	.2	2.4	2.2
October 29	1.4	1.3	.8	.5	.3	.1	2.5	1.9
November 26	1.3	1.8	.6	.4	.3	.1	2.2	2.3
Cumul. Since July 1	8.5	7.4	3.9	3.8	.8	.8	13.2	12.0
Total For Season	16.3	16.8 2/	10.6	11.5 2/	3.9	5.0 2/	30.8	33.3 2/

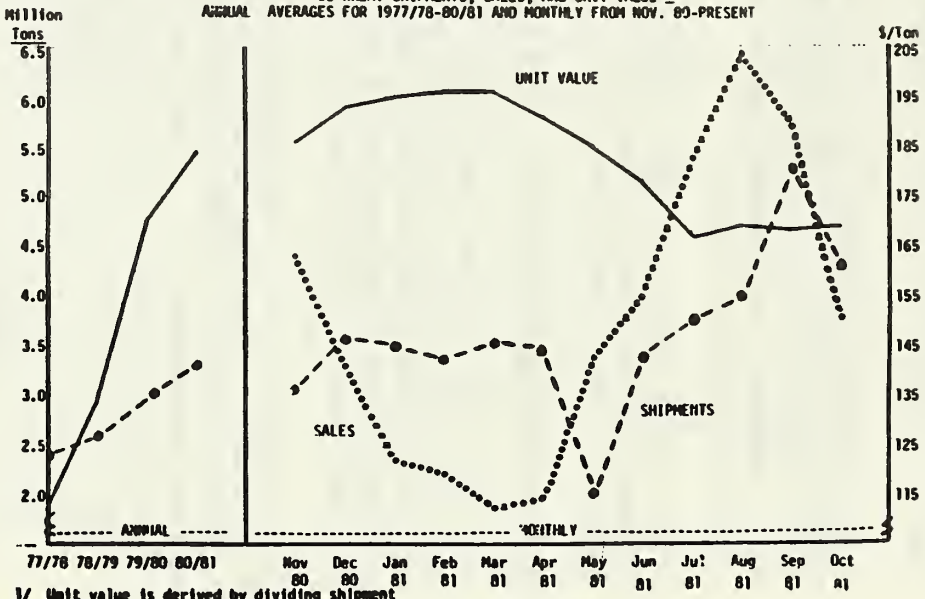
1/ Or nearest date thereto.
2/ Projection

U.S. WHEAT EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
ACTUAL EXPORTS FOR 1979/80-1980/81; COMMITMENTS TO DATE FOR 1981/82
(JUNE/MAY MARKETING YEAR--1,000 TONS)

Destination		Hard Red Winter	Hard Red Spring	Soft Red	All White	Durum	Total Exports
EC-10	1979-80	276	1,430	49	5	613	2,373
	1980/81	396	1,328	96	2	669	2,490
	1981/82*	111	908	104	5	689	1,816
Other W. Eur.	1979/80	597	131	315	- -	255	1,298
	1980/81	521	130	360	7	148	1,166
	1981/82*	398	178	687	1	66	1,329
E. Europe	1979/80	1,575	- -	1,188	13	71	2,847
	1980/81	255	- -	721	164	[illegible]	1,229
	1981/82*	22	- -	225	- -	51	293
USSR	1979/80	4,422	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,422
	1980/81	3,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,000
	1981/82*	6,393	- -	- -	- -		6,393
China	1979/80	415	50	800	379	- -	1,644
	1980/81	1,693	120	6,158	732	- -	8,703
	1981/82*	53	- -	6,308	5		6,367
Japan	1979/80	1,199	853	26	1,073	56	3,208
	1980/81	1,362	888	- -	1,225	38	3,512
	1981/82*	808	519	60	777	35	2,199
India	1979/80	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	1980/81	- -	- -	- -	24	- -	24
	1981/82*	499	- -	- -	1,078	- -	1,577
Other Asia and Oceania	1979/80	2,458	1,746	190	3,108	4	7,506
	1980/81	2,720	1,068	55	2,929	- -	6,772
	1981/82*	1,383	1,051	767	1,458	- -	4,659
Africa	1979/80	2,018	238	1,270	290	897	4,712
	1980/81	1,875	167	727	1,403	403	4,575
	1981/82*	1,181	171	809	1,036	497	3,693
Brazil	1979/80	2,120	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,120
	1980/81	2,157	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,157
	1981/82*	1,761	- -	126	- -	28	1,915
Other W.Hem.	1979/80	3,515	1,059	211	92	336	5,212
	1980/81	3,674	1,154	273	222	243	5,567
	1981/82*	2,140	895	247	115	213	3,610
Total	1979/80	18,594	5,539	4,098	4,961	2,266	35,603
	1980/81	17,653	4,926	8,390	6,718	1,608	39,312
	1981/82-To Date*	15,268	3,822	10,317	4,653	1,759	35,819
	-MY Projection 1/	22,898	5,987	11,349	7,947	1,899	50,080

* Sales plus accumulated exports as of November 26, excluding sales for next marketing year.
1/ Excluding flour and products. Totals include sales to unknown destinations.
All data are from US Export Sales.

US WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND UNIT VALUE 1/
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 1977/78-80/81 AND MONTHLY FROM NOV. 80-PRESENT



1/ Unit value is derived by dividing shipment quantity by shipment value.
Source: U.S. Census

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING US EXPORTS

US and Competitor Prices. US prices at both interior and export positions were generally unchanged to slightly higher in recent weeks, retaining modest gains made during October. Asking prices by the Canadian and Australian Wheat Boards were also mostly unchanged to somewhat higher during the past month. Argentine prices fell slightly as harvest began.

In the coming weeks, US wheat prices could shift further upward as US free stocks diminish, further import demand develops, and as supplies in other exporting countries become mostly committed.

Other Exporting Countries' Selling Activity And Competitive Practices.

**Canada: The Canadian Wheat Board announced a 1.5 million ton cash sale to China, for Feb/July delivery. This sale, together with a 1.4 million ton contract announced last June for July/Jan delivery, brings total sales for the last year of the 3-year bilateral wheat agreement to 2.9 million tons. Shipments in 1979/80 and 1980/81 (Aug/Jul) were 2.6 and 2.9 million tons, respectively.

**Australia: A new 3-year agreement with China has been announced by the Australian Wheat Board, calling for annual sales of 1.5-2.5 million tons. This new agreement replaces a previous 3-year LTA for 2.0-2.5 million tons of wheat per year, which expired on November 30. In addition, the AWB announced a 1 million ton cash sale under the new agreement, which brings total sales to China for 1981/82 (Nov/Dec) to 1.5 million tons.

WHEAT EXPORTS TO CHINA
(JULY/JUNE--Million Tons)

Exporter	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 (Commitments to Date)
US	2.1	8.7	5.8
Canada	2.6	2.9	2.8
Australia	3.6	1.4	1.5
Argentina	.5	.2	.2
Other	.1	.6	.4
Total	8.9	13.8	14.0 (Proj. total)

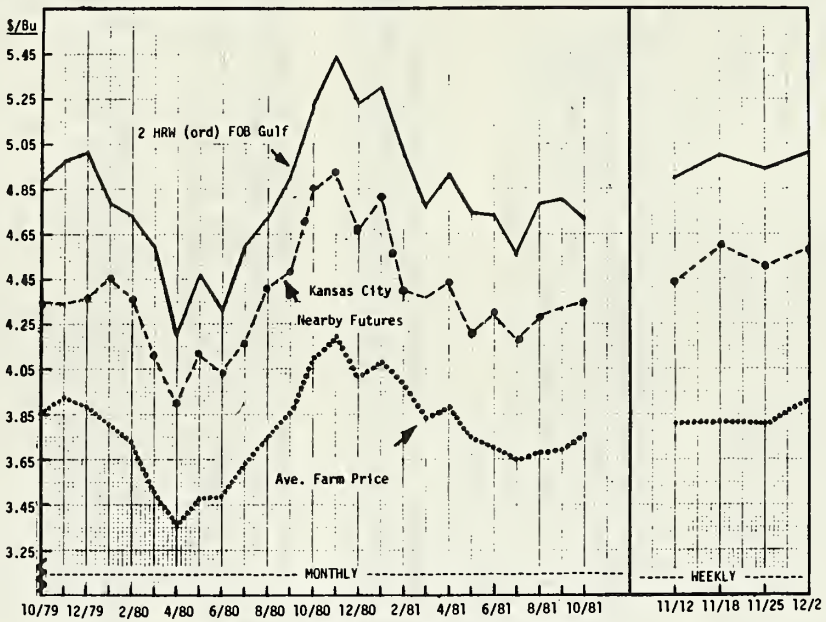
**Argentina: Export registrations for new crop wheat as of November 18 totaled 2.3 million tons, compared with 2.2 million tons this time a year ago. Registrations have increased by around 2 million tons in the past month.

Brazil has been accepting more Argentine bids at its weekly tendering program lately, with the most recent prices ranging from $182-183 per ton, FOB (compared with $185 per ton FOB for US HRW 11%). For the same period last year, only US bids were accepted.

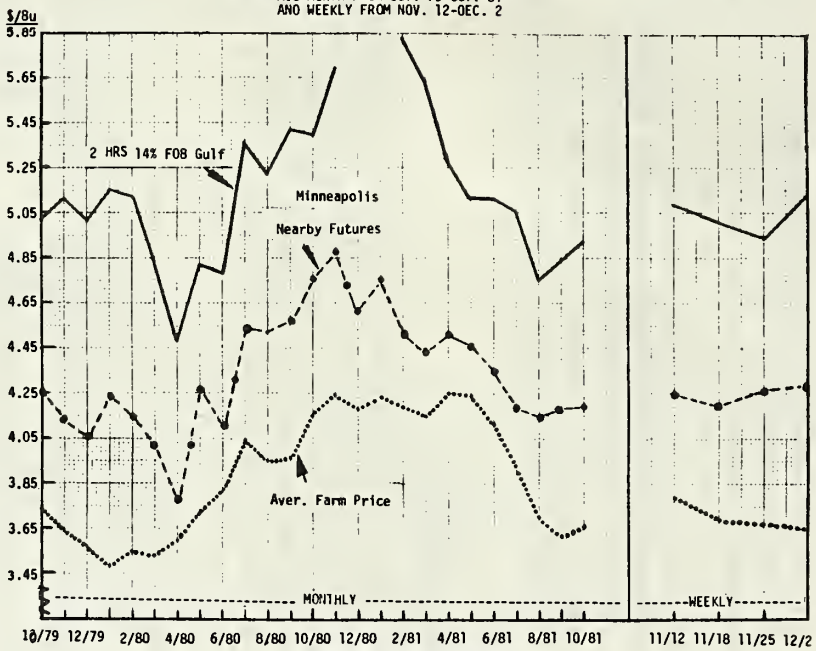
RECENT SALES TO BRAZIL
(1,000 Tons)

	Delivery Period			
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Jan/Feb
US	105	325	75	- -
Argentina	50	- -	105	45
Total	155	325	180	45

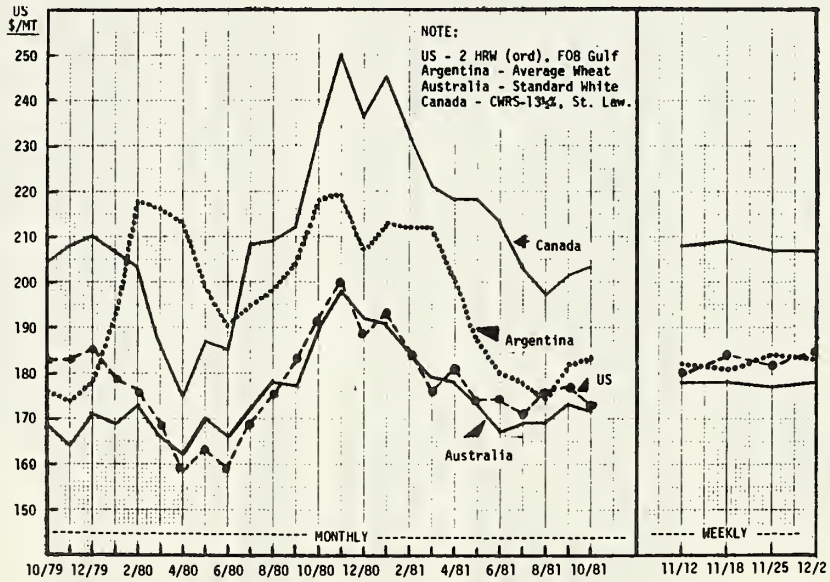
US HRW PRICES: INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS
MID-MONTH FROM OCT. 79-OCT. 81
AND WEEKLY FROM NOV. 12-DEC. 2



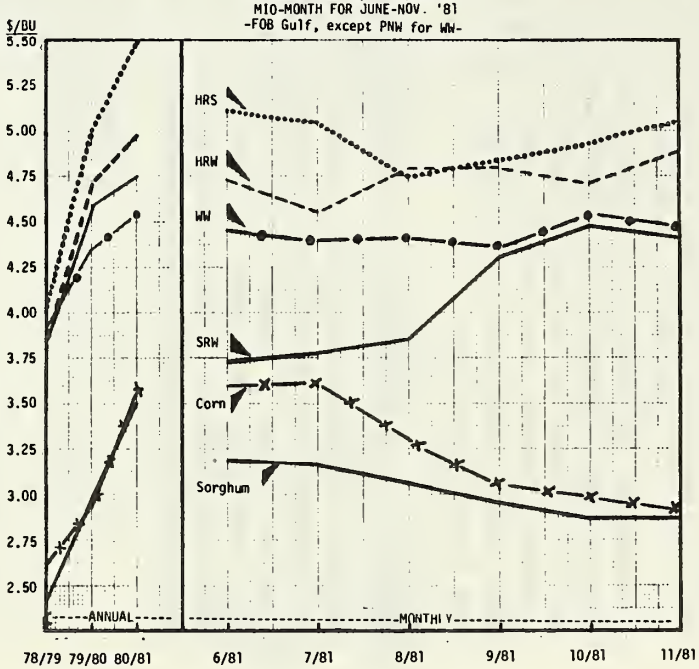
US HRS PRICES: INTERIOR AND EXPORT POSITIONS
MID-MONTH FROM OCT. 79-OCT. 81
AND WEEKLY FROM NOV. 12-DEC. 2



WHEAT: COMPETITOR ASKING PRICES AND US EXPORT PRICE
MID-MONTH FROM OCT. 79-OCT. 81
AND WEEKLY FROM NOV. 12-DEC. 2



US GRAIN COMMODITY EXPORT PRICES
ANNUAL FOR 79/79-80/81 AND
MID-MONTH FOR JUNE-NOV. '81
-FOB Gulf, except PNW for WW-



**EC: EC restitutions have been unchanged in recent weeks at the equivalent of around $57 per ton. There have been no wheat export authorizations since late October, but authorizations are expected to resume shortly.

EC sales of 185,000 tons to Morocco, 110,000 tons to Algeria, and 40,000 tons to Tunisia have been made in recent weeks, with the sale to Tunisia quoted at $156 per ton FOB. Sales to Morocco probably fell under the 800,000 ton French/Moroccan agreement, which provides for concessional credit of 7.5 percent. Outstanding EC wheat authorizations since August total 2.5 million tons, compared with 1.4 million this time a year ago.

Competitive Developments In Selected Foreign Markets.

**Canada Increasing Market Share In Mexico: Mexico has stepped up wheat purchases from Canada this year in an effort to diversify its sources of supply. Conasupo, the government supply agency, has contracted for 100,000 tons of Canadian wheat for August-December delivery and intends to take an additional 40,000 tons during January-February. These purchases, totaling 140,000 tons, are more than 3 times the level of last year's Canadian sales.

WHEAT EXPORTS TO MEXICO
(JULY/JUNE--1,000 TONS)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	Forecast 1981/82
United States	921	981	1,160	960
Canada	21	60	45	140
Argentina	112	- -	- -	- -
Total	1,054	1,041	1,205	1,100

**Argentina Extends Grain Ties To Mid-East: A touring Argentine Grain Board team has signed a 5-year grain supply agreement with Algeria, providing for annual sales at market prices of 50-100,000 tons of durum wheat, and 100-200,000 tons of bread wheat. In the first year, which corresponds to the 1981/82 (December/November) Argentine grain marketing season, Algeria will take 100,000 tons of durum, and 100,000 tons of bread wheat. In recent years, Algeria has relied mainly on the United States, Canada, and the EC for its wheat imports.

The team also visited Israel and supply agreements are understood to have been discussed. Like Algeria, Egypt and Israel would essentially represent new markets for Argentina.

Trade Barriers By Importing Countries. The levy imposed by the European Community on imports of non-durum wheat was $86 per ton on December 1, compared with $74 a year ago; this increase is due to generally lower CIF wheat prices. The levy for durum wheat is currently about $152 per ton, up sharply from $140 per ton 4 weeks ago.

The Portugese government has withdrawn legislation that would have allowed private traders to import wheat as early as January 1, 1982. Any changes to the existing grain marketing system are now unlikely to occur before July.

Internal Price Policies of Foreign Countries.

**Argentina: The Argentine Grain Board has announced a reference price for new crop wheat that is the equivalent of $200 per ton at present exchange rates. Although in

deflated peso terms this amount is below last year's reference price, it is expected to be high enough to ensure that the Board can retain sufficient supplies from this year's crop to meet domestic needs. In some previous years of tight supplies, Argentina has had to import wheat to cover milling requirements. Although, presumably, further peso devaluations may lower the reference price in dollar terms by January--when new crop wheat will be ready for export--this price initially may not be competitive internationally.

MAJOR EXPORTER SUPPORT PRICES

	1981			1982		
	US$ Equivalent		National Currency	US$ Equivalent		National Currency
	-per bu-	-----per	ton------	-per bu-	-----per	ton-----
US (target)	3.81	140	140	N/A	N/A	N/A
Argentina (reference)	5.31	195	390,000	5.44	200	1,250,000
Australia (GMDP)	4.14	152	132	4.44	163	142
Canada (initial payment)	3.95	145	175	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: U.S. prices are at farmgate; prices for other countries are at export position.

**Australia: The guaranteed minimum delivery price (GMDP) for the 1981/82 (Dec/Nov) wheat crop is up significantly from last season's level to $A141.55 per ton ($4.44) per bushel). Transportation costs from delivery point to port terminal as well as a wheat research levy, are deducted from the GMDP.

**South Africa: The net producer price for grade A1 wheat in bags for the 1981/82 season (Oct/Sep) has been raised by 11.8 percent to the equivalent of $251 per ton (R240.4). This will not affect bread prices, which were increased effective August 1 due to a decrease in the government subsidy per loaf. However, the higher producer price will again necessitate a larger government contribution to maintain bread prices at current levels.

**Portugal: New minimum guaranteed producer prices have been announced for the 1982 wheat crop. Prices are paid to producers by EPAC, the government procurement and importing agency.

	1981		1982	
	Escudos	US$ Equivalent	Escudos	US$ Equivalent
	----------Per		Ton----------	
Wheat (Hard, Class A1)	19,000	370	23,400	364
Wheat (Soft, Type 1)	14,000	279	17,300	269

US EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

Wheat Crop Quality Exports On Three Missions

Three US teams traveled in early November on missions to Asia, Europe, and Latin America. Each team conducted a series of seminars describing quality characteristics of the 1981 U.S. wheat crop, in an effort to inform buyers abroad of the benefits of purchasing U.S. wheat. The teams are part of the export market development program conducted by U.S. Wheat Associates in cooperation with the Foreign Agricultural Service. The team's missions lasted nearly a month as they contacted buyers and processors in over twenty-five countries that accounted for a major share of 1980/81 exports of 41 million tons.

Market Short Course for Foreign Buyers

Foreign representatives from several European and Asian countries have received scholarships to attend a two-week intensive course at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kansas on November 30-December 11. The course is designed to give a broad and complete overview of the entire U.S. grain marketing system with emphasis on pricing and the principles of milling, wheat processing, utilization, transportation, purchasing, available financing, and grading. The course includes representives from Portugal, Singapore, Cyprus, Sri Lanka, Egypt, and Malaysia. In crop year 1980/81, U.S. exports to these six countries totaled 2.7 million tons of wheat valued at roughly $500 million.

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

Our Agricultural Counselor's annual grain report from Spain notes that although Spain generally does not allow imports of wheat, it does permit wheat imports for re-export of the milled products because of the income generating effect. "Spain usually imports 200,000 to 300,000 tons of durum, for milling into coarse semolina for re-export to Algeria and other North African countries." Other trade data indicate that this durum generally comes from the U.S.

Report from our Agricultural Counselor in Nigeria: "Wheat consumption is continuing to increase steadily and flour milling capacity is being expanded. By 1985 flour milling capacity should reach 2.5 million tons of wheat annually." Currently, Nigerian wheat imports are about 1.5 million tons per year, of which about 100,000 tons are in the form of flour.

CORN AND SORGHUM

LATEST U.S. EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

The latest official US corn export forecast for the October/September 1981/82 marketing year is 62.2 million metric tons (2450 million bushels) up 2.4 million from last year. This increase is only about half the average annual increase in exports over the last ten years, and is relatively small because of a slowdown in the expansion of livestock feeding worldwide.

Sorghum exports are forecast to reach 7.6 million tons (300 million bushels) which would fall just short of the 7.7 million tons exported in 1980/81. A major reason for the lower export volume is the expected drop in sorghum exports to Mexico by half from last year.

Corn shipments in recent weeks have been below the rate needed to reach the 1981/82 export forecast. The future level of shipments will depend on import decisions by major importers, particularly the USSR, and the size of upcoming corn crops in Southern Hemisphere exporting countries. Average weekly sorghum shipments for the same period were above the rate needed to achieve the season's forecast. But this level is unlikely to continue given current estimated import demand and the price relationship between sorghum and corn.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Recent corn and sorghum purchasing activity has apparently been confined to nearby delivery positions. Outstanding export sales in the last month have been about 50 percent of last year's at this time. Although prices are relatively low, perceptions

U.S. CORN AND SORGHUM EXPORTS (OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER)
(1,000 tons)

Destination	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 Committed as of 11/26/80	1980/81 Actual Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 11/26/81	1981/82 Projected Exports
CORN						
EC-10	10,404	11,377	2,847	9,546	1,273	
Other W. Europe	4,928	6,893	1,881	7,306	1,845	
Eastern Europe	5,204	8,158	4,196	7,406	1,353	
USSR	11,088	5,953	5,020	5,738	4,940	
China	2,862	1,773	363	650	256	
Japan	9,153	12,182	12,377	14,394	4,308	
Taiwan	2,061	2,222	650	1,600	525	
Rep. Of Korea	2,702	2,040	1,000	2,232	752	
Egypt	—	909	166	1,016	349	
Mexico	521	4,048	3,700	3,678	299	
Brazil	596	1,028	378	753	--	
Venezuela	--	738	1,768	664	--	
Others	3,581	5,393		5,082	3,220	
Total Corn	53,100	62,714	32,422	60,065	19,120	62,230
SORGHUM						
Spain	100	690	—	202	286	
Other W. Europe (excluding EC-10)	192	312	203	585	212	
Japan	2,218	4,574	514	3,065	1,399	
Mexico	1,015	2,203	164	1,903	26	
Venezuela	358	146	--	471	192	
Israel	676	528	61	542	245	
Others	685	510	116	633	337	
Total Sorghum	5,244	8,963	1,058	7,401	2,697	7,620

Source: Export Sales

US CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS, SALES, AND INSPECTIONS
(OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER MARKETING YEAR)

Monthly Shipments (1,000 Tons)

4 Weeks Ending	Corn 1980	Corn 1981	Sorghum 1980	Sorghum 1981
September 3	5,167	3,130	560	763
October 1	4,605	4,144	462	591
October 29	5,055	4,184	503	644
November 26	5,658	4,661	530	475
Cumul. for MY	10,754	8,942	1,058	1,197

Monthly Sales 1/ (1,000 Tons)

4 Weeks Ending	Corn 1980	Corn 1981	Sorghum 1980	Sorghum 1981
September 3	2,105	2,630	367	323
October 1	7,789	3,715	184	541
October 29	6,117	3,170	588	556
November 26	6,562	3,715	520	541
Cumul. for MY	35,951	19,120	2,546	2,697

1/ Including sales for next marketing year.
Source: Export Sales: FGSI

Weekly and Annual Inspections Rates (Millions)

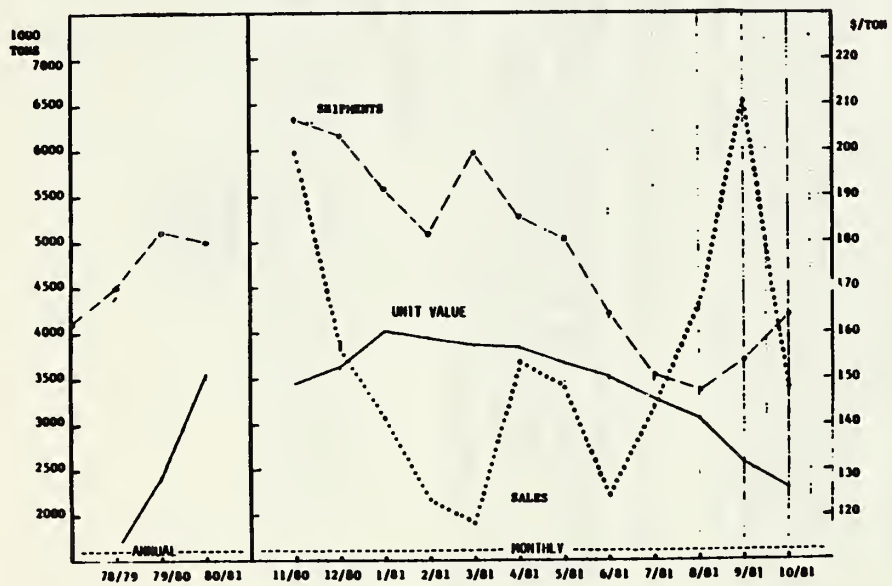
	Corn MT	Corn BU	Sorghum MT	Sorghum BU
Week Ending Nov. 19	1.31	51.6	.135	5.3
Week Ending Nov. 26	1.29	50.7	.038	1.5
Official Estimate for Current MY (Grain Only)	61.9	24.37	7.6	300
Implied Weekly Average	1.24	48.87	.147	5.8
Latest Six Weeks Weekly Average	1.13	44.4	.140	5.6
Marketing Year-To-Date Weekly Average	1.11	43.6	.145	5.7
Weekly Ave. Extrapolated Annually	57.6	2267	7.5	296
Balance of Year To Achieve Estimate Implied Weekly Average	1.21	47.5	.147	5.8

CORN AND SORGHUM SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
FOR 1980/81-1981/82 (OCT/SEPT MARKETING YEAR--THOUSAND TONS)

4 Weeks Ending	Sorghum Argentina 80/81	Sorghum Argentina 81/82	Corn Argentina 80/81	Corn Argentina 81/82	Corn South Africa 80/81	Corn South Africa 81/82	Corn Thailand 80/81	Corn Thailand 81/82	Corn Total 80/81	Corn Total 81/82
September 30	218	207	464	840	283	N/A	197	258	1162	N/A
October 29	318	424	250	369	154	N/A	246	365	968	N/A
November 26	77	30	88	73	240	N/A	268	271	673	N/A
Cumul. Since Oct. 1	395	454	338	442	394	N/A	514	601	1641	N/A
Total For Season 1/	395	454	338	442	394	N/A	514	601	1641	N/A

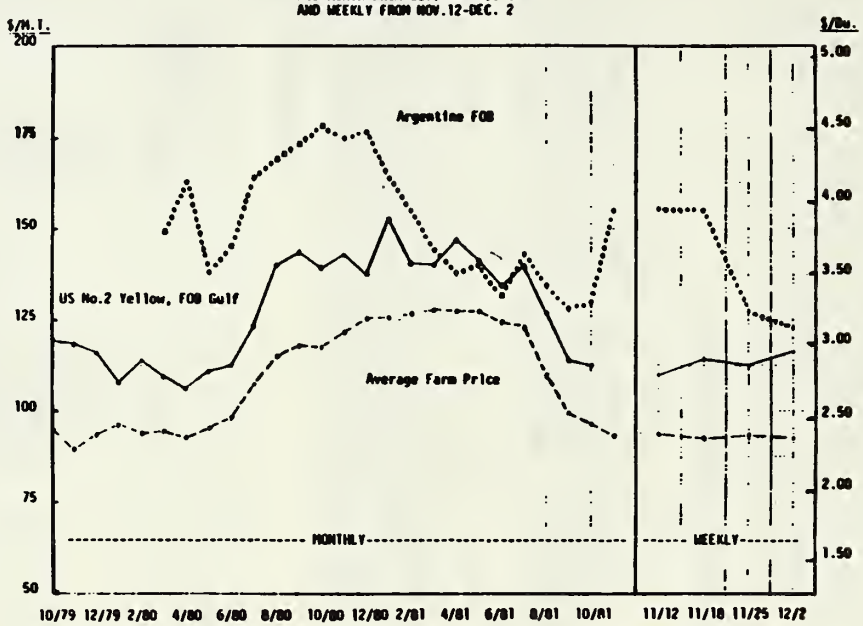
1/ Projection for October-September 1981/82.

US CORN SHIPMENTS, SALES AND UNIT VALUE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1977/78-80/81
AND MONTHLY FROM NOVEMBER 80-PRESENT



SOURCE: EXPORT SALES

CORN PRICES: US AND ARGENTINA
MID-MONTH FROM OCT. 79-NOV. 81
AND WEEKLY FROM NOV.12-DEC. 2



apparently are that they will remain so, obviating the need to make significant purchases for deferred delivery. In addition, the relatively attractive level of prices for U.S. corn and sorghum tends to be offset by high interest rates and storage costs in several importing countries.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Nigeria: Nigerian imports of U.S. corn in 1981/82 should continue to increase despite problems the Nigerian economy faces caused by the world oil glut. Nigeria's demand for grains has been increasing rapidly during the last few years, largely because of urbanization and increasing incomes. In 1980/81 Nigerian imports of US corn were 230,000 tons, up 60 percent from the previous year.

**Spain: The US is expected to export increasing amounts of corn and sorghum to Spain in 1981/82. Spanish corn and sorghum imports are expected to increase substantially because of continuing serious drought. The US traditionally supplies about 70 percent of Spain's corn imports and 60 percent of its sorghum imports. The increase over last year of US sorghum exports to Spain could be very substantial.

SPANISH CORN AND SORGHUM IMPORTS
(1,000 Tons)

	CORN		SORGHUM	
Year	All Sources	US	All Sources	US
1977/78	4611	2761	571	436
1978/79	4300	2958	303	100
1979/80	4500	2785	850	748
1980/81	4000	3900	200	200
1981/82 (Proj.)	5200	4500	700	400

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING US EXPORTS

US and Competitor Prices. U.S. corn and sorghum prices during the last month have remained at relatively low levels. With improving expectations for the recently planted Southern Hemisphere corn crop, ample U.S. supplies, and an absence of forward position buying by importers, there is little reason to foresee a substantial increase in the near future in FOB or farm prices, although some seasonal increase in prices is anticipated.

Other Countries' Selling Activity And Competitive Practices

**Argentina: Argentine corn and sorghum exports will achieve record levels during their current marketing year that will end in February. Record export levels were set during the months of May through September, with about 80 percent of these exports going to the Soviet Union. Corn exports should approach 9.6 million tons and sorghum exports 4.8 million by the end of February, 1982.

ARGENTINE CORN AND SORGHUM EXPORTS
(Mar/Feb--Million Tons)

	Corn	Sorghum
1978/79	5.9	4.6
1979/80	6.0	3.7
1980/81	3.4	1.5
1981/82	9.6	4.8

**South Africa: After increasing the corn price every season for the past 10 years, the South African government has announced that the 1981/82 (May/Apr) support price will remain unchanged from the 1980/81 level, which is the equivalent of around $125 per ton ($3.06 per bushel). The move was instigated by expectations of record export losses this season, following already large government outlays in 1980/81. Losses are incurred whenever the Maize Board's selling price is less than the producer support price plus handling and transportation costs for moving the grain to ports. Currently, losses are averaging around $45 per ton.

South Africa is exporting corn at record levels to Japan, replacing some U.S. exports. Larger South African supplies, attractive shipping rates, and the preference by Japanese starch manufacturers for light colored corn with high strach content underlie the increase. South African corn shipments to Japan may reach 2 million tons in 1981/82 (over twice last year's level).

**Brazil: The Brazilian government has made a national commitment to resume corn exports, as recently underscored by a Brazilian/Soviet trade agreement that includes minimum Brazilian corn exports of 500,000 tons annually from 1983-1986. First, however, domestic production must be increased; Brazil has not exported corn since 1978 and imports have ranged between 1 and 2 million tons per year in the interim.

To stimulate corn production, the government has announced a 1982-crop support price that is above the local market price. This so-called "basic price" for corn of about the equivalent of $120 per ton is 55 percent above last year's level. It compares with a basic price for soybeans of the equivalent of $154 per ton, which is below the market level and represents an increase of only 43 percent over last year.

As a further reflection of the new agricultural policy, basic prices have been linked to the consumer price index to assure growers of a relatively stable return. Assuming that this index will increase at the same rate during July 81-January 82 as it did during December 80-June 81 and that the $/Cr exchange rate remains constant, at harvestime (March-June, 1982), the basic corn price would be about $174 per ton. This compares with a current US FOB Gulf price for No. 3 Yellow corn of $114 per ton. Even assuming a boost in US corn prices between now and March or a weakening of the cruzeio, for Brazil to export corn at world prices in 1982 would therefore require a significant export subsidy. Although Brazil does not plan to export corn until 1983, presumably similar price relationships would still prevail, since the fundamental incentive underlying increased production is substantially higher internal prices.

Competitive Developments In Selected Foreign Markets

**Thailand: With a record corn crop this last year the Thais have been energetically arranging supply agreements with traditional importers. Thailand now has supply agreements with importers totaling about 1.3 million metric tons for 1981/82, but since price negotiations have to be conducted some sales may not actually go forward.

**Thai corn sales to South Korea are the first non-US corn purchase by that country since 1977.

**Korea: In a move designed to encourage private sector participation in international trade the Korean government has authorized the Korean Feed Association to import sorghum as of June and to import corn for feed mills as of November 1981. It is expected that the Korean Feed Association will import approximately 30 percent of Korea's corn and grain sorghum beginning in 1982.

**The Taiwanese government has recently been trying to diversify its sources of corn imports. Increased corn purchases from Thailand and new purchases from Uruguay are being considered. The U.S. over the last five years has supplied over 1.6 million tons of corn annually to Taiwan, about 70 percent of their corn imports.

Trade Barriers By Importing Countries

**Spain: Largely because of the bad drought in Spain the Spanish government has extended through January 26, 1982 a partial suspension of import duties. Corn and sorghum imports would normally incur variable charges totaling about 11 percent of their C and F price. Some 8 percent of those charges are in the form of import duties. The United States should continue to supply a large proportion of Spain's increased corn and sorghum needs.

Internal Price Policies Of Foreign Countries

**Taiwan: The base price of imported corn to Taiwan has been adjusted downward from the equivalent of $US 182 per ton C and F, to $US 170. The base price mechanism is used to buffer importers from variations in prices for imported bulk commodities. The base price was changed in response to Taiwan's recent currency revaluation against the dollar.

U.S. EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

**China: A six-member team from China arrived in the United States on November 21 for a three week visit to become familiar with our corn processing industry. The team's visit is in response to the invitation extended by Deputy Secretary Richard Lyng to China's Ministry of Cereals following the return of the joint government-industry team he led to the PRC last June. The PRC is an important market for U.S. corn and in fiscal 1980 took 1.7 million tons valued at $224 million.

**Japan: A ten-member mission from Japan's National Federation of Feed Grain Processors visited the United States October 11-21 to study the processing and steam-flaking of corn and the use of this product in our dairy and beef feeding.

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**A grain report from our Agricultural Counselor in Spain: "Based on the difference between Spanish support prices and EC intervention prices, Spainish prices range from 74 percent of EC prices in the case of Durum wheat to 107 percent of the EC level in the case of corn. Currently, Spanish grain support prices are about 12 percent below EC intervention prices." The same report also notes "the Treasury Department authorized duty-free importation of certain products recently damaged by rains, including corn and sorghum. The duty-free status was temporary, for June 25-August 25.

**November 9 grain report from our Agricultural Counselor in Venezuela: "The government marketing agency, CMA, has turned over the importation of No. 2 yellow and white corn (for food use) to the private sector and reportedly contemplates a similar transition for No. 3 yellow corn and sorghum (for feed use) with some form of continuing CMA control."

**Grain report from our Agricultural Counselor in Cairo: The Ministry of Supply handles corn imports (used primarily in poultry feed) and they are sold to feed coumpounders by the Agriculture Development Bank at prices below the cost of importation. Since 1978 the price of imported corn to feed compounders has been $85.50 per ton. During July-December 1980, the average CIF price paid by the Egyptian government for imported corn was $204.00 per metric ton." Increasing demand for poultry feed has been the major force behind increased corn imports which rose from about 600,000 tons annually in the mid-1970's to 944,000 tons in 1980 and are forecast at 1.2 million tons in 1981.

BARLEY, OATS, AND RYE

LATEST US EXPORT FORECASTS, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

The latest US export forecasts for barley, oats, and rye are unchanged from recent months. Total export commitments for barley are up substantially from a year ago, with both shipments and sales continuing at around the level required to meet this season's near-record export forecast. To some degree, US barley exports this year will be able to compete more favorably with subsidized EC barley sales in traditional EC markets, since EC export volume is being limited by reduced supplies in some EC countries and already heavy commitments to the USSR.

US Export Forecasts
(June/May--Million Tons)

	1980/81	1981/82
Barley	1.7	2.2
Oats	.2	.1
Rye	.2	.1
Total	2.1	2.4

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Spain: Possibilities for significant U.S. barley sales to Spain are good this year. With a drought-reduced crop and low stocks Spain is expected to import a record 1.5 million tons (compared with exports of 731,000 tons last year). Since EC barley exports to Spain are likely to be down this year, the US share could be about one-third, making Spain the U.S.' chief barley market this year.

**Tunisia: Barley imports this season are likely to be up substantially from a year ago, with demand coming from the steadily growing compound feed sector. Most of this year's imports, estimated at around 150,000 tons, will probably be of US origin.

**Japan: In addition to traditional sales to Japan, Canada and Australia have apparently already committed a large share of their exportable barley supplies to the Soviet Union this year. As a result, there is a good possibility that the expected increase in Japanese barley demand this year will be met by the U.S.; commitments to date are already twice the level of those a year ago.

BARLEY EXPORTS TO JAPAN, INCLUDING MARKET SHARES
(JULY/JUNE--1,000 TONS)

	1979/80	(%)	1980/81	(%)	Projection 1981/82
U.S.	63	(4)	191	(12)	
Canada	782	(54)	816	(52)	
Australia	614	(42)	556	(36)	
Other	- -		- -		
Total	1,459		1,563		1,650

U.S. BARLEY EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 Committed as of 11/27/80 1/	1980/81 Actual Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 11/26/81 1/	1981/82 Projected Exports
EC	23	15	146	289	92	
Other W. Europe	- -	122	- -	19	356	
Eastern Europe	162	53	187	161	111	
Taiwan	117	103	107	237	226	
Japan	33	47	111	192	197	
Canada	5	124	29	31	123	
Others	163	596	545	491	370	
Total	498	1,060	1,125	1,420	1,475	2,177

US OATS EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 Committed as of 11/27/80 1/	1980/81 Actual Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 11/26/81 1/	1981/82 Projected Exports
EC	31	4	8	27	3	
Canada	32	5	18	18	- -	
Mexico	- -	- -	- -	11	5	
Others	27	7	28	30	7	
Total	90	16	54	86	15	22

US RYE EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
(JUNE/MAY--1,000 TONS)

Destination	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 Committed as of 11/27/80 1/	1980/81 Actual Exports	1981/82 Committed as of 11/26/81 1/	1981/82 Projected Exports
EC	- -	5	16	21	1	
Other W. Europe	- -	31	32	17	13	
Canada	- -	21	50	51	15	
Others	- -	- -	17	32	38	
Total	- -	57	115	121	32	51

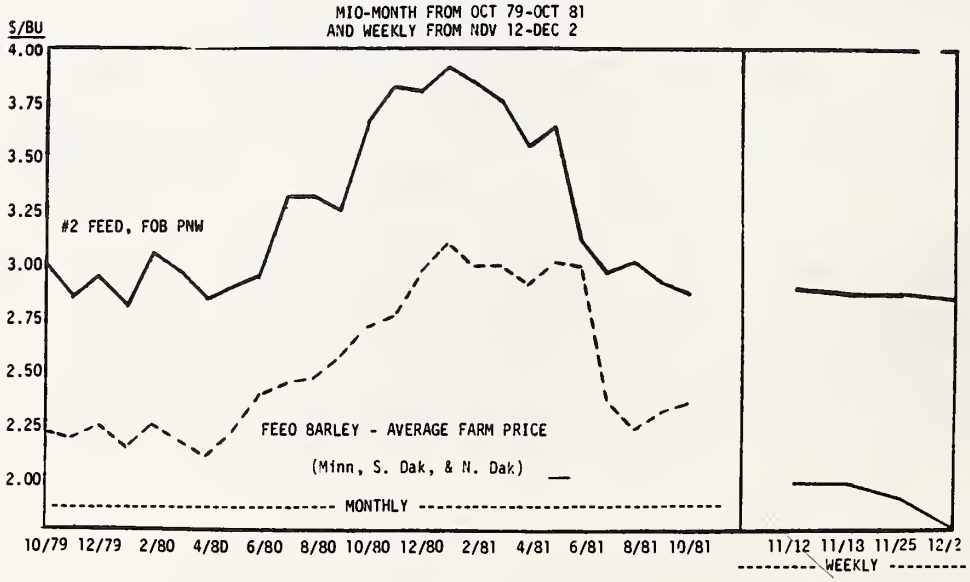
1/ Excluding sales for next marketing year.
SOURCE: US Export Sales

BARLEY SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES
RECENT MONTHS AND SEASON TOTALS FOR 1980/81-81/82 (est)
(JULY/JUNE—MILLION TONS)

4 Weeks Ending 1/	US 80/81	US 81/82	CANADA 80/81	CANADA 81/82	FRANCE 2/ 80/81	FRANCE 2/ 81/82	UK 2/ 80/81	UK 2/ 81/82	Total 80/81	Total 81/82
September 30	.1	.3	.1	.5	.1	.3	- -	.2	.3	1.3
October 29	.1	.2	.4	.5	.1	N/A	.1	.1	.7	N/A
November 26	.1	.3	.3	.5	.2	N/A	.1	N/A	.7	N/A
Cumul. Since July 1	.7	1.2	1.5	N/A	1.0	N/A	.4	N/A	3.6	N/A
Total For Season 3/	1.6	2.2	3.0	4.5	2.2	1.1	1.8	1.3	8.6	9.1

1/ Or closest date thereto.
2/ Excluding inter-trade.
3/ Projection for 1981/82.

US FEED BARLEY PRICES
MID-MONTH FROM OCT 79-OCT 81
AND WEEKLY FROM NOV 12-DEC 2



OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING US EXPORTS

Overall barley buying activity is up substantially from this time a year ago, owing mainly to increased purchasing by the USSR, Spain and other Mediterranean countries. A shift in world trade patterns, brought about mainly by the EC's apparent decision to sell most of its limited barley surplus this year to the USSR, is leading to larger sales by the U.S. to new and traditionally EC-supplied markets. The United States has been selling more to countries such as Spain, Tunisia, and Morocco, while Canada has recently agreed to supply Finland with 50,000 tons of barley--a sale which ordinarily would have been made by the EC. EC restitutions are currently the equivalent of $55 per ton, up sharply from $48 per ton a month ago. Barley export authorizations have been relatively small in recent weeks.

**Canada: Support prices for 1981 crop barley and oats are mostly above the initial payments a year ago. However, barley prices, however, are below last year's adjusted initial payments, owing to the general softening of world barley prices.

CANADIAN SUPPORT PRICES: BARLEY AND OATS
(PER BUSHEL FOR AUGUST/JULY YEARS)

	1980 Initial Payments		1980 Including Jan. 81 Adjustments		1981	
	US$ Equiv.	Can. $	US$ Equiv.	Can. $	US$ Equiv.	Can. $
No. 1 Feed Barley	2.29	2.70	2.42	2.85	2.23	2.70
No. 2 CW Barley (Malt)	2.46	2.90	3.10	3.66	2.84	3.44
No. 1 Feed Oats	.84	.99	1.08	1.28	1.32	1.60
No. 1 CW Oats (Milling)	1.17	1.38	1.53	1.81	1.68	2.03

**Tunisia: In an effort to reduce government subsidies, Tunisia has announced a sharp increase in the price of barley sold by the government to feed compounders. The official farmgate price for local barley has also been increased substantially for the 1981/82 crop.

	1980/81		1981/82	
	US$ Equivalent	Dinars	US$ Equivalent	Dinars
	Per Ton			
Farmgate Selling Price	138	69	160	80
Compounder Buying Price	76	38	160	80

RICE

LATEST US EXPORT FORECAST, SHIPMENTS, AND SALES

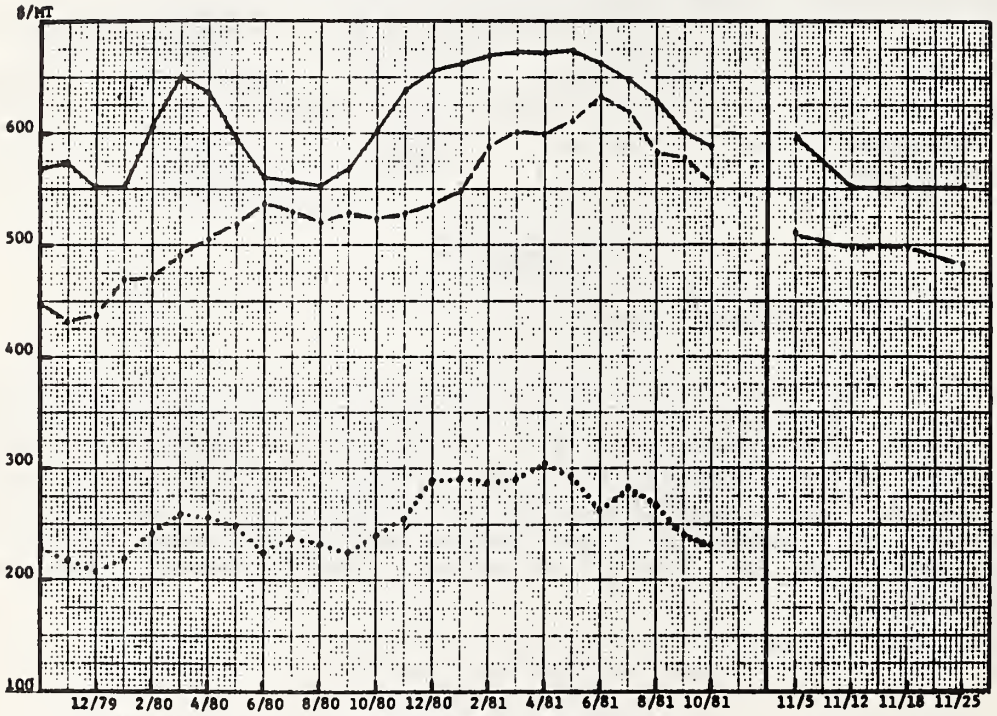
Export Forecast. U.S. rice exports for the 1981/82 August/July marketing year were forecast as of November 13 to decline 14 percent from the 1980/81 level of 3.03 million tons to 2.6 million tons in 1981/82. A projected decline of 450,000 tons in exports to the Republic of Korea is the principal factor underlying the lower estimate. In addition, due to large carryover rice stocks in Indonesia and the phasing out of the P.L. 480, Title I program in that country, no U.S. rice is expected to be exported to that country in 1981/82 compared to 139,000 tons last year. Rice sales in the last month to Italy, however, have been higher than previously anticipated.

U.S. RICE EXPORT COMMITMENTS BY CLASS TO MAJOR DESTINATIONS
FOR AUGUST/JULY 1979/80-80/81, AND AUGUST 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 26,1981
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

Destination		Long Grain Milled	Long Grain Brown 2/	Other 1/ Milled	Other 1/ Brown 2/	Total Exports
Iran	1979/80	58.4	-	-	-	58.4
	1980/81	-	-	-	-	-
	1981/82	71.1	-	-	-	71.1
Iraq	1979/80	234.3	-	-	-	234.3
	1980/81	133.7	-	-	-	133.7
	1981/82	104.8	-	-	-	104.8
Saudi Arabia	1979/80	171.6	1.9	11.7	.3	185.5
	1980/81	263.1	-	7.5	-	270.6
	1981/82	131.6	-	2.2	-	133.8
Othe Middle East	1979/80	202	2.9	17.9	-	222.8
	1980/81	108.8	3.7	.6	-	113.1
	1981/82	81.5	5.8	.9	3.2	91.4
Nigeria	1979/80	186.5	-	- .1	-	186.5
	1980/81	238.9	-	-	-	238.9
	1981/82	102.2	-	-	-	102.2
Other Africa	1979/80	193.2	103.2	50.7	11	358.1
	1980/81	178.2	106.8	44.5	4	333.5
	1981/82	63	38.6	38.5	1	141.1
South Korea	1979/80	-	-	-	614.4	614.4
	1980/81	-	-	-	1282.1	1282.1
	1981/82	-	-	.2	164.6	164.8
Other Asia & Oceania	1979/80	88.3	-	146	-	234.3
	1980/81	132.9	-	9.9	.1	142.8
	1981/82	1.8	-	4.6	-	6.4
EEC 10	1979/80	23.7	197	3.2	46.3	270.2
	1980/81	3.9	222.5	1.3	-	227.7
	1981/82	.1	166.1	1.5	158.3	326
Other W. Europe	1979/80	31.7	58.9	.7	34.7	126.0
	1980/81	24.4	51.4	.8	.1	76.6
	1981/82	48.4	20.7	.6	20.7	90.4
E. Europe & USSR	1979/80	-	-	11.6	-	11.6
	1980/81	7.1	-	24.9	-	32.1
	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-
W. Hemisphere	1979/80	168.5	27.1	84.2	28.2	308.0
	1980/81	206.9	41.8	73.1	37.7	359.5
	1981/82	68	11.2	4.7	7.5	91.4
Total	1979/80	1438.3	408.7	328.2	734.9	2910.1
	1980/81	1297.9	426.2	163.5	1202.1	3211.4
	1981/82	693.9	252.3	53	355.4	1354.6

1/ Includes medium, short, and mixed.
2/ Date not converted to a milled equivalency. Includes rough rice.
SOURCE: U.S. Export Sales

RICE PRICES: US AND THAI C AND F ROTTERDAM*, AND US FARM**



*For US No. 2 4% Broken, and Thai 100% Grade B.
**Average for US types.

.... US Farm
---- Thai C and F
____ US C and F

Source: ASCS

Shipments and Sales. U.S. rice exports thru the end of November approximated last year's level at that time. The rate of export shipments in recent weeks picked up from the dull levels experienced in October as shipments to the Middle East and Italy increased. Total commitments as of the end of November, nonetheless, are down sharply from last year's level given the absence of new west coast brown rice sales to Korea. U.S. rice export commitments by type show that paddy sales are up sharply relative to previous years due to the Italian purchases. Long grain milled rice are comparable to this time one year ago.

IMPORTER BUYING ACTIVITY

Importer buying activity has continued to be very slow in November, perhaps as buyers hope for further price declines as a result of the large exportable surpluses in ket rice exporting countries.

**Ivory Coast, in a mid-November tender, continued to receive the benefit of below market rice prices when it purchased for December delivery 30-40,000 tons of 35 percent brokens at $347 C&F sous palan. These were the first purchases via tenders since August when prices received were but $24 higher. The next tender will be issued between December 15-20 for 20,000 tons, 35 percent, January delivery.

**USSR is reported to have purchased 200,000 tons of IR8 and PR106 for January/June delivery from the Food Corporation of India, and 100,000 tons of basmati rice from the private trade in India for the same delivery position.

**Indonesia. reportedly has purchased 100,000 tons of rice from Taiwan for January/July delivery.

**Portugal tendered December 2 to purchase 15,000 tons of medium grain brown rice, 8% brokens, for February arrival. Australian rice was sold at a reported price of $3.40/ton C&F for No.1/5 percent. One month ago, Portugal purchased 15,000 tons each from the U.S. and Australia (same qualities) at $413/ton C&F for November/December delivery.

**Jordan in late November Jordan purchased 20,000 tons of Italian/Spanish rice at a price of above $502 C&F for delivery thru the first 4 or 5 months of 1982. Reportedly this price was over $50 below those paid in the last Jordanian tender.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

**Zaire: Is reported to be interested in buying commercially $5 million of rice for nearby shipment. Zaire in recent years has purchased low quality long grain white rice.

**Italy: The AgCounselor in Rome reports that the Italian crop will be smaller than previously thought. Italian millers, faced with high internal prices and existing export commitments have purchased 181,500 tons of U.S. paddy and total purchases in the U.S. could exceed 250,000 tons in 1981/82.

**Nigeria: Despite austerity moves resulting from lower petroleum revenues, Nigeria has maintained the level of its import program for U.S. rice. US export sales (to Nigeria) registrations currently stand at 102,000 tons, but shipments may reach 125,000 tons by the end of December. Nigerian rice imports in calendar 1982 are expected to reach 600,000 tons and the U.S. could supply 300,000 tons if U.S. rice prices remain competitive.

**Egypt: A crop shortfall of 4-5% combined with rising domestic consumption may well result in Egypt becoming a net importer of rice in 1982. If sufficient food aid can be obtained, Egypt may import 55,000 tons of rice.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING U.S. EXPORTS

**EEC: While parboiled and raw milled long grain rice export prices have been diverging, the EEC applies the same levy on parboiled rice as it does on non-parboiled long grain rice. With U.S. long grain prices declining and internal prices strong, the EEC import levy have been increasing. U.S. parboiled rice export prices have been relatively strong because of sizeable shipments to Nigeria and Saudi Arabia. This has had a particularly negative effect on delivered U.S. parboiled prices.

**Pakistan: Pakistan tendered December 1 to sell 70,000 tons of Sind 40/45% (including 20,000 tons of old crop) for December/February shipment. In the initial tender of the 1981/82 export campaign, Pakistan in November sold 40,000 tons of Sind 40/45% (out of 70,000 tons offered) at $321 FOB Karachi for January/February shipment.

**Thailand: In an effort to stimulate an inactive export market, in late October the Thai government lowered the export premiums, the reference prices for calculating the 5% export duty and changed the rice reserve requirements. The net effect of these changes was to lower by $22 the fees and taxes collected on top grades. According to press reports, the rice trade has appealed to the Thai Prime Minister to further reduce the export premiums and the government has approved in principle the idea of providing export credits of up to 6 months.

Posted Thai rice prices have declined sharply in November by $30 for top grades. Thai 100 percent grade B can reportedly be purchased at $380-390/ton FOB and parboiled 5 percent at $370.

Thai rice exports through November 28 totaled 2.8 million tons compared to less than 2.4 million tons for the same period in 1980.

**Korea: The government has raised its purchase price by 14 percent with priority being given to IR varieties. A purchase target of 864,000 tons has been established which should push government held rice stocks to close to 2 million tons at the end of December--the highest level in 4 years. In light of the high government held stock levels (over 1.4 million tons at the end of October) and sales continuing at levels below those experienced in the last 2 years, Korea seems to be delaying new rice import purchases.

**Peru: The U.S. Agricultural Attache reports that due to favorable growing conditions, production gains will likely limit rice imports in 1982 to 80,000 tons compared to earlier estimates of 125-150,000 tons. This may result in Peruvian rice purchases being delayed until at least January. In an effort to reduce subsidies, the Peruvian government has initiated a new marketing scheme whereby three qualities of rice are sold: "Extra" (maximum 5 percent brokens) at 330 soles/kg, "Superior" (maximum 15 percent brokens) at 245 soles/kg, and "Common" (maximum 25 percent brokens) at 165 soles/kg. "Common" is expected to soon be increased to a maximum of 30 percent brokens. Based on current strong demand for "Extra" and "Superior" rice, their respective market shares in 1982 are estimated to be 10 percent and 40 percent. In a move which should improve the demand for U.S. rice, over low quality Asian rice, the government plans to reduce sales of "Common" rice to 50 percent of the total as it begins to distribute the higher qualities to other important markets outside Lima.

US EXPORT EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

**Peru: A credit assurance line of $40 million under the GSM 102 program.

PULSES

Venezuela: The Government of Venezuela's Central Marketing Agency (CMA) has delegated importation of black beans to the private sector. Imports of black beans by the private sector will be subject to a duty of 20 percent ad-valorem. Beans purchased through local importers for CMA use in their popular markets will be duty exempt.

Kenya: Government efforts to increase food production by means of double cropping beans with corn and other crops has resulted in an exportable surplus. The Kenyan Ministry of Agriculture and National Cereals and Produce Board recently announced that Kenya has about 25,000 tons of mixed and Canadian wonder beans available for export. The Government of Kenya is holding 100,000 bags (90 kilo bags) for reserve stocks.

Japan: The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries recently announced the following pulse import quota allotments for October 1981-March 1982:

	Oct 1981-Mar 1982	October 1980-Mar 1981
	(Million Dollars)	
Azuki	37.5	17.9
Kidney	25.8	17.4
Peas	6.0	4.9
Broad Beans	4.0	2.4
Total	73.3	42.6

A short domestic crop and higher overseas market prices are the main reason for larger quotas. Cumulative imports of red beans in the first 10 months of calendar year 1981 totaled 42,531 tons compared with 22,286 for the comparable period of 1980.

Japan is the world's second largest importer of pulses after the Netherlands, averaging 185,000 tons annually between 1976 and 1980. During 1980/81 (September-August), Japan was the fourth largest market for U.S. dry edible beans and the fifth largest for U.S. dry edible peas taking 33,411 and 8,771 tons respectively. The combined value was $18.4 million.

U.S. Exports of Dry Edible Beans, Peas, and Lentils 1/
By Destination
(Metric Tons)

Dry Edible Beans	78/79	79/80	80/81	Sep-Oct 81/82
Mexico	16,604	95,544	353,990	153,635
United Kingdom	42,888	52,585	66,980	12,287
Angola	24,118	- -	38,310	- -
Japan	13,191	23,339	33,411	4,463
Netherlands	20,460	16,482	23,983	5,043
Algeria	12,028	26,352	20,828	- -
Canada	13,517	15,796	20,136	6,308
France	12,591	10,997	13,401	2,897
Venezuela	18,580	14,950	10,796	4,084
Other	80,339	86,105	100,806	26,032
Total	254,316	342,150	682,641	214,749
Dry Edible Peas				
Colombia	11,322	16,628	15,936	1,332
Taiwan	11,601	10,008	13,621	2,914
India	2,267	544	11,431	1,857
Venezuela	8,339	4,839	8,895	910
Japan	7,375	8,572	8,771	634
United Kingdom	13,788	6,896	8,105	844
Peru	- -	4,625	8,726	142
Canada	5,356	5,921	7,171	1,040
Other	33,476	29,150	44,506	5,023
Total	93,524	87,183	127,162	14,696
Lentils				
Algeria	13,754	21,141	25,523	6,053
Egypt	- -	5,455	10,959	- -
Columbia	1,452	2,833	7,658	348
Spain	3,490	1,168	3,780	1,192
Greece	3,568	3,563	2,818	1,110
Venezuela	2,082	2,528	2,874	277
Other	18,455	9,787	14,595	6,015
Total	42,801	46,475	68,207	14,995

U.S. Exports of Dry Edible Beans, Peas, and Lentils 1/
By Class
(Metric Tons)

Dry Edible Beans	78/79	79/80	80/81	Sep-Oct 81/82
Navy Pea	65,225	73,276	101,095	19,134
Great Northern	48,385	50,380	64,210	10,158
Lima	11,900	20,359	22,104	4,276
White NEC	4,651	5,002	6,229	1,526
Red Kidney	17,365	38,190	25,907	2,844
Pinto	43,746	92,249	316,616	121,322
Black Turtle	5,863	5,493	63,845	30,270
Blackeye	8,094	10,485	7,950	2,921
Other Colored	43,398	37,455	61,178	21,536
Seed	5,745	9,261	13,505	762
Total	254,316	432,150	682,641	214,749
Dry Edible Peas				
Green	48,716	46,893	73,026	9,212
Yellow	16,591	9,066	20,277	2,033
Austrian Winter	16,079	13,153	14,415	1,213
Seed	12,138	18,071	19,444	2,238
Total	93,524	87,183	127,162	14,696
Lentils	42,801	46,475	68,207	14,995

1/ Marketing Year September/August

WHEAT FLOUR AND OTHER PRIMARY GRAIN PRODUCTS

**U.S.: The export forecast for wheat flour and other major wheat products is 1.6 million tons, down slightly from exports of 1.7 million tons in 1979/80 and 1980/81. As of November 26, export commitments excluding donations were down nearly 25 percent from this time a year ago, owing mainly to decreased commitments for Egypt and Sudan--two of our largest flour markets. PL 480 agreements with Egypt and Sudan are expected to be signed soon and should be followed by increased sales.

**EC: Reportedly satisfactory business through February has helped boost EC flour prices to the equivalent of $280 per ton FOB Antwerp/Hamburg as of November 27 (for minimun 11 percent and $310 for minimum 13 percent protein dry matter basis)--up from $235 per ton on November 2. Recent EC flour sales have been mainly to the USSR, with 200,000 tons from German mills for January/May delivery, an additional 200,000 tons from other EC countries for an unspecified shipping period, and 100,000 tons of Italian flour, specifying a high protein requirement. Traditional sales have also been made to Near Eastern and African countries.

Italian millers were reportedly awarded bids in October to supply 300,000 tons of semolina to Algeria at prices ranging from $313-325 per ton. Exports will probably take advantage of both EC restitutions and the inward processing scheme, which allows EC countries to import wheat levy-free for re-export as a processed product to non-EC countries.

**Southeast Asia: Reportedly, Vietnamese flour imports (which total about 200,000 tons per year) have been mainly supplied by the European Community over the last few months. Traditionally, Singapore has been the chief supplier to this market. EC exports have been made competitive with Singapore's exports through subsidies. The EC restitution for wheat flour on December 1 was $83 per ton.

There are reports that Japanese flour sales, which are also subsidized, have been increasing as well in recent months, with shipments picking up to Singapore and Thailand, in particular. Flour shipments to Thailand have been averaging 1,000 tons per month and prospects are for increased sales in the future. Japan is thought to be supplying about half of Singapore's flour requirements, which amount to roughly 50,000 tons per year. Japanese flour exports are estimated at 160,000 tons in 1981/82 (July/June) up from 35,000 tons in 1976/77 and 138,000 tons in 1980/81.

FORAGE, HAY, MIXED FEEDS, AND GRAIN BYPRODUCTS

**USSR: Recent purchases of mixed feed will bring the Soviet Union's imports from European Economic Community countries for 1981/82 to 500,000 tons. Most of this feed (63 percent barley content) will come from German feed mills with the remainder from Dutch, Dane, and French mills. Soviet mixed feed purchases from the EC were of the same magnitude as this time last year.

RECENT FIELD REPORT ITEMS

**According to recent reports from our Agricultural Counselor in Japan, mixed feed production in that country has shown very little increase in recent years, and this has resulted in relatively slow growth of imports on feed grains. Mixed feed production was 22.3 MMT in 1980/81 and 22.9 in 1979/80. Virtually all imports for animal feed use go directly into government approved feed compounding plants, which are able to import

on a duty-free basis; any imports for feed use not going through these channels must pay an import duty of 15,000 yen (about $65) per metric ton. Recent reports from Toyko and other countries concerning the price paid by livestock feeders for mixed feed gives the following interesting comparsion:

Prices Paid By Farmers For Compound Feed ($ per MT)

Type of Feed	Japan 1/	W. Germany 2/	France 3/	U.K. 4/	Netherlands
Layer	374.35	303.02	276.28	295.96	265.31
Pig	385.95	281.05	256.43	309.48	246.49
Beef	336.25	220.35	263.58	250.29	N/A

1/ Package price for 20 kg bags for September 1981; exchange rate $1=215.45 yen.
2/ Average October, November 1981 price excluding 6.5% VAT; exchange rate $1=2.21DM.
3/ Wholesale prices, June 1981; exchange rate $1=5.66 FR.
4/ Package price for 25 kg bags; exchange rate $1=.51 Pound Sterling.
5/ Packaged price; exchange rate $1=2.71 DLR.

FEEDS, PREPARED AND OTHER: US EXPORTS BY CLASSIFICATION
1977/78 THRU 1980/81 (OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER) AND OCTOBER 1981

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	October 1981
	(----------	----------	1,000 Tons	----------	----------)
Prepared Feeds: Total	264	229	361	383	44
Corn gluten feed & meal	1631	1843	2461	2687	318
All other by products	465	643	763	668	78
By product feeds: Total	2096	2486	3224	3355	396
Alfalfa: Total	464	584	747	529	43
Other hay and straw	68	116	153	154	17
Beet pulp dried	208	546	596	536	69
Other feedstuffs 1/	456	818	1071	791	6
Others: Total	732	1480	1820	1481	92
Grand Total	3556	4779	6152	5748	575

1/ Includes citrus pulp pellets and other animal feeds and ingredients not specified elsewhere through calendar year 1980. Starting with Jan. 1981, citrus pulp pellets will be in a different trade category

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grains

Approved by the World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board • USDA

FG-44-81
December 10, 1981

1981 Soviet Grain Estimate Unchanged 1/

The 1981 Soviet grain crop estimate remains at 175 million metric tons, the same as forecast in November and the smallest since 1975. 2/ The wheat estimate continues at 88 million tons; coarse grains, 77 million; and miscellaneous grains and pulses, 10 million. The area for the 1981 grain crop is still estimated at 123 million hectares.

Although no preliminary figure has been released by the Soviets for the 1981 crop, Secretary Brezhnev, at a session of the Supreme Soviet on November 16, stated that the 11th Five-Year-Plan period (1981-85) "started off with a year in which the harvest was poor." Brezhnev also enumerated the most urgent problems of his country's economy and put food at the top of the list.

The 1982 Grain Crop

Conditions for the 1982 winter grain crop continued quite favorable through early December. Precipitation has been beneficial for crop development and has replenished subsurface moisture in those areas where levels had been less than optimal. Temperatures have been such that plants in most winter grain regions developed an average-to-good degree of hardening prior to dormancy.

Winter grains had been sown on 34.2 million hectares by late October. Subsequent seeding in southern parts of the country will result in a total winter grain area of 35.0-35.5 million hectares. This compares with 34 million last year. Winter wheat will probably account for most of the increase.

Under favorable conditions, timely plowing of 114 million hectares of cropland was accomplished this fall. The target was 110 million.

1/ This is the first of a two-part release on the Soviet grain situation.
2/ December estimates over the past 8 years have varied by an average of about 3 percent from the final figure.

Prepared by the USDA Interagency Task Force on the USSR Grain Situation.

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USSR Area, Yield, and Production
of Grain, 1972-1980
1981 (Estimate)

Grain	Grain Area (Million Hectares)	Yield (Metric Tons Per Hectare)	Production 1/ (Million Metric Tons)
Wheat			
1972	58.5	1.47	86.0
1973	63.2	1.74	109.8
1974	59.7	1.41	83.9
1975	62.0	1.07	66.2
1976	59.5	1.63	96.9
1977	62.0	1.49	92.2
1978	62.9	1.92	120.9
1979	57.7	1.56	90.2
1980	61.5	1.60	98.2
1981 (Estimate)	59.0	1.49	88.0
Coarse Grains 2/			
1972	53.5	1.36	72.5
1973	55.2	1.83	101.0
1974	59.4	1.68	99.7
1975	58.1	1.13	65.8
1976	60.9	1.89	115.0
1977	60.6	1.53	92.6
1978	58.0	1.82	105.4
1979	61.2	1.33	81.2
1980	57.9	1.39	80.5
1981 (Estimate)	55.8	1.38	77.0
Total Grain 3/			
1972	120.2	1.40	168.2
1973	126.7	1.76	222.5
1974	127.2	1.54	195.7
1975	127.9	1.10	140.1
1976	127.8	1.75	223.8
1977	130.3	1.50	195.7
1978	128.5	1.85	237.4
1979	126.4	1.42	179.2
1980	126.6	1.49	189.1
1981 (Estimate)	123.0	1.42	175.0

1/ "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
2/ Includes rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum, and millet.
3/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, pulses, rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains.

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FG-42-81
December 11, 1981

European Community Grain Policies and Developments

European Community (EC) exports in grain, specifically wheat, have greatly expanded and this has had a tremendous impact on other exporters. At the same time, EC imports of feedgrains have steadily fallen. The EC share of global trade in wheat is expected to be 14 percent in 1980/81, a sharp climb from the average level of 8 percent which characterized the early 1970's.

The main purpose of this publication is to describe the EC grains sector both in terms of its pricing mechanisms and in the patterns of production, consumption, and trade that reveal the increasing importance of the EC in the world marketplace. A second purpose is to examine the impact of expanded EC trade on other major trading countries and to analyze various factors which may affect the outlook for the EC in the near future.

In this publication, the EC refers to a Community of Nine except where the enlarged EC is specifically mentioned. The bulk of the paper deals with historical developments and, for that reason, Greece was not included. The term grains in this publication refers to all grains (wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, sorghum and millet) excluding rice.

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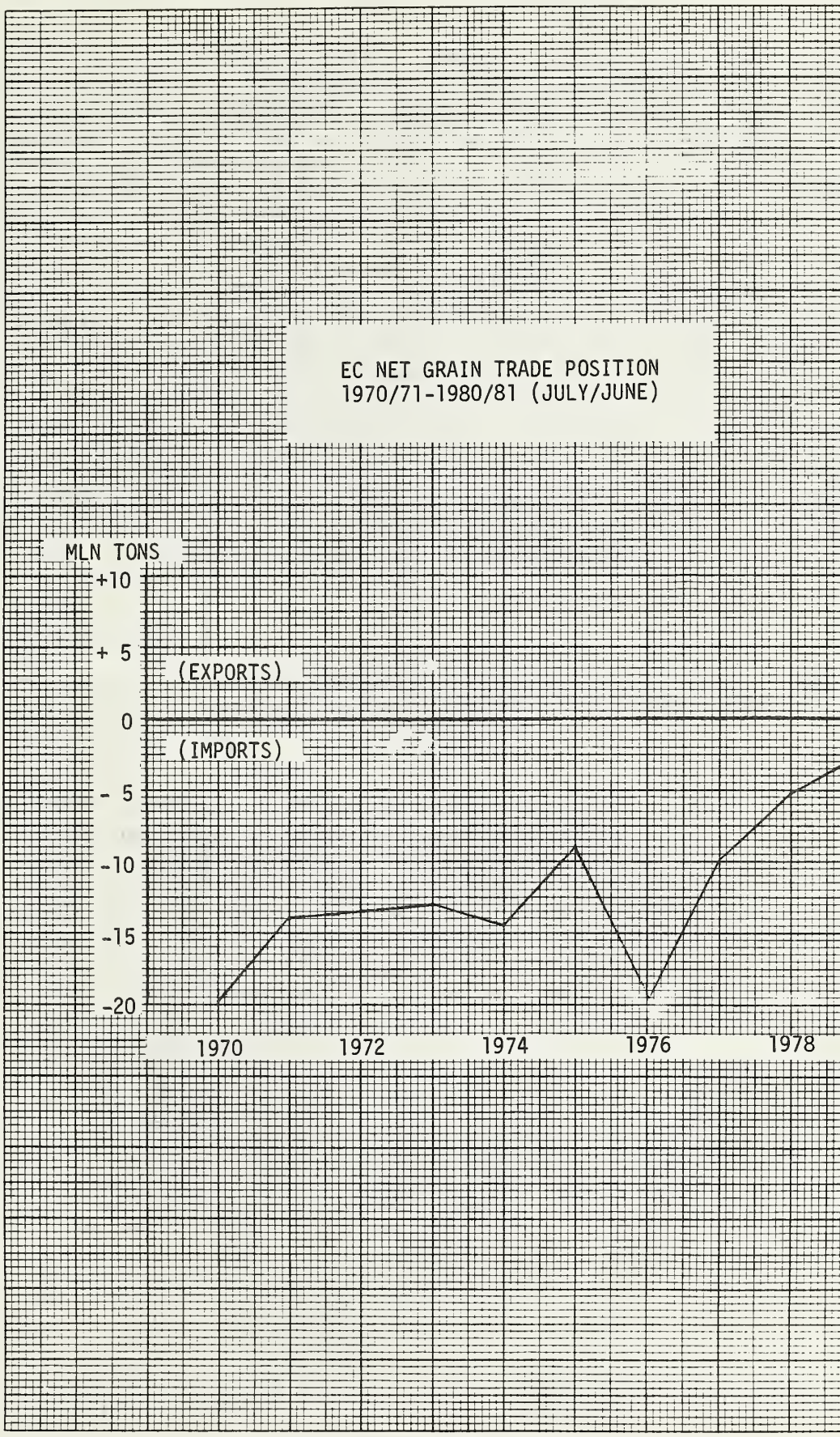
I. Introduction

Post-war efforts to create a strengthened Europe focused largely upon economic factors, particularly agriculture. To minimize reliance upon outside sources of supply and ensure adequate food availability, the original six members of the European Community--Belgium, Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands--signed the Treaty of Rome in 1957. Under this treaty, the basic tenets of a unified Europe were agreed upon and the cornerstone of a European policy on agriculture was laid. These tenets, which formed the basis for the subsequent development of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), included the following: to increase agricultural productivity, stabilize markets, ensure a fair standard of living in the farm sector, and ensure security of supply. A single system had to be derived from six individual national policies to provide the coordinated approach to the agricultural price supports desired. The resultant CAP embodied many of the trade restricting measures that were in the individual national policies before consolidation, with the current CAP perhaps even more protectionist in nature than the sum of the individual country policies.

Membership in the EC has grown since the Six laid the groundwork for consolidation, expanding to include the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark in 1973, and reaching a membership of ten with the accession of Greece in January of 1981. The CAP has coordinated and meshed the national policies of farm sector support of its ten members into one and has been the vehicle through which increased European solidarity in agricultural production and trade has developed.

One of the largest and most important segments of the EC agricultural economy is the grains sector, expenditures for which amounted to roughly 15 percent of the total EC agricultural budget in 1979/80 (August/July). The very structure of the support mechanisms for the grains sector has strengthened production incentives by guaranteeing farmers markets for their grain and by increasing the degree of protection afforded them from competitors outside the Community's member ranks. Since the implementation of the CAP, the EC has produced increasingly large quantities of grain, particularly wheat. The rise in production has outpaced that of utilization which, largely due to the relatively high cost of grain within the Community, has stagnated for human uses and slowed in the livestock area. The combined response of the production and consumption sectors to the pricing system has resulted in the accrual of surpluses available for increased utilization stocks, or exports. The EC has, for the most part, chosen the export route, and with the record 1980 harvest, will be a net exporter of total grains for the first time ever.

The EC's excess supplies enter the global marketplace with the aid of export subsidies that ensure the international competitiveness of EC grain. The steady growth in Community exports has placed the EC on a par with the major grain exporters. This growth has led in a number of importing countries to displacement of grain sales from traditional suppliers, including the United States, Australia, Canada, and Argentina.



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5TH, 10TH AND 20TH LINE PROGRESSIVELY ACCENTED

Administration of the CAP

All policy and price support proposals affecting the cereals sector originate with the Commission, which is responsible for agriculture within the EC. Much of the 13-member Commission's groundwork is done by the Cereals Management Committee, whose members are appointed by the EC member states. The body responsible for enacting Commission proposals into law is the Council of Ministers which is composed of ministers from each of the ten member states. Financing of the EC Grains CAP is facilitated by means of FEOGA--the French acronym for the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. Although member state donations at one time provided the necessary funds to maintain price support and infrastructural expenditures, the concept of financing from the EC's "own resources" was adopted in 1969. Under this scheme, monies obtained from import levies, customs duties and up to a current maximum of 1 percent of members' VAT (Value Added Tax) receipts, sufficed to implement the CAP for grains (as well as finance the programs for other agricultural commodities and structural programs). The largest part of the fund (roughly 96%) supports outflows including export subsidy payments, intervention costs, and, for certain commodities, direct payments to producers. The smaller guidance fund (some 4% of the total) is used to support infrastructural commitments including land and water improvement projects and various regional agricultural programs.

The CAP for Grains

Guided by the aim of strengthening the income of European farmers and the Community agricultural sector in general, the formulators of the CAP sought to establish stable, common prices for cereals, ensure that domestic products would always enjoy a comparative advantage over imported goods (Community preference), and facilitate the free movement and better distribution of grain among member states. These goals were to be reached by using of common financing.

Protection from the normal discipline of the international marketplace is afforded the EC through the vehicle of an elaborate pricing and income policy. The CAP for cereals, which was formulated in 1962, yet not fully implemented until 1967-68, protects the internal Community market from global grain market price fluctuations by means of a system of import levies and export taxes or refunds based on the relationship between EC and global prices. In addition to insulation from competitively priced non-EC grains, farm incomes are aided through the guarantee of a market for EC grain disposal. This assurance is granted by the establishment of a market floor price for grain, at or below which any quantities offered for sale must be purchased. Incomes of Durum producers are also strengthened by direct, per hectare support payments.

Price Mechanisms

The three basic prices underlying the cereals regime are the target, threshold and intervention prices, which are established annually for each grain for a given August-July marketing year.

Target Price

The target price is fundamental to the grains CAP and essentially serves as the point of origin from which many other prices are calculated. Established by the Council upon the advice of the Commission, the target price reflects the market price which the EC feels farmers should get for their grain. It is basically a theoretical price--reflecting the price producers in the area of most deficit supply for all grains in the EC-namely Duisburg, West Germany, should receive on the open market. The calculation of the target price is based on the price of grain in the area of most surplus supply—Ormes, France--plus the cost if the grain were transferred to Duisburg, in addition to a supplementary margin, or market element which theoretically represents the difference between the intervention and possible market price in Ormes. Each year, a single target price is calculated for each major grain, with the Commission establishing monthly increments designed to cover the storage, insurance, and other handling charges which accumulate as a given marketing season progresses.

Target Prices for Major Grains*
Marketing Year (August-July) Basis

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
	ECU/t				US$			
Soft wheat	196.32	201.42	214.01	231.13	263.07	281.99	273.93	235.75
Durum	271.13	277.37	294.71	388.32	363.31	388.32	377.23	318.07
Barley	177.99	182.89	194.32	211.81	238.51	256.05	248.73	216.05
Rye	187.53	192.50	197.31	211.80	251.29	269.50	252.56	216.04
Corn	177.99	182.89	194.32	211.81	238.51	256.05	248.73	216.05

*Data for 1978/79 were originally denominated in units of account, which equalled 1.209 ECU in value. Based upon an average US$-ECU exchange rate in 1978/79 of 1ECU = US$1.34, 1979/80 of 1 ECU = US$1.40, 1980/81 of 1 ECU = US$1.28 and for 1981/82, the rate is estimated at the July 1981 - mid-September 1981 rate of 1 ECU = US$1.02.

Threshold Price

One of the key features of the grains CAP is protection of the internal market from much more competitively priced non-EC grain. The central mechanism facilitating such protection is the threshold price upon which the insular measures are based. The threshold price, which effectively determines the minimum price at which grain can be imported into the EC, is derived from the target price and enables imported third-country grain to sell at the target price level in Duisburg, West Germany. It is set using grain arriving on a c.i.f. basis in Rotterdam (used in the calculation due to its importance as one of the EC's largest and most widely used port facilities). Transport costs to Duisburg, unloading expenses, and a margin allowing for the volatility of freight and other costs are then deducted so the grain could be sold in Duisburg at about the target price. A separate threshold price is calculated for each grain before the onset of a given marketing season. As is the case with target prices, monthly increments are established by the Council before the start of the marketing year. These amounts are designed to account for the expense of storage, finance, and handling charges in addition to seasonal differences in the availability of grain during the harvest season and subsequent marketing year. The threshold price serves as the foundation from which variable import levies are calculated (the primary tool safeguarding internal prices and incomes). EC threshold prices are normally substantially above the international price and average about 2 percent below target price levels.

Intervention Prices

In order to safeguard farm incomes, the EC guarantees a market for Community-produced grain through the mechanism of intervention prices. These price levels, one for each grain, effectively determine the market floor: the EC, through its many intervention centers, is obligated to buy all quantities of grain offered in minimum 80-ton quantities (10-tons for Durum) at this price level, provided that certain pre-specified quality criterion are met. (The intervention program for bread wheat is slightly different from that for other grains and is discussed below). A single

intervention price is formulated for each type of grain and is applicable throughout the Community. This price is derived after adjustments are made for quality differences and incorporates storage costs which accumulate as the year progresses.

The intervention price reflects what would be deemed a reasonable return assuming a scenario of excess supply in the French market center, Ormes. This area traditionally has the most extensive surplus of grains in the Community. Intervention prices and related buying arrangements apply to wheat of both feed and bread quality, barley, corn, and rye, although there is no intervention program for the latter two commodities in the United Kingdom.

A distinctive, dual pricing arrangement, often termed "Silo" or "Cathedral" pricing, applies to intervention in the wheat sector. During the 1970's, production of bread-quality wheat had outpaced its consumption while feed grain requirements simultaneously escalated. To align wheat production with utilization patterns, the EC adopted a program in 1976 designed to curtail production incentives for bread quality wheat and stimulate the use of feed wheat in livestock rations. A reference, rather than intervention, price was established, which limited the time when this higher quality (bread) wheat could be accepted into intervention stocks to only the first 3 months of the August-July season. Previously, purchases of this wheat at the intervention level were automatically triggered whenever grain was offered at that price level throughout the marketing year. During the rest of the year, bread wheat is supported by aggressive exporting, end of season stock payments, payments of storage premiums and/or special, localized intervention purchases. Then, in order to encourage the production and utilization of grains (including wheat) for feed, the EC gradually placed the intervention price for feed wheat on a par with that for various coarse grains, thus encouraging its use in livestock rations. (For the purpose of this publication, coarse grains refer to corn, oats, barley, sorghum, rye, millet, and mixed grains.) Rye will be brought to a par with the coarse grains by 1982/83.

In order to move grain into intervention storage, an interested seller contacts the intervention authorities with his offer. Over 675 intervention centers for wheat and more than 440 for barley are situated throughout Europe. with his offer. Providing the offered grain meets quality and minimum quantity standards, the seller is notified of the time and location of delivery.

Minimum Quality Requirements for Intervention

	Bread Wheat	Feed Wheat
Sound basic grain	min. 90%	min. 88%
Moisture	max. 16%	max. 16%
Natural weight	min. 72 kilos/hl	min. 68 kilos/hl
Broken grains	max. 5%	max. 5%
Grain admixture	max. 5%	max. 12%
Including schrivelled grains	- -	max. 12% *
Impurities	max. 3%	max. 3%
Sprouted grains	max. 6%	max. 8%
Falling time	min. 160 seconds	- -

* Included in the calculation of "grain other than sound basic grain."

To qualify for the higher reference price, any bread-quality wheat offered into intervention must pass dough quality tests and have a minimum Hagberg Falling Number of 160. Payment is made by an intervention center, which acts on the behalf of, and is financed by, the EC farm fund (FEOGA). Remuneration is adjusted for the location of the authorized delivery center (if different from that desired by the seller), weight, soundness of the grain, and by moisture content. This program, known as "Intervention A", is the most frequently used, with purchases--which fluctuate depending upon supply and price conditions--occurring every season. Since the grains CAP was fully implemented in 1967/68, roughly 1-1.25 million tons of wheat per year have been accepted into this type of intervention program, together with an average of 350,000 tons of barley and lesser amounts of other grains.

In years of very large surpluses and exceptional pressures on internal prices, the EC may implement an "Intervention B" program. Under this program agencies pay parties (holders of grain or merchants) storage subsidies to help defray the costs of keeping privately held bread quality wheat off the market for given periods of time. This program is used to withhold this type of wheat from the marketplace after "Intervention A" purchasing ceases.

A third, "Intervention C" system exists, involving payments to cover the movement of grain between intervention centers to reduce pressures in areas of oversupply and to more efficiently utilize available storage space. This program is primarily utilized for bread

Intervention Stock Disposal

Intervention buying offers only a temporary remedy for removal of price-depressing surplus grain from the internal market. The renewable nature of grain supplies and oscillating supply and demand factors necessitate the eventual resale of this grain either in the domestic market or through export channels. In actual practice, the bulk of this grain has been resold for export. Conditions for such resale are specific and the Commission, through its Cereals Management Committee, maintains jurisdiction over disposal.

When grain is resold in the internal market it must be done in such a way that it avoids depressing domestic prices. Therefore, the grain is sold by tender at a price equal to or above the current market level and at least 1.8 ECU (US$ 1.84) per ton above the intervention price.

If the resale is for export, the Management Committee examines both supply and demand conditions internally and outside the EC before determining the quantity and destination of the grain to be made available. Such grain is allocated to exporters on the basis of submitted bids, which tend to approximate the going international market price, thereby reducing the need for direct export subsidy payments. Because the world price is usually well below that prevailing internally, exporters are obliged to pay a deposit--roughly 66 ECU (US$ 67) per ton for soft wheat--as collateral against reselling the grains internally. Most of the EC's food aid exports are obtained from intervention stocks, including the tenders for German rye and UK barley for shipment to Poland in 1980/81 and in the 1981/82 season.

Trade Mechanisms

Import Levies

The primary mechanism for protecting the internal market from the normally more competitively priced grains of non-EC origin is the import levy, which is derived from the threshold price. Except for grain imported for processing and subsequently re-exported without subsidies (inward processing scheme), levies are charged on the import of all non-EC grains whose adjusted c.i.f. Rotterdam price is below the threshold level applicable to that particular grain.

The levy is calculated daily by the Commission to maintain protection in accordance with changes in global prices. Every day the Commission examines all c.i.f. prices at EC ports and adjusts those not quoted at Rotterdam for the transportation difference. These prices are then adjusted by a quality coefficient for each type of grain to approximate the standard quality of the same EC produced grain. The lowest price is then selected from these adjusted c.i.f. offers for soft wheat, Durum, corn, rye, barley, sorghum, and millet. The import levy is the difference between the lowest adjusted c.i.f. Rotterdam price and the relevant threshold price, with the lowest level chosen to maximize protection.

Example of Import Levy Calculation for Soft Wheat
(All figures in U.S. dollars per metric ton)

Threshold price: $267.78
(1980/81)

	US Hard Winter-Ordinary 13½% Protein	US Soft Red Winter	US Dark Northern Spring - 14% Protein
C.i.f. offer price 1/	$203.00	$183.50	$189.00
Quality coefficient	-13.87	-4.62	-15.41
Adjusted c.i.f. price	189.13	178.88	173.59
Levy (representing the difference between the threshold and lowest adjusted c.i.f. offer price)	94.19	94.19	94.19
Price of imports (c.i.f. plus levy)	$297.19	$277.69	$283.19

1/ Source: Office of the US Agricultural Attache, The Hague, Netherlands.

The derived levy is uniformly applicable throughout the EC, with two exceptions. The levy paid on feedgrains imported into Italy by ocean vessels has been under a "temporary" reduction for several years (it was originally intended to expire in 1972) to compensate both for Italy's geographic position and resultant higher transport costs than shipments to other EC countries and for its poor port facilities. This reduction, amounting to 4.00 ECU (about US$4) per ton in 1981/82, reportedly will be phased out in the near future. Secondly, imports from certain countries enjoying special trading arrangements with the EC, such as Morocco, Turkey, and the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries, enter the Community at a reduced levy. However, with the exception of Turkey, these countries are not significant exporters of grain.

In an effort to hedge their forward positions, EC traders can request that the levy be pre-fixed. In this instance the trader must pay the levy valid on the day the import license is obtained together with a premium to remove any speculative element. Pre-fixing can be suspended by EC authorities in times of actual or expected wide market fluctuations.

Imports require licenses which can be revoked, or the issuance of licenses can be halted if conditions warrant. Although the license specifies the quantity of grain to be imported, it does not bind the importer to take delivery at a specified port. The licenses, which are issued regardless of the origin and quantity of grain involved, are issued only after an importer makes a downpayment designed to ensure that the quantity of grain specified on the license is actually imported. For all grains except Durum, import licenses are valid for 45 days. The validity of the import license for Durum is 60 days.

Export Subsidy

The Community's pricing structure has stimulated production while increasing protection from competitive external forces. The result has been increasing surpluses of grain, which are also attributable, in part, to stagnating human consumption and a commensurate slackening of utilization in the livestock sector. While some of the surplus has been accepted into intervention stocks, this is essentially a temporary measure. Export subsidies have become increasingly important as the mechanism for removing surpluses from the internal marketplace.

Grain prices within the EC have traditionally exceeded world prices by a significant margin, largely due to higher costs of production within the Community, and the use of prices as an income policy. In order for Community grain to become internationally competitive, the EC authorizes per ton export subsidies which often bring the effective offer price of EC grain not only down to, but occasionally below, world levels.

Unlike import levies, export subsidies are not calculated on a daily basis, and the Commission has much more latitude to influence export levels than imports. Various factors are considered in computing the subsidy (or restitution), including internal cereal prices relative to those in third-country markets, export availabilities, the proximity of next harvest, available storage capacity, political factors, transport charges, and existing commitments. The three major programs for disposal of exportable surpluses involve the weekly tender system, the standing subsidy program

(under which theoretically unlimited quantities of grain could move out to specified destinations), and the food aid tender program. Restitutions under these different programs vary according to the relationship of EC prices to international prices, and other factors.

The weekly tender system under which the bulk of exports is authorized, covers zones including the Mediterranean, Australasia, the Indian subcontinent, Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and Latin America. Those wishing to participate in a tender submit their offer to the appropriate intervention authority indicating the tender in which participation is desired, the tonnage of wheat or barley to be exported (minimum 1000 tons), and the subsidy required. The tenderer must also put up a 12 ECU (US $12.24) per ton security. Every Thursday, the Cereals Management Committee reviews the offers and sets the maximum subsidy available, with all bids that request up to and including this subsidy being automatically accepted. At the start of each marketing year, quantities are specified for each tender. These amounts can be increased if the internal supply situation, export flows, and other conditions warrant. There are presently two export tenders for wheat. One specifically covers Latin America, while a separate general tender exists for the other areas mentioned above. At one time a separate general tender existed for Eastern Europe, which included the Soviet Union as well. There is one general tender for barley which covers the same geographic areas, but excludes Latin America.

Smaller quantities are approved under the standing or fixed tender program for countries that are traditional EC customers with fairly predictable demand--including, among others, Austria, Switzerland, and the Iberian countries. The Commission periodically determines subsidies for exports to these areas. Such subsidies, or refunds, do not depend upon a tendering procedure. Theoretically, unlimited quantities of grain could move out under this system, but the predictability of demand from countries included in this program effectively limits the tonnage exported.

The weekly tender system has three main advantages over the standing subsidy program. First, the Cereals Management Committee can control the outflow of grain to complement supply and demand conditions and, second, the weekly establishment of subsidy rates enables exports to be made as economically as possible given frequent changes in global prices. Third, if necessary, it can be used to monitor and/or control the flow of exports to a particular zone or zones, as was done in cooperation with the US suspension of grain sales to the Soviet Union from January 1980 through April 1981.

As with imports, traders can pre-fix export subsidies and pre-fixing can be suspended if the need arises. EC grain must also be licensed in order to move into export markets, with the issuance of these export licenses not based upon origin or quantity. Exporters must apply for licenses within two days after receiving authorization at the weekly tender. For the most part, export licenses for all bulk grains are valid for the month of issuance plus the subsequent two months, while those for flour and semolina (wheat and rye-based) are valid for the current plus 4 months and those for other processed products for the current plus 3 months. There are special circumstances for certain other products. Exporters must make a per ton deposit the size of which depends on whether or not the subsidy is prefixed. While EC prices usually exceed global levels, necessitating an export rebate

to render EC grain internationally competitive, export levies can be implemented in the relatively rare instance that EC prices fall to near or below world levels. The EC can thereby limit the potential outflow which could result from such a pricing reversal. Such levies are not calculated like import levies but are the result of Commission consideration of many factors paralleling those involved in export subsidy calculation. Export levies were implemented from mid-August 1973 to February, 1974 and from August, 1974-January, 1975 and in the early fall of 1975.

Other measures which the EC can take to limit grain outflow include halting the authorization of export licenses (temporarily and to the extent desired) limiting validity periods, and fully rejecting their issuance.

Wheat

Production

The elaborate price support system maintained by the EC has created for Community farmers an environment of complete risk aversion--except for weather uncertainty--and resulted in steady expansion in wheat production. Yearly price support increases help to slow the inflation-backed decline in real farm incomes and strengthen production incentives as well as encourage more widespread utilization of productive inputs. With almost no quantitative restrictions on the grain eligible to enter intervention stocks, the yearly elevation of the internal market floor price and the increasing protection from third-country grain have given EC farmers increasingly attractive incentives to maximize output. The result has been an overwhelming production response, more than sufficient to satisfy the moderate growth in consumption which has occurred over the past two decades. This response has thus led the EC to self-sufficiency in soft wheat and has stimulated the emergence of the Community as a major presence in the global trading arena.

From 1970 to 1980, EC wheat production increased by 50 percent as farmers reacted to increases in support payments and an ever-widening protection scheme. Over the same decade, target and threshold prices grew by about 80 percent, outstepping the 38 percent upswing in the market floor (or intervention) price levels, thereby buttressing the effective protection afforded EC wheat producers.

After an unusually brief round of debates on the proposed price package for the 1981/82 season, the Council of Ministers increased the target price for wheat by 8 percent above the 1980/81 level and the intervention price (for feed wheat) by 6 percent. The proportionally larger increase in the target (or import protection) price further broadens the band of protection given EC wheat farmers. Producers of Durum will receive a direct subsidy of some 85 ECU (US$ 87) per ton in 1981/82, an increase of about 7½ percent over the 1980/81 aid, as efforts are made to increase output of this more costly and relatively scarce type of wheat.

	1980/81 ECU 1/	1981/82 ECU	Percent Change 2/	1980/81 US$ 3/	1981/82 US$
Target Price	214.01	231.13	+8.0	273.93	235.75
Intervention Price	155.88	165.23	+6.0	199.53	168.53
(Direct) Durum Subsidy	79.00	85.00	+7.6	101.12	86.70

1/ The effective prices within each member country differ from the ECU-denominated levels above depending upon the "green rates" of exchange and any existing monetary compensatory amounts.

2/ Due to fluctuations in the US dollar, the percent change is based upon ECU-denominated values.

3/ Note that the US$ equivalents for the 1981/82 prices have fallen despite increases in the ECU-denominated values. This is due to the strengthened US dollar. The average exchange rate in 1980/81 was 1ECU=US$ 1.28 while that for 1981/82 is based on the average rate during July-mid-September 1981 of 1ECU=US$ 1.02.

The bulk of the wheat grown in the EC is of non-Durum varieties, and is termed "Common" or "Soft" wheat. It bears an average moisture content of 15-18 percent and, compared to U.S. varieties, corresponds most closely in quality with Soft Red Winter Wheat. Soft wheat is produced in every member state, although about 45 percent of the total crop is grown in France, largely around the Paris basin. During the last decade, the next largest producers were Italy, which accounts for 17-18 percent of aggregate Community outturn; West Germany, which accounts for 17 percent; and the United Kingdom, which produces about 15 percent. In 1980/81, this pattern was largely maintained with France producing almost 24 million tons of wheat, Italy 9 million, and West Germany and the United Kingdom each roughly 8 million tons. Roughly 3.7-4 million tons of Durum are produced annually, localized in southern Italy with limited hectarage in southern France. Much of Italy's Durum, which comprises roughly one-half of that country's total wheat crop, is utilized in the supply of pasta to the Community, with sizable residual tonnage finding its way into export channels, often destined for North Africa.

After high grain support prices were in place for some time, an attempt was made early on to maximize EC land devoted to wheat production in response to incentives. As a result, wheat area has not altered significantly in the past decade, remaining at around 40 percent of the total grains area in the Community. With hectarage fairly constant, production increases have stemmed largely from yield improvements owing to increased fertilizer usage, improved technology, and most importantly, the steady, continuing shift toward higher-yielding winter varieties from lower-yielding spring types. The higher yield is largely attained at the expense of protein content. This has resulted in an increasingly large portion of the soft wheat crop being composed of poorer quality grain, often not suitable for milling in the absence of an admixture of higher quality (usually imported) wheats. Excellent weather in recent years has also improved yields. Future developments will hinge on whether or not quantity restrictions are implemented and on the levels of support prices. If there are no quantity limits, then to

the extent that price supports are maintained and/or strengthened in future years, grain producers will be faced with increased incentives to maximize their per hectare output. Consequently, there is a strong likelihood that a continued shift toward winter varieties will be observed, (although most likely at a slower pace than in recent years) with resultant production increases likely.

Utilization

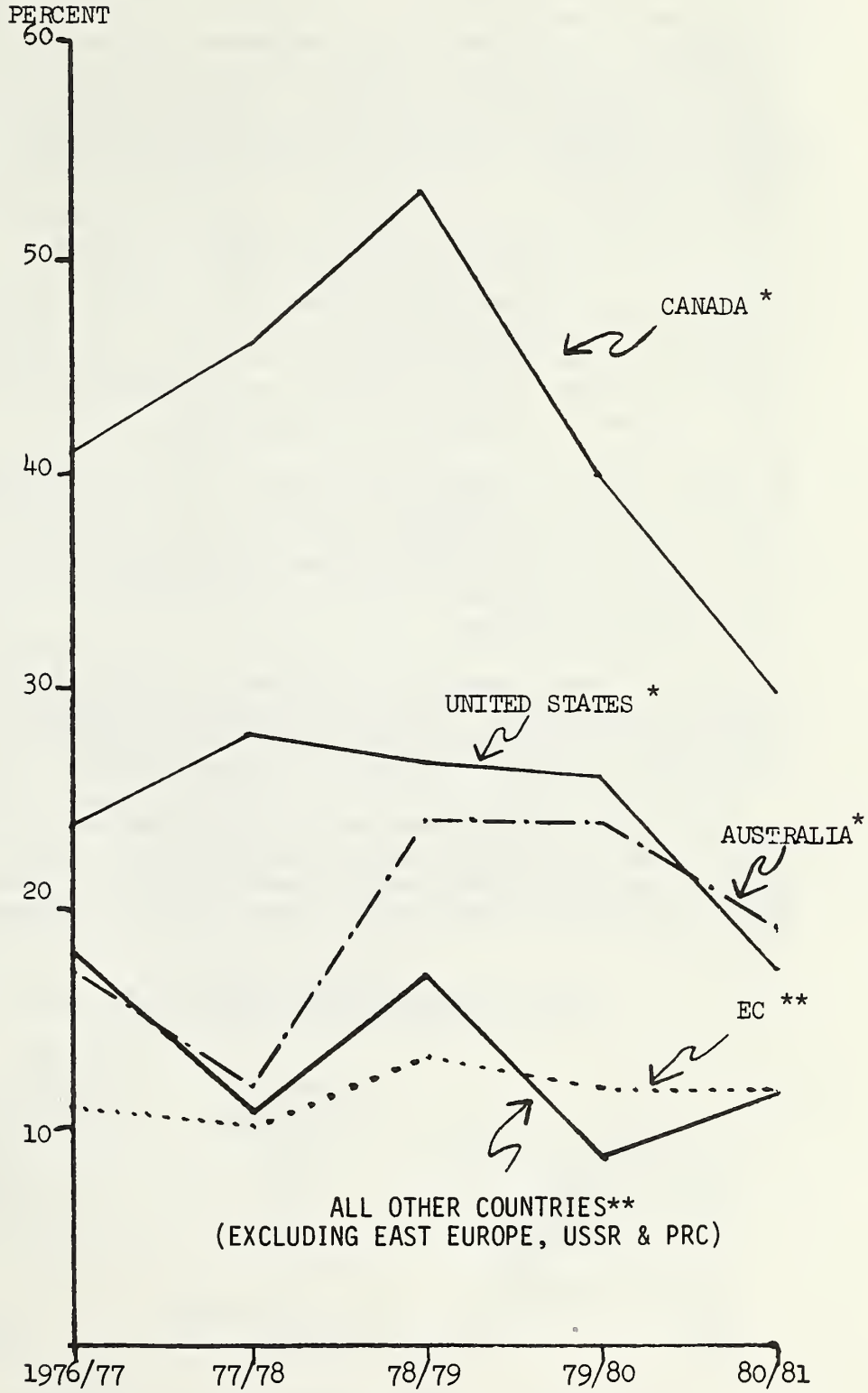
Aggregate EC requirements (for human consumption, livestock rations, seed, and industrial uses) have remained fairly stable over the past 10 or so years, although demand from particular subsectors of the economy has fluctuated. Wheat used for human consumption has been stable, given little population expansion and the absence of radical dietary alterations. Demand for wheat infairly orm and for industrial purposes has remained fairly stagnant, thereby leaving feed demand as the major growth component.

The increasingly large wheat harvests have encouraged the use of wheat in feeding, while coarse grain usage for this purpose has eased somewhat. Not only is wheat being used more and more for feeding on farms, but its use by the compound feed industry sector has also trended upward. If large wheat crops continue, it is possible that internal supply and pricing relationships will continue to favor increased wheat use in feed rations. The composition of ingredients in rations depends upon relative input prices and the rate of growth in the EC livestock industry.

Stocks

EC wheat stocks can be physically located on farms, in intervention centers, or in the commercial market. While stock levels vary, the EC has, on average, maintained a carryover of about 17 percent of production. This is well below the average of the stocks/production ratio in the competing countries of the United States and Canada, and slightly below that of Australia. However, it does compare favorably with Argentina, where carryover stocks are normally quite low and only sufficient to meet one or two months of domestic usage. This relatively low stock level has also characterized years of global glut when other major exporters had to maintain more than their share of the surplus in order to ensure stability in the highly volatile international marketplace. The EC continued to maintain a relatively low stock level in oversupply years as it transferred its potentially destabilizing internal surpluses onto the world market. Intervention buying has become widespread and, while about 1 million tons of wheat had been accepted yearly during the early and mid-1970's, such purchase activity was stepped up when production jumped in 1978 and 1979. The record 1980 crop resulted in more grain being offered and accepted into intervention during the post-harvest months than in any other season, with intervention stocks in 1980/81 attaining a new record of some 5 million tons. Over 2.7 million tons of this season's intervention stocks were held by France, 1.6 million tons were German-held wheat, with the remainder in the UK. Most of the grain released from the 1980/81 season's stocks was exported, with tenders opened in December 1980 for some 2 million tons, or roughly 40 percent of the total in storage. Authorized exports under these tenders amounted, as of the end of the tender in June, to over 1.5 million tons, with the overwhelmingly large proportion of wheat being French. These intervention sales have been made for export at about global prices and, although they do not benefit from direct export subsidies, they are

WHEAT AND COARSE GRAIN STOCKS AS A PERCENT OF PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED EXPORTERS* AND STOCKS AS A PERCENT OF UTILIZATION FOR IMPORTERS**



indirectly subsidized to the extent that the intervention price at which the grain was purchased internally differs from the world price at which it is resold.

Trade

Community trading patterns over the past decade illustrate the repercussions of the EC's pricing network. Wheat production has climbed in response to attractive incentives while the high cost of EC grain has dampened internal consumption. Total wheat imports--particularly those from third-country exporters--have fallen, while the EC's presence as a supplier of wheat in the international market has grown. As self-sufficiency increased, a greater proportion of Community wheat requirements was met from within. Imports from third countries slid from about 9.5 million tons in 1970/71 to roughly 50 percent of that amount in 1980/81, while trade among members fell off by only 15 percent in 1980/81. In 1979/80, France exported 3.9 million tons of wheat (excluding flour) to other EC members and 4.5 million to third countries. Since internal demand is not expanding noticeably and France had a bumper crop, French 1980/81 wheat exports to the EC were only 4.0 million and exports to third countries reached about 7.2 million. Despite an aggressive export stance and large sales into intervention, French market prices in 1980/81 had at times been more than 5 percent below the reference price compared to 1 percent below in 1979/80.

EC wheat exports in 1980/81 were about 14 million tons, a jump of some 40 percent above the previous 9.8 million ton record moved in 1979/80. This 14 million ton level of exports exceeds those of Australia and Argentina which are competitive internationally and do not benefit from export subsidies. This increased EC presence on the world market has forced changes in traditional supply patterns.

Disposal of these exportable surpluses is proving a challenge from both a political and economic viewpoint. Subsidized EC exports are replacing those from competitive exporters while the cost of disposing of increasing surpluses is requiring a bigger and bigger portion of the total EC budget.

The bulk of the excess wheat moves out by means of the weekly export tender program, which authorizes maximum subsidies (or restitutions) available together with the quantities accepted for export at that price. Tenders are opened for specific destinations which gives the Commission a way to monitor their flow.

Exports Authorized Under The Weekly Tender System
(Million Metric Tons)

	Total 79/80 Season	Total 80/81 Season
Export Authorizations	5.27	6.14
-Zones 1,2b,5,6,7a,7c	4.17	3.47
-Eastern Europe	1.11	2.49
-Latin America	--	.18
Maximum Subsidy		
-ECU	59 (avg)	53
-US$	$83	$68

* Note that the large difference in the US$ denominated maximum subsidy rates is due to a strengthened US$.

Open tenders are established for certain areas where the predictability of demand limits the tonnage moving out. These tenders average some 800,000 tons yearly.

The EC also disposes of surplus wheat by means of tenders for food aid, most of which is taken from intervention stocks. In 1971, the EC committed itself under the Food Aid Convention to supply some 1.3 million tons of grain in aid annually. Under the 1980 Food Aid Convention, EC food aid in cereals reached some 1.65 million tons, while a one-year extension of that Convention indicates that aid in 1981/82 will hover around that same minimum level. Traditionally, almost 50 percent of EC food aid is financed on a bilateral basis.

Exports From Intervention Stocks
(Metric Tons)

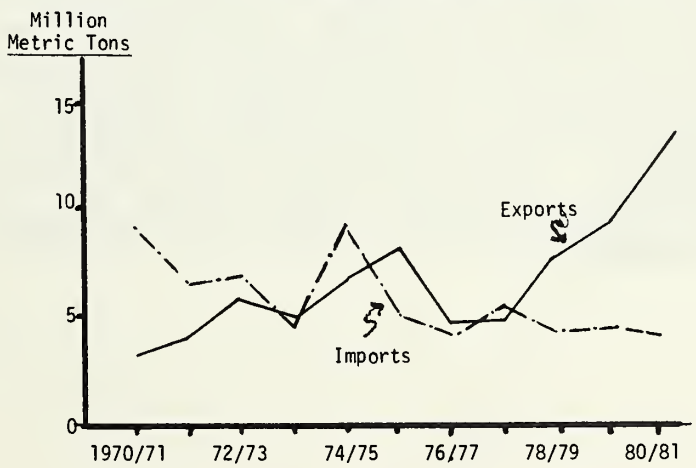
	1980/81 season
Intervention Stocks:	5,000,000
Sold for export as of 7/9/81**	1,877,150**
Of which:	
France	(1,610,550)
West Germany	(244,100)
UK	(22,550)

* Most export tenders for intervention stocks were closed on July 8, 1981.
** From intervention tenders amounting to about 2 million tons opened in Dec. 1980.

In France, intervention sales displaced some of the grain on the commercial market which would have moved into export, thus weighing some upon prices.

A rarely utilized means for disposing of surplus wheat is a denaturing program designed to boost internal consumption. Denaturation involves the payment of a subsidy to owners of surplus bread-quality wheat and its physical alteration (mainly by means of a dye) which renders it unfit for human consumption yet adequate for feed use. Such a premium was paid before 1974 and recent discussion regarding disposal of the record 1980 crop included the possibility of reinstating such a payment.

EC ACTUAL TRADE WITH THIRD COUNTRIES
(JULY/JUNE BASIS)



Export Subsidization

Costs of production within the Community are higher than in the US and many other major wheat-producing countries largely due to the EC's price support mechanisms which for many years have effectively encouraged over-capitalization and tended to keep smaller farmers (unable to reap economies of scale) on the land. As an illustration, the average farm size in the US is 158 hectares compared to 17.1 hectares in the EC. This higher cost structure therefore elevates the minimum price of wheat to a level above that for other, more efficient, producers. The annually awarded increases in support prices further exacerbate the pricing gap and necessitate costly export subsidies if any EC wheat is to become attractive to price-conscious purchasers.

The export subsidy, which is the basic tool by which grain is channelled out of the Community, fluctuates with world prices and general market conditions both within and outside of the EC.

In times of pressure on internal prices, the EC may set the subsidy at a level rendering the EC export price below the international price in an attempt to shore up ailing internal prices. The higher the subsidy with respect to the differential between world and EC prices, the greater appeal of EC grain to certain importers and the better the likelihood of increased exports. Member countries have also made efforts to step up wheat disposal by offering generous credit terms to importers. These terms, which have included 2-year financing at interest rates anywhere from 7 percent to the market rate, are rather rare in today's global grain trade. Additionally, food aid tenders to Poland at an average of 15 percent below world prices are an effective, although costly, means of export promotion.

Export financing on these relative unusual terms further aggravates EC expenditure on grain export disposal, estimated at some 1.12 billion ECU (US$1.14) billion for 1980. Although only one entry on the outflow side of the balance sheet, it is one of the largest and its aggrandizement, combined with the loss of levy revenue as EC imports decline, is straining EC coffers.

Export Patterns

Not only has the EC become increasingly self-sufficient in wheat and thereby closed off its internal market to the other major suppliers, but the tremendous bumper crops of recent years have expanded domestic availability and excessed internal requirements. Exportable surpluses have, therefore, grown and exports have risen from some 3.4 million tons in 1970/71 to roughly 14 million in the 1980/81 season. This surge has resulted in the EC capturing some 15 percent of global trade in wheat, in contrast with the previous record of about 11.5 percent in 1979/80 and an average 8 percent in the early 1970's. The bulk of this wheat has been of soft (non-Durum) varieties, with some 3-4 million tons (in grain equivalent) shipped in the form of flour each year.

Aggregate EC Wheat Exports
(Million metric tons)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	(Estimated) 1980/81
Grain of which				
-Durum:	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
-Soft Wheat (bulk)	0.4	4.0	5.8	9.3
-Flour (grain equivalent)	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.7
-Food Aid	1.3	.8	.9	.9
Total	4.9	8.2	10.3	14.3

Source: EC Commission

A record soft wheat harvest of 51.6 million tons in 1980, combined with election year politics in France, stimulated pressures to export unlike any felt previously. Even before the suspension of grain sales to the USSR was lifted, the French advocated increasing sales to the Soviets as a means of removing surplus grain from stock facilities. Although the Commission did not sanction such increased sales to the USSR, it has been exploring various means to increase exports. These include the offer of generous credit terms to markets such as North Africa and Latin America, increased food aid allotments, the possibility of establishing long-term contractual supply arrangements between the EC itself and importers (although private EC traders would facilitate the actual transactions) and other measures.

The main markets for EC wheat exports in the 1970's included Western Europe (other than the EC), Eastern Europe (especially Poland), the Middle East (notably Syria and Persian Gulf ports), North Africa (Egypt, Morocco, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia) and certain markets in Asia such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, and Sri Lanka, initially an importer of grain in flour form and subsequently a bulk grain purchaser.

Recent developments indicate an increase in EC exports to Eastern Europe, Latin America, and China. Demand is strong by Eastern Europe because of increased overall requirements and subsidized EC prices, together with geographic factors which render transport costs and the potential timeliness of delivery of EC grains attractive. In the case of Latin America and China, the EC's subsidized prices, extension of favorable credit terms, and importer desire to diversify sources of supply are considerations behind augmented purchases of EC wheat. As an indication of EC (mainly French) aggressiveness in China, France signed a bilateral supply agreement in September 1980 providing for the supply of 500,000-700,000 tons of wheat annually.

Although hailed by some EC traders as a welcome outlet for the accrued surplus, the subsidy available for exports to the zone in which China had been placed was insufficient to cover transport costs. Consequently, wheat did not move to China, stimulating the authorization in December of 1980 of an additional per ton subsidy of some 5-10 ECU, or US$5-10, (which fluctuates given the month of shipment). Export pressures have led member countries to offer certain buyers credit terms so generous as to displace other countries' sales in certain importing countries.

EC exports of wheat flour, facilitated by export subsidies large enough to enable EC traders to increase their presence in certain situations, have contributed to a diversion of trade away from historical patterns. Major markets for EC wheat flour exports include, among others, Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia.

Under the Inward Processing Scheme (TPA), certain quantities of wheat are imported levy free for processing into flour, the corresponding amount of which is then exported without benefit of export subsidies. Several hundred thousand tons of flour were sold to the Soviet Union in this fashion during 1980/81.

Export Capacity

In contrast to various other grain-exporting countries, the EC has a nearly unlimited physical capacity to export grain. It enjoys an expansive rail network linking it to the Iberian peninsula, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and the Soviet Union. In addition to the sophisticated, efficient facilities at Rotterdam and Hamburg, myriad ports exist which render the EC capable of handling extensive quantities of grain. Because of these considerations, realistic constraints on Community grain exports are not imposed by physical limitations.

Imports

Production increments have reduced EC requirements for wheat produced outside the Community. Purchases from third countries have diminished from 9.5 million tons in 1970/71 to about 4.5 million in 1980/81, a drop of over 50 percent. Despite the EC's self-sufficiency in wheat, certain quantities of this grain are still imported to upgrade the quality of flour milled internally.

Barring a significant change in the structure of production incentives which effectively determine the varieties of wheat sown, the EC milling industry will most likely continue to require third-country wheats to supplement domestically available varieties. The extent of these imports will depend partially on technological advances. Recent adjustments in the milling process have enabled EC processors to include increasing amounts of European soft wheat in their grist.

The Community's import needs are exclusively for high quality, high protein wheats (including some Durum), over 95 percent of which are met by the United States and Canada. Canadian Red Spring, together with Hard Red Spring wheat from the United States, are the main varieties exported to European ports. These wheats, which boast an average protein range of just over 14 percent, are mixed with EC wheat (11 percent average protein level) to yield flour of acceptable standards, with roughly 50-60 percent of the grist being composed of EC grain.

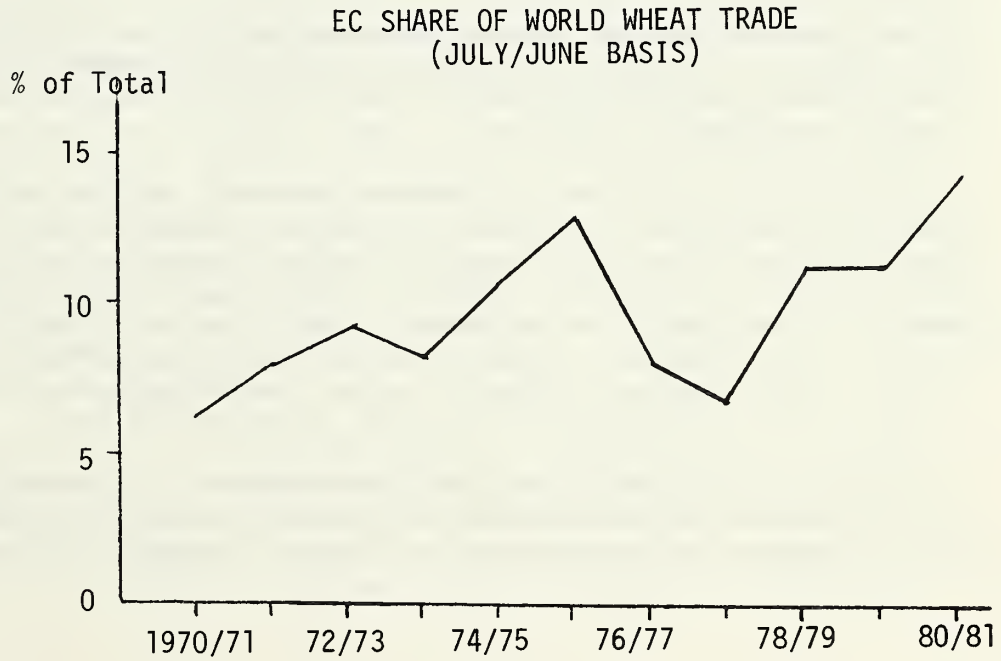
Of total Community Durum imports (which amounted to about one million tons in 1980/81) roughly 60 percent is supplied by the United States, with Canada exporting the rest. The chief importer of this wheat is Italy--which supplements its own Durum crop of an average 1.7 million tons in order to manufacture and export pasta--followed by West Germany, Denmark, and France. The import levy, which averaged roughly 61 ECU/ton (US$ 62) for soft wheat and 80 ECU/ton (US$ 82) for Durum during the first four months of calendar 1981, illustrates the gap between world and EC prices.

The levy is applicable on all imports of wheat from outside the EC except Durum from both Morocco and Turkey and wheat and various products from some 60 ACP countries. These exceptions are made to encourage purchases from those countries which have historically had close ties with the EC. With the exception of Turkey, most of these countries are not exporters of wheat.

Also exempt from levy payment are imports of wheat under the "inward processing" (or TPA) scheme for subsequent re-export without export subsidies. In the 1980/81 season, imports under this procedure were estimated at roughly 1 million tons.

EC Production and Trade Potential

Unless the Council of Ministers relaxes production incentives and/or eases import barriers, it is likely that wheat producers will continue to devote as much hectarage as possible, given climatic and geographic parameters, to the production of high-yielding winter varieties. Barring any unforeseen shift in the relationship of internal feed and foodgrain prices, total area sown to wheat is not deemed likely to fluctuate significantly. With winter varieties expected to comprise an increasing--although perhaps at a decreasing rate--proportion of aggregate wheat sowings, there is potential for further increases in total wheat outturn. However, due to climatic limitations and minimally acceptable production levels for spring grains due to their use in the internal manufacture of special products such as pasta, the average annual rate of growth which occurred over the past decade appears unsustainable over the next.



With the EC traditionally maintaining one of the lowest stock/production levels among the major wheat exporting entities, it seems probable that the Community will continue to remove any surplus grain by means of exporting. This is likely to result in the maintenance, or possible increase, of the EC's 1980/81 share of global trade of some 15 percent, further cutting into the market presence of the other major exporters.

Impact on US

Despite the record US wheat crop in 1980, US wheat exports--although hitting a new record--are expected to result in a market penetration of about 45 percent, largely unchanged from other years of the past decade. The EC exports a wheat comparable to US Soft Red Winter, the price of which has undoubtedly been depressed (more than would be expected during times of surplus), largely due to EC activity in markets such as North Africa, Iran, and China. EC exports have also contributed to price weakness in US White Wheat. Effects of price weakness normally spill over into other varieties when these 2 types are less strong than normal, and the 1980/81 season is no exception. Across-the-board world wheat prices (led by the US) might have been stronger if the EC had not expanded its subsidized exports. The extent to which EC subsidies undercut competitor offer prices on the world market will directly influence further modifications of trade patterns.

Heavy EC subsidization of exports of both wheat and wheat flour have stimulated increased sales to importing markets, thereby cutting into areas traditionally supplied by the United States and others. This occurrence has triggered filing of formal grievances on the part of the US industry alleging market loss and subsequent damage as the result of EC subsidization. The 301 complaint filed by the US wheat flour industry is currently being discussed by the US and the EC, while the wheat petition was withdrawn before presentation to the GATT in 1980 following EC assurances regarding export restraint. The U.S. industry appears less than satisfied with Community performance in this regard and further US-EC consultations on world wheat trade will likely take place, as the growing EC export presence forces the hand of the internationally competitive wheat exporters.

Coarse Grains

Coarse grain production in the EC has steadily grown over the lifespan of the Community, although at a lesser pace than has wheat outturn. Since 1970, total production jumped by some 25 percent compared to the almost 50 percent increase in wheat.

Coarse grain production has increased despite a net decline in area which is attributable largely to a switch out of oats, rye, and mixed grains into relatively more profitable wheat. Pricing incentives have encouraged coarse grain farmers to maximize output by optimizing fertilizer and other input usage. Additionally, in the case of barley and oats, which comprised some 60 percent of the coarse grains produced in 1980 compared with 50 percent in 1970, farmers improved yields by opting increasingly for the higher-yielding winter, rather than spring, varieties of barley and oats.

The production increase more than offset demand for internal consumption. The growth rate of consumption has slackened since the early 1970's because of a slowdown in the expansion of livestock numbers (due in part to the high

cost of Community-produced grains), the gradual increase in the utilization of feed-quality wheat, and expanded availability of nongrain feed ingredients (NGFI's). Not only has consumption slowed in response to high internal prices, but it does not vary over the short run since the pricing mechanisms do not permit internal fluctuation in response to global changes in price. As a result, internal EC prices do not respond even during conditions of plentiful global supply when the international price tends to be weighed down, thereby tending to stimulate consumption in countries responsive to such changes.

The slowdown in coarse grain demand, coupled with increased internal supply, has translated into a diminution in imports required from outside the Community--the 1980 level of which fell roughly 30 percent below the 1970 level. The major area in which this is occurring is corn, largely from the US. The overabundance of feedgrains triggered an internal price downturn, intervention buying, and increased exports, the bulk of which are in barley. These exports, made possible only through the use of subsidies, have enabled the EC to make inroads into coarse grain markets normally supplied by the US, Canada, Argentina, and South Africa.

Changes in internal demand and the pricing framework, especially as related to NGFI's, have brought about a modification of the EC's coarse grain supply and demand scenario, with the composition of feed sector demand undergoing dynamic changes. The use of NGFI's (which include, among others, tapioca, wheat bran, corn gluten feed, beet pulp, citrus pulp, and distillers dried grains) as an input in livestock rations is expanding due to the EC's restrictive pricing scheme. The levy payable on all grain imports (excepting those under the inward processed system) is sizable, whereas most NGFI's were bound to enter the Community at a zero or low-levy status during the Dillon Round of the GATT. This was largely a concessionary arrangement granted by the EC in light of the restrictive import mechanisms applied to other commodities. At that time, the quantities of imported substitutes were relatively small and sizable imports were not envisioned.

These grain substitutes vary with respect to protein, starch, and cellulose content. They are substitutable for grains but only to a certain extent, which varies depending upon the input cost structure, the type of animal being fed, digestible nutrient value and the per unit feed equivalence compared to the bulk feedgrains. The composition of the various substitutes used in rations depends upon relative prices, availability, and the type of ration. The proportion of NGFI's used in rations in the hog and poultry sectors tends to exceed that used in cattle and other livestock rations since the former require the use of concentrates--either in bulk grain or byproduct form--to supplement roughage-based diets. Utilization of NGFI's also tends to be heavier in northern Europe, particularly the Netherlands, which enjoys geographic proximity to the major ports. The ready availability and relatively low cost of NGFI's compared to bulk grain has encouraged the expansion of the Dutch compound feed industry which is highly sophisticated and very price sensitive.

The major component of total EC NGFI imports, accounting for roughly 50 percent of aggregate EC subsitute use during the 1970's has been, and remains, tapioca (also know as cassava or manioc). EC imports are almost exclusively of Thai origin. Virtually devoid of protein but high in energy, it can be used as a substitute for a portion of the grain used in feed.

Tapioca imports climbed sharply to 5.4 million tons in 1979 from the 1974 level of 2.1 million. But, in response to pressures asserted within the Community, the EC won agreement from the Thais to voluntarily restrict the level of tapioca exports to 5 million tons annually until 1982, with a phasing down to less than 4.5 million per year by 1985. Purchases under the Thai quota and any additional imports from other sources such as Indonesia, Brazil, and Kenya encounter a 6 percent levy. Thai compliance was based upon EC assurances that it would provide aid to develop other sectors of the Thai economy in lieu of tapioca.

Most of the other substitutes involve processed byproducts. Since the mid-1970's, imports of corn gluten feed (CGF) have exhibited growth second only to tapioca. CGF is a byproduct of the wet milling process which produces corn starch which in turn may be processed into corn sweeteners or gasohol. CGF enters the Community duty free and, consequently, there is a marked price advantage compared to levied feedgrain imports. CGF has become increasingly popular, especially in the Netherlands, which traditionally imports a major portion of its grain and concentrate requirements.

Although it has almost twice the protein level of corn, CGF is relatively low in energy and its protein is of too low a quality to allow complete substitution for the grain or soybean meal in feed rations. It is, however, substitutable for a certain portion of grain, and its price advantage has prompted increased demand by the northern Europeans, especially the Dutch. This strong demand has resulted in the Europeans effectively bidding CGF away from US users. In the EC, corn is normally priced well above CGF, while in the United States, the price relationship is reversed. Domestic US consumption of this byproduct appears to have declined from 1 million tons (or 50 percent of production) in October/September 1975/76 to roughly 200,000 tons (only 7 percent of total outturn) in 1979/80. The drop in US usage was in line with changing price relationships--stimulated by growing EC demand--which favored the feed use of corn in the U.S. and increased the profitability of CGF exports. Thus it was both a decline in US consumption and a production push that fueled the increase in exports.

Until 1979/80, all CGF production was derived from the production of corn starch, much of which went for processing into sweeteners. In 1980, a relatively small amount of CGF was obtained from the production of starch for use in ethanol production. Total CGF outturn in 1980/81 is estimated at roughly 3 million tons, and exports may reach some 2.7 million. Only some 100,000 tons of CGF are considered a result of ethanol production. Recent economic conditions have dimmed prospects for large expansion in ethanol production and reduce the likelihood of significant increases in CGF exports over the next 5 years stemming from increased ethanol output.

Assuming the EC does not implement a tax on CGF imports, internal future demand for feedgrains, including U.S. corn, will depend almost entirely on the rate of expansion of the livestock sector. With EC animal numbers growing only slowly, a downturn in the use of CGF is not likely to trigger a significant upswing in EC demand for internally produced feedgrains, or reduce the EC's grain export availabilities.

Barley

Production

Grown in almost every member state, barley production and exports are the most sizable of all of the coarse grains produced in the EC.

Most of the EC's feedgrains are produced in northern Europe, where the weather is typically cool and wet and is more suitable to the production of barley than corn. Accounting for well over half of total feedgrain production in 1980, barley producers have responded, as have wheat producers, to improvements in production incentives. As these incentives grew, a disproportionately larger share of the surface area was devoted to barley and this crop grew in importance relative to other types of coarse grains. Barley production has gradually expanded to some 60 percent, or 68 million tons, of aggregate EC coarse grain outturn, compared with the 50 percent share (53 million tons) attained in 1970.

During the 1970's coarse grain area fell by 7 percent to 15.1 million hectares, although the area sown to barley expanded by 8 percent. This was due primarily to the EC's pricing policy which encouraged maximization of revenues through yield improvements. Since barley is easily adaptable to the soil and climate of most nonmountainous areas in the Community, producers increased barley hectarage while simultaneously increasing their plantings of higher yielding winter varieties at the expense of spring types. Some of the increased area was planted to barley at the expense of area previously devoted to oats, rye, and mixed grain production. This shift toward higher-yielding varieties accompanied the 8 percent growth in area over the past decade and strongly contributed to the 36 percent rise in yields witnessed since 1970/71.

Utilization

Total consumption of barley within the Community has increased since the formation of the EC, albeit not at a steady pace. Feed and industrial demand account for most of this increased usage.

Demand for barley for feeding purposes has expanded by 15 percent over the past decade, although annual growth has slowed in recent years. This slowing reflects the overall transfiguration of feed demand and is attributable to fairly stagnant requirements from a low-growth livestock sector, the increased availability of feed wheat, and the gradual displacement of barley by imported NGFI's, particularly tapioca, in mixed feed compounds. Tapioca, is highly fibrous and is the only substitute with a higher per ton feed value than barley. Due to its cheaper price, tapioca imports tend to displace barley in feed rations calling for a limited quantity of cellulose, and lower the overall extent to which EC grains are used in feed.

Demand for barley for industrial purposes--the bulk of which is for production of spirited beverages--has grown by almost 40 percent over the past decade, averaging about 9 million tons annually in recent years. A recent Commission decision to make subsidies available on the export of grain-based spirited beverages from the U.K. may strengthen demand for internally produced barley and corn, possibly to the detriment of US exports of the latter.

Stocks

Since the grains CAP was implemented in 1967-68, the Community has maintained an average of 2 million tons of barley as carryover stocks, although actual on-farm stocks are difficult to estimate. The record 40 million ton crop harvested in 1980 resulted in depressed prices and the flow of surplus barley into intervention stocks. As of January 1, 1981, EC intervention stocks held sizable quantities of barley, reported at some 1 million tons, mostly in the United Kingdom and West Germany.

Trade

The level of Community-wide production has enabled most of the member states' requirements to be supplied from within, with French, UK, and West German barley the major supply sources. Intra-EC trade is estimated to account for approximately 90 percent of total EC trade in this crop, with this share, but not necessarily the actual tonnage, increasing as greater supplies become available on the internal market.

Exports

Yields have steadily improved and, in 1980, were about 70 percent higher in the EC than in North America. With record offtakes and slowing growth in demand, the EC is experiencing increasing surpluses. Exports to third countries have, therefore, climbed from 3.3 million tons in 1970/71 to about 5.5 million in 1980/81.

The subsidy required to render this barley internationally competitive has averaged about 37 ECU/ton (US $38) from January 1981 through May 1981. As is the case with wheat, barley is authorized for export at the weekly tender, under the fixed tender program, and at food aid tenders. Certain quantities can also be made available from intervention stocks. During 1980/81, over 800,000 tons had been sold for export out of intervention tenders opened in December for some 992,000 tons. Of the quantities sold, the U.K. sold over 450,000 tons (including at least 150,000 tons for Poland under a discount pricing arrangement). Some 330,000 tons of West German barley and about 80,000 tons of barley from France were also sold.

Most of the barley exported is in the form of bulk grain, only a small percentage of which is of malting quality. An average of 1.5 million tons (grain equivalent) is in product form and includes mostly barley malt.

Some of the larger markets for Community barley exports, which are almost exclusively of French and UK origin, include Switzerland, Eastern Europe (with Poland the largest single importer in this area), and North Africa.

Community members export roughly 1.5 million tons of barley malt to third countries annually. The bulk of these product exports originates in France, Denmark, the UK, and West Germany, with major destinations including Japan, the Soviet Union, Nigeria, Venezuela, Brazil, and Switzerland. Barley malt intra-trade is sufficient to fulfill Community-wide needs.

Imports

The Community fulfills 90 percent of its total needs for barley, but it still imports small quantities of high-quality barley, largely from Canada, and, to a lesser extent, the US and Australia. Canada exports feed barley, the bulk of which is destined for Italy. Shipments from the US have been feed barley, also destined primarily for Italy. The Canadian and US presence in the EC market has steadily eroded as domestic production meets more and more of the Community's needs and reduces imports from third countries. Import levies, which are charged on barley imports, averaged some 37 ECU/ton (US$38) from January 1981 through May 1981.

Outlook for EC Barley Production and Trade

In the absence of major changes in support prices, area will probably not increase notably in the near future but EC farmers are likely to continue shifting into higher-yielding winter varieties to the extent feasible. Production is, therefore, likely to continue increasing, but probably at a decreasing rate. Although a strong upsurge in internal demand does not appear likely now, barley will be utilized to the maximum extent possible in the feed sector. Prospects are for continued accrual of surplus barley which, barring an EC decision to build stocks, will be moved into export channels by means of costly subsidies. Once more the internal situation will be balanced after the potentially destabilizing surpluses within the EC have been moved into the global market.

Impact on the US

EC exports of barley into the world market are likely to continue and will cause further displacement of barley shipments by the US and other competitors. To the extent that EC barley is substituted for imported corn in feed rations, the level of US corn exports to the Community will fall.

Corn

Since a relatively warm climate is a requisite for successful corn production, plantings of this highly demanded feedgrain in the EC are confined to a more limited area than barley. Area planted to corn has averaged almost 3 million hectares in the past decade. Attractive price incentives have prompted producers to increase fertilizer usage and encouraged them to seek increasingly more efficient production techniques. These efforts have borne fruit as seen in the yields which have averaged 5.75 tons/hectare since 1977 (vs the corresponding 5.0 ton/hectare average for the United States). This compares favorably with the 4.9 tons registered per hectare in the EC in the early part of the 1970's. The improved yields have supported a climb in production to a high of 17.4 million tons in 1979--a marked increase of some 36 percent from the 1970 outturn.

Use

Over three-quarters of all corn is used for feed purposes, while about 5 percent is used for human food and the rest largely used for industrial purposes. Corn is the only major grain in which the EC is not self-sufficient. Strong demand from the animal feed industry has necessitated sizable imports in order to meet domestic needs. Demand for corn is

particularly strong since it is one of the best feeds for all classes of stock, ranking high among all the grains in total digestible nutrients and energy value. Although corn, like other bulk grains including wheat is low in vitamin A, and certain minerals and amino acids, it is one of the most palatable of grains and is excellent for use in swine and poultry rations. Yellow corn (which comprises practically all of the corn used in the EC) is especially important as an input in poultry rations since its carotene content gives the color desired by producers and consumers alike. Due to its quality characteristics, Dutch least-cost analysis often finds imported corn more profitable for use in The Netherland's hog and poultry sectors than domestically produced barley, despite the levy which makes imported corn more expensive than domestic barley. Most of the corn produced in Europe is utilized in on-farm feeding and a substantial portion of imported corn is channelled into compound feed. Use of compound feed is rising faster, Community-wide, than direct bulk grain consumption.

Trade

As the largest single imported grain, corn clearly dominates the EC import picture. EC corn trade with third-countries is essentially a one-way street whereby sizable imports (roughly approximating the level of total EC corn output since the mid-1970's) have consistently been needed to satisfy feed and other demands. The United States traditionally supplies almost all of this inflow, with some 4-5 million tons of internally produced corn usually traded among the member states.

Although still very sizable, EC imports of corn have slackened by some 1-1.5 million tons since 1978-79, with the decrease occurring primarily on the part of the two largest importers--Italy and the U.K. The fall-off is due partially to the increased domestic availability of barley and wheat which has stimulated their greater inclusion in feed. Also a factor, and an important one, is the boost in NGFI usage--specifically corn gluten feed (CGF) and/or meal (both of which are higher in protein than corn and, to a certain extent, substitutable for it). All corn imports are taxed, with the levy averaging some 60 ECU/ton (US $61) from January 1981 through June 1981. One exception--imports from East Africa--has been facilitated due to the Community's relaxation of certain impediments to trade with former colonial areas.

Near Term Prospects

With area seeded to corn within the EC somewhat restricted and yields not likely to continue increasing at past rates, production is not likely to expand significantly. However, given increased incorporation of NGFI's in compound feed manufacture, combined with slightly more use of wheat, corn imports should continue to decline somewhat, although demand for corn will remain strong due to its special feeding characteristics.

Attempts at breeding a higher-yielding variety, more suitable to the northern European climate, have not and are not expected to notably boost production in the foreseeable future.

Impact on US

The downturn in corn imports is reflected in an almost commensurate retardation of US exports, which account for over 90 percent of the EC's third-country purchases. Changes in the EC feeding complex which affect price

relationships among available inputs could have a positive or negative effect on US shipments of corn to the EC. Any tax imposed on CGF imports might wipe out many of the pork producers in northern Europe (pork accounts for roughly 60 percent of EC meat production) and cause a drop in demand for internally produced wheat and barley. This would effectively counteract the initial aim of the implementation of such a levy, i.e. increased use of abundant EC feed wheat and barley. It would, however, probably leave corn demand basically untouched due to its desirable characteristics.

Other Coarse Grains

The EC produces very small quantities of rye, sorghum, oats, millet, and mixed grains compared to barley and corn. Area and outturn of these cereals have steadily fallen since the grains CAP was implemented. Import activity also fell off as the Community's pricing structure and factors affecting the feed sector in general tended to favor barley and corn at the expense of these lesser grains. Of them, oats and rye enjoy the largest outturn. The supply of rye in the 1980/81 season exceeded internal demand and a few hundred thousand tons entered into intervention stocks. As of the end of the 1980/81 export tender for rye in July 1981, about 215,000 tons had been sold for export. Some of this grain was specifically destined for Poland. Most of the rye held in intervention was of German origin.

Import needs, which are declining due to the fall in supply and utilization, have largely been met from countries other than the US for rye, although the US does supply the EC with roughly 15 percent of its oats imports.

Community Expansion

The EC has steadily grown in size, with the accession of the UK, Denmark, and Ireland on January 1, 1973 and Greece on January 1, 1981. Accession of Spain and Portugal in the next few years will expand Community membership even further.

EC Expansion

	Began Accession Negotiations	Concluded Negotiations	Submitted Membership Application	Joined EC
Greece	27th July 1976	28 May 1979	1/	1 Jan 1981
Portugal	17 October 1978		28 March 1977	
Spain	5 Feb 1979		28 July 1977	

1/ The EC-Greece Association Agreement, which was designed to lead to eventual Greek membership through a reduction in trade barriers, was signed in 1962.

Greece

Greek accession, effective January 1, 1981, does not signal any significant deviation from the pattern of grain production that characterized the previous Community of Nine, except for an increased internal availability of Durum. Traditionally a surplus producer of wheat, Greece moved into a net export position in the mid-1960's. Greek production fell off somewhat during the early part of the last decade and then bounced back, with the Greeks moving an average of 800,000 tons into the world market during recent years. Greece is largely self-sufficient in barley--its second most abundant crop, while corn output falls shy of meeting strong demand emanating largely from the expanding livestock sector.

Primarily of US origin, Greek imports of corn--averaging some 900,000 tons yearly--are required to meet these growing requirements. This net position is similar to the corn deficit posture of the EC-9.

1980/81 Support Prices--Greece and the EC

	Greece		European Community	
	(drachma)	(US $)	(ECU)	(US $)
Soft wheat	9,800	$227.91	155.88	$219.80
Durum	14,000	325.58	260.33	367.07
Corn	9,400	218.60	155.88	219.80
Barley	9,400	218.60		

ECU = US$1.41 as of August 1981
1US$ = 43 drachma

Accession does not portend a change in the makeup of Greece's soft wheat or coarse grain production since support prices for these grains before January 1, 1981 were quite similar to EC intervention prices. However, Durum production, which accounts for about one-fifth of Greek wheat outturn, could increase because EC support prices are some 30 percent above Greek support prices. Durum production incentives are further embellished by the EC's direct, per hectare support payments of about US$87. (Greece did employ its own direct subsidy program for Durum producers, but such payments, which amounted to roughly US$55 per hectare in 1979/80, applied only to farms of 8 hectares or less in mountainous regions.) These incentives will stimulate production, possibly facilitated by a shift out of barley area.

Although the only notable change on the production side is expected to be in Durum, Greek import patterns will change as it falls under the umbrella of Community preference. Restrictive EC pricing mechanisms effectively penalize importers of corn, forcing them to turn to relatively cheaper EC barley and low or levy-free NGFI's whenever possible. While imports of corn from the United States may slide somewhat, there will be shaprer demand for NGFI's as Greece responds to changing relative input prices in its feed sector.

While the only major impact of Greek accession on the EC from a grain supply and demand perspective appears to be the increased availability of Durum, the likely impact on the US is far more noticeable. Community preference effectively forces Greece to opt for EC barley and NGFI's (some of which are of US origin), thereby substituting to the extent possible for US corn. Not only that, but accession will also damage the flow of US Durum to the rest of the Community and possibly third markets as Greek producers respond to elevated support prices and increase their exports to the EC and, possibly, to third-country markets.

Upon entry into the Community, Greek Government subsidies were halted on grain sold both to livestock and poultry farmers and to the mixed feed industry. Previously the Government of Greece handled all trade in grain and flour, but EC regulations disallow this practice and Greece is conforming to them.

When Greece became a member of the EC on January 1, 1981, there was a difference between the Greek reference prices for various grains and those of the EC. Mechanisms called Accession Compensatory Amount (ACA's) are applied to smooth out the differences between Greek transitional support prices and prices. In third-country trade, Greek ACA's are subtracted from the import levy and export subsidy. The size of the ACA's are as follows: soft wheat 12.18 ECU/ton, Durum 27.45 ECU/ton, and rye 7.45 ECU/ton. There were no ACA's for other grains.

Spain

Spain is expected to enter the Community provisionally in 1983. But issues largely outside the grains sector are impeding the negotiating progress, and attainment of the previously defined 1983 entry date now appears less likely. Agriculture currently accounts for 9 percent of Spain's GNP, contrasted to only just over 4 percent for the EC. Due to the importance of certain agricultural sectors and the problems they pose, a transitional period of 7 to 10 years is under consideration. This contrasts to 5-7 years for Greece and 5 years for the 3 previously acceded members, the UK, Denmark, and Ireland.

Spanish accession is not expected to elimnate the EC's surplus disposal problem nor alleviate the necessity of importing corn. Primarily self-sufficient in wheat, Spain even became a 1 million ton exporter in 1980/81 after optimal growing conditions produced outstanding yields and record outturn. Spain's net trade stance in wheat does, however, depend largely upon climatic vagaries.

Expanding livestock (primarily hog and poultry sectors) have increased feedgrain requirements, widening the deficit between production and consumption, and prompting farmers to devote increasing area to barley. Barley outturn is normally 50 percent more than Spain's second largest crop--wheat. Only one-half of the barley output is for feed, however, with malting barley production reaching 3 million ton level in 1979.

Demand for corn is especially strong, bit must be met primarily by imports--some 85 percent of which are normally from the US--since potential Spanish production is geographically confined to a relatively small area and the crop must be grown under irrigation.

1980/81 Intervention Prices Per ton For Spain And The EC

	Spain		European Community	
	(pesetas)	(US $)	(ECU)	(US $)
Soft wheat	17,600	244.44	155.88	199.53
Durum	20,750	288.19	260.33	333.22
Barley (feed)	12,300	170.83	155.88	219.48
Corn	16,650	231.25	155.88	219.48
Rye	12,900	179.17	163.82	230.66

1ECU=US$1.28
1US$=72 Spanish Pesetas as of Aug. 1980

Although Spain is already largely self-sufficient in wheat, accession appears likely to trigger a sharp increase in Durum output as Spanish producers respond to EC support prices which are some 25 percent above the current Spanish floor. Additionally, EC Durum producers receive a direct supplement of ECU 79.24 (US$87) per hectare which would render the effective per ton Durum price over 50 percent higher than the existing price in Spain. This likely increase in Spanish Durum wheat outturn will probably be somewhat offset by a decline in soft wheat production as price stimuli weaken.

Accession is likely to favor barley and rye, in addition to Durum, and soft wheat producers are expected to switch to these grains wherever possible. Some additional area could also come out of corn and sorghum. However, since these latter two grains are in deficit supply for the total EC as well as Spain, special arrangements are under consideration which would temper any major drop in output. In the absence of such measures, overall availability of these grains might be threatened, and the Spanish livestock sector might face sharp increases in its input prices.

Spain's deficit trade balance for corn will undoubtedly continue, but growth in imports will probably be somewhat tempered as the EC pricing strata causes Spain to shift demand away from levied bulk corn imports towards NGFI's (to whatever extent available) and internally produced barley.

Although accession appears likely to stimulate production of Durum at the expense of soft wheat, any fall-off in the latter would probably not be large enough to make a noticeable dent in the EC's overall surplus of this type of grain. Therefore, the Community's soft wheat surplus disposal problem is not likely to improve with Spanish accession. The wide divergence in barley support prices will also facilitate increased output in this grain, which already is in notable surplus in the rest of the Community. Depending on relative livestock support prices, the higher price of grain after accession will increase costs to livestock producers which may result in lower consumption. Potential exports of soft wheat, Durum, and possibly barley will exacerbate the EC's overall expenditure on export disposal.

Before accession, Spain is obligated to modify the roles of certain institutions in order to legally operate within the Community framework. Currently, there is a monopoly agency which sells all wheat to the Spanish national intervention agency, SENPA. Such institutional, consumer, and producer arrangements must be gradually adjusted before Spain becomes a member.

Impact on US

Spanish accession could result in a reduction or slowing of corn demand, if the Spanish feeding industry were willing and able to switch to NGFI or EC-produced feedgrains. Even if they are not, corn imports will probably show little if any expansion, since any additional feedgrain demand will probably be met with EC produced barley. As the major corn supplier, the US is likely to be adversely affected in the coarse grain sector and perhaps in the Durum area as well, depending upon the relationship of EC to pre-accession support and levy payments in Spain.

Portugal

With cereals area gradually falling and low yields due to generally small farm size and land reforms in the south, Portugal is not near to approaching self-sufficiency in wheat or coarse grains.

Portugal is a traditional importer of wheat. But imports have accelerated sharply because a 50 percent dropoff in outturn since the early part of the 1970's has forced an almost 250 percent climb in imports to support consumption growth. Similarly, coarse grain production--about 95 percent of which is corn--has had a slow steady decline even though feed demand has mushroomed. Some 2.6 million tons of corn-- exclusively of US origin--were expected to be imported in 1980/81 to help meet this demand. Given this scenario, Portuguese accession--scheduled for 1983 and likely to have a several year transitional period--will significantly alter the country's pattern of trade.

1980/81 Intervention Prices for Portugal and the EC

	Portugal		European Community	
	(escudos)	(US $)	(ECU)	(US $)
Soft wheat	12,300	$251.20	155.88	219.48
Barley (feed)	10,500	214.28	155.88	219.48
Corn	11,300	230.61	155.88	219.48
Rye	11,800	240.81	163.82	230.66

*1ECU=US$1.40 as of August 1981.
1US$=49 escudos as of August 1981

Unlike Greece and Spain, Portuguese accession is not expected exacerbate present EC wheat and barley surpluse problems. Due to the relatively weak state of Portugal's economy, will probably tend to minimize levy payments charged on grain imports by opting for EC grain whenever it is cheaper. Wheat import needs will probably be met by the EC rather than the US. Since Portugal's expanding meat production is facilitated only through sizable imports of corn, adoption of the EC's restrictive pricing mechanisms will likely necessitate some shifting away from US corn towards EC wheat and barley, and possibly even NGFIs. EC barley, and possibly wheat, may also be

utilized more depending upon whether and how often balance of payments constraints and least-cost criteria take precedence over cost-benefit factors. Portugal has implemented plans to liberalize its grain trade, currently managed by EPAC--the state monopoly importing agency. Proposals for such liberalization include opening up trade to the private sector, reducing grain subsidies, and adopting a grain pricing arrangement similar to that of the EC.

From a US perspective, Portuguese accession could mean stagnating, if not diminished demand for imported US corn and possibly a gradual shift to NGFIs and EC barley and feed wheat. It is also quite possible that Portugal's Durum requirements will be met increasingly by neighboring Spain, where higher EC support prices will trigger a sharp upswing in availability. This means a commensurate drop in US exports to Portugal of this specialty wheat.

Financing

The cost of wheat and barley disposal has snowballed from some estimated 366 million ECU's in calendar year 1977 to 1,185 million in 1979 and a probable 1,120 million in 1980. The expected fall off in 1980 is due to relatively high world prices which reduced the size of the subsidy required to make EC grain competitive internationally.

The monies to support such expenditures come from funds derived from import levies (which comprise 16-20 percent of the EC budget), taxes on overquota production of such nongrain commodities as sugar and milk, custom duties, levies on coal and steel, and income from the value added tax (VAT)-up to a 1 percent ceiling on member state receipts. These funds are managed by the FEOGA--the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. Extensive expenditure on export subsidies resulting from an aggressive export stance is contributing to overall budgetary stress at a time when EC members are pushing for close scrutiny of the budget, partially out of interest in beefing up the monies expended on the non-agricultural sectors, which currently account for only some 25-30 percent of the budget.

Difficulties in Administering the CAP

An integral of the CAP is the concept of common pricing. With six national currencies in the beginning, a common denominator had to be found as a means of delineating the common prices. Until 1969, agricultural prices were denominated in the unit of account (ua) which was equivalent to US $1. After the formation of the European Monetary System (EMS) in 1979, prices were quoted in European Currency Units (ECU's), which are based upon a composite grid within which the member currencies can move. Once denominated in ECU's, these common farm prices must then in turn be converted into the prices actually received by farmers in their own national currencies. Therefore, the maintenance of stable price support relationships so important to agricultural producers requires stable exchange rates.

In the absence of currency volatility, common prices could be calculated into member country currencies without great difficulty. With economic-political factors leading to the establishment of freely floating exchange rates after 1969, fairly wide currency fluctuations occurred. Such changes could have wreaked havoc with farm incomes as well as consumer prices and were politically unacceptable. To shield farm incomes from such gyrations, the member states established "representative" or "green" rates which are safeguarded from day-to-day exchange rate changes.

Since green rates do not change on a daily basis, fluctuations in the central rates effectively obliterate the commonality of prices, with farmers in countries with relatively stronger currencies obtaining higher prices for their products. Whenever the central or market rate of a currency climbs above the green rate, the desirability of that country's exports to other EC members falls. On the other hand, when a currency declines that nation's exports become more desirable. To minimize what would be the resultant alterations in trade patterns, a system of Monetary Compensatory Amounts (MCA's) was introduced. The MCA (also termed "corrective amount") represents the percentage difference between the market and green rates and is intended to eliminate trade distortions attributable to currency fluctuations.

When a currency is revalued, the MCA percentage is positive, and therefore, positive MCA's apply to countries whose currencies strengthen. The UK is an example in point: as sterling grew stronger (from 1978-80), imports from other members became relatively cheaper while UK products grew more costly to importers. Hence, positive MCA's--amounting to a tax on imports and a rebate, or subsidy, on exports--were employed. Negative MCA's were applied in the case of depreciating currencies. Negative MCA's have been more the rule than the exception, although positive corrective amounts have been applied on trade in the United Kingdom and West Germany for some time now. Use of MCA's has become very widespread and involves a drain on the Community budget, with the extent of this type of expenditure causing Germany and others to advocate MCA elimination under various conditions.

When currency movements warrant the application of MCA's, these amounts are applied to trade in all bulk grains, primary processed products (such as flour), as well as on other tertiary processed products. MCA's apply to intra-EC as well as third-country trade. Denmark has been the only country whose green rate has largely paralleled that of its central or market exchange rate, although the recent devaluation of the Italian lira and pound sterling have stimulated a realignment of green rates which obliterated the need for negative MCA's in many other countries.

Reform

Pressures to reform the EC budget have increased as the disproportionate rate of growth of expenditures for export subsidies and intervention support has rapidly outstripped the growth in Community resources. Active urging by the UK and West Germany regarding both the need to spread the cost of maintaining the CAP more proportionately across member states and the need to increase EC expenditures on the nonagricultural sectors have clearly pinpointed the need for reform. The sharply evident net contributor status of both West Germany, and the UK, prompted one of the first recent tangible moves towards budget restructuring. This involved the Council mandate of May 30, 1980 which required the Commission to draw up and submit budgetary reform proposals by June 30, 1981.

The need for a change in the budgetary structure is obvious. Approximately 75 percent of the EC budget is expended on the CAP, the bulk of which covers storage, handling, and surplus disposal outflows. Indeed, over 50 percent--some $8 billion in the 1981 budget--of the FEOGA (CAP) expenditures involve export subsidization (on all products). While the EC's rigid pricing mechanisms have stimulated production, internal demand has slowed as consumer

prices rose, stimulating the accrual of surpluses which necessitate subsidies to enter the world market. Export expenditures alone grew to 50 percent of the CAP budget in 1980 from some 20 percent in 1974, while Community resources expanded by a slower rate annually. The result is a near convergence of revenues with expenditures, and, if a change is not soon forthcoming, a deficit will result.

The approach to budgetary reform is basically two-sided: either the production-consumption gap must be reduced or there must be an increase in resources adequate to permit the disposal of the growing surpluses. This is not the first time that the need to control spending has been discussed. At the last round of reform negotiations in 1975 this topic was central, but no real changes were forthcoming. However, the UK and West Germany have increased pressures to spend more on nonagricultural sectors. Since revenues are largely obtained from the VAT and import levies, industrialized countries such as the UK and West Germany--which also are large agricultural importers--were bearing the financial burden of the CAP, while the benefits of EC expenditures to their important industrial and other sectors were relatively minor. Such a scenario was deemed unacceptable, and the situation became aggravated by the worsening economic conditions in these two countries. West Germany and other EC countries advocate altering of the collision course of the EC budget not by increasing the VAT ceiling (which would effectively boost their net contributions), but by limiting the cash outflow through a reduction in production incentives.

Certain other members, also aware of the need for reform, have urged adjustment by obtaining an increase in resources. These are often major exporting countries with important agricultural sectors that benefit from exports.

At issue within the EC is not necessarily the actual diminution or elimination of exportable surpluses but the means of increasing the margin between resources and expenditure in order to funnel more of the EC budget into nonagricultural sectors. No drastic reform is expected since EC officials feel this would undermine the basic tenets of the CAP. The solution, however temporary, will lie either in the camp of those advocating regulation of production surpluses or with those desiring an increase in revenues or somewhere in between the two positions.

Proposals by these advocating involve more increasing regulartion producer corresponsibility (spreading the share of the burden of disposal when outturn exceeds a pre-determined quantity--called "quantum" restrictions) or the abolition or limitation of intervention buying. These measures would aim at bringing about a closer alignment of production with consumption, and could conceivably be implemented in the grains sector beginning in the 1982/83 season.

On the other hand, increasing resources to support the current system could involve an increase above the current VAT ceiling of 1 percent, more protectionism to generate additional levy revenue, and an intensified aggressive export stance characterized by a common export policy (CEP). Such a CEP would effectively acknowledge the permanent presence of the EC on the global market. Aspects of it might include biweekly tenders designed both to increase the frequency of restitution calculation and to smooth the outflow of grain, thereby establishing uniform restitutions for all destinations. Other aspects of a CEP could be regulatory stock establishment, extension of

EC-wide export credit facilities (conceptually similar to those extended in recent French wheat sales to North Africa), multiyear export accords between the EC itself and importers, and expanded promotion activities.

The probable solution will lie somewhere in between the two extremes. It will probably involve an amalgamation involving some or all of the following: the VAT ceiling will probably be increased, some sort of corresponsibility or quantum system may be established for grains, and an intensified common export program (CEP) may be implemented. In addition, there will likely be some development of regional, social, and industrial policy, and the EC will probably find some means to compensate the UK and Germany for their unacceptable net contributor status.

From the US perspective, a solution modeled both upon moderation in production and upon stimulating consumption is more favorable since this would soften the disruption and instability brought to the world market by EC exports of its surpluses. Any solution which facilitates continued exports by increasing protectionism and building the agricultural resource base further would cut increasingly into the market shares of competing exporters and distort global pricing. This would force unacceptable adjustments on the part of other major grain exporters.

EC Authorization of Soft Wheat Exports
to Third Countries, in '000 Metric Tons

Month	Maximum Subsidy:ECU/Ton	Authorization 1/	Cumulative	Eastern Europe	Cum	Latin Amer	Cum
78/79 Tender Season							
Sept. 78	66.00	908	908	N/A	N/A	-	-
Oct. 78	70.95	17	925	"	"	-	-
Nov. 78	68.65	72	997	"	"	-	-
Dec. 78	69.27	378	1,375	"	"	-	-
Jan. 79	75.21	264	163	"	"	-	-
Feb. 79	76.75	515	215	"	"	36	36
March 79	74.44	560	271	"	"	8	44
April 79	71.50	179	289	"	"	-	44
May 79	76.47	2	298	"	"	38	82
79/80 Tender Season 2/	Zones 1,2B,5,6 3/ 7A, 7C						
Sept.79	50.47	42	42	N/A	N/A	-	-
Oct. 79	49.39	501	544	"	"	-	-
Nov. 79	52.22	535	1,079	"	"	-	-
Dec. 79	58.00	99	1,178	"	"	-	-
Jan. 80	60.34	697	1,875	203	203	-	-
Feb. 80	59.25	591	2,466	359	566	-	-
March 80	56.74	895	3,361	183	745	-	-
April 80	62.97	31	3,392	93	838	-	-
May 80	69.50	179	3,571	27	865	-	-
June 80	72,66	447	4,017	24	1,106	-	-
80/81 Tender Season 4/							
July 80	63.76	590	590	201	201	5	5
Aug. 80	52.38	348	938	-	201	25	30
Sept. 80	47.66	82	1,020	245	446	-	30
Oct. 80	43.06	190	1,210	463	409	-	30
Nov. 80	39.58	232	1,442	296	1,205	10	40
Dec. 80	44.70	30	1,472	245	1,229	-	40
Jan. 81	51.88	374	1,846	201	1,431	70	110
Feb. 81	49.25	588	2,434	293	1,724	-	110
March 81	59.00	337	2,771	131	1,855	20	130
April 81	61.38	433	3,204	331	2,186	21	151
May 81	62.67	147	3,351	65	2,251	-	151
April 81	65.95	116	3,467	235	2,486	30	181

1/ For all areas included in the open tender system. In 1978/79, Eastern Europe was not broken out.
2/ The 79/80 tender program began on 9/27/79. Eastern Europe was broken out in January of 1980.
3/ In January of 1980, the EC broke out the various destination zones into 3 main categories: Africa, Scandinavia, Middle East, Asian Subcontinent, Australia, and New Zealand (Zones 1, 2B, 5, 6, 7A and 7C), Eastern Europe (Zones 2A and 3) and Latin America (Zone 4).
4/ Due to the record wheat harvest in 1980, the EC opened the tender season unusually early in July.

NOTE: Cumulative totals may not add due to rounding.

EC Wheat Exports (Including Wheat Flour) to Selected Destinations, 1976/77 - 1980/81* in '000 MT

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 (Est.)
W. Europe (other than EC)	119	31	449	332	550
Poland	175	0	528	1,140	1,800
Other E. Europe	46	6	11	300	500
C. America and Caribbean	123	113	145	130	200
S. America	41	28	348	72	250
Japan	0	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	0	90	500
Other Asia	1,427	1,883	1,636	2,074	2,200
Egypt	686	748	1,513	635	1,300
Other N. Africa**	338	365	1,387	2,858	3,600
Other Africa	969	1,248	1,165	1,250	1,300
USSR	0	0	5	685	1,000 ***
Subtotal	3,924	4,422	7,187	9,566	13,500
Other	976	577	813	34	800
Total	4,900	5,000	8,000	9,600	14,000

* 1980/81 figures are estimated.
** Includes Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.
*** Does not include inward processed flour.

Source: International Wheat Council

WHEAT (INCLUDING WHEAT FLOUR) EXPORTS BY MAJOR EXPORTERS (JULY/JUNE)
(Million Metric Tons)

	1970/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82
U.S.	19.9	16.9	31.8	31.3	28.3	31.7	26.1	31.5	32.3	37.2	41.9	48.3
Canada	11.5	13.7	15.6	11.7	11.2	12.1	12.9	15.9	13.5	15.0	16.2	17.0
Australia	9.5	8.7	5.6	5.4	8.3	7.9	8.5	11.1	6.7	14.9	11.0	12.0
EC	3.4	4.2	6.0	5.2	6.9	8.6	5.1	5.0	8.8	10.4	14.5	14.5
Argentina	1.6	1.3	3.4	1.1	2.2	3.2	5.6	2.6	3.3	4.7	3.9	5.0
Subtotal	45.9	44.8	62.4	54.7	56.9	63.5	58.2	66.1	64.6	82.2	87.5	96.8
Other	9.1	7.2	4.6	8.3	7.1	3.2	4.9	7.0	7.4	4.2	6.1	4.0
Total	55.0	52.0	67.0	63.0	64.0	66.7	63.1	73.1	72.0	86.4	93.6	100.8

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GLOBAL TRADE

U.S.	36.2	32.5	47.5	49.7	44.2	47.5	41.4	43.1	44.9	43.1	44.8	47.9
Canada	20.9	26.3	23.3	18.6	17.5	18.1	20.4	21.8	18.8	17.4	17.3	16.9
Australia	17.3	16.7	8.4	8.6	13.0	11.8	13.5	15.2	9.3	17.2	11.8	11.9
EC	6.2	8.1	9.0	8.3	10.8	12.9	8.1	6.8	12.2	12.0	15.5	14.4
Argentina	2.9	2.5	5.1	1.7	3.4	4.8	8.9	3.5	4.6	5.4	4.2	5.0
Others	16.5	13.9	6.9	13.2	11.1	4.8	7.8	9.6	10.3	4.9	6.5	4.0

Source: FAS

EC Wheat Flour Exports (Commercial and Aid)
by Major Third-Country Destination
July/June Basis

('000 Metric Tons, Grain Equivalent)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Egypt	770	604	652	936	635
Sri Lanka	344	162	409	327	550
Saudi Arabia	186	122	283	228	658
Libya	329	210	144	151	286
Syria	121	291	161	335	455
Algeria	312	81	164	24	80
Vietnam	2	26	226	169	269
Yemen (A.R.)	74	83	84	100	86
Nigeria	2	10	147	99	72
Jordan	85	51	76	31	52
Subtotal of above	2,224	1,640	2,348	2,400	3,143
Others:	685	760	751	882	1,254
Total	2,909	2,400	3,099	3,282	4,397

Source: IWC

World Wheat Flour Exports (Commercial and Aid) by Source

(July/June, '000 mt wheat equivalent)

Source	1965/66	1970/71	1975/76	1978/79	1979/80 2/	1980/81 4/
U.S.	2,431	1,408	951	1,464	1,486	1,654
EC 1/	1,511	1,995	2,911	3,284	4,125	2,466 5/
Australia	557	418	302	111	97	130
Canada	1,157	685	900	825	692	360
Other	136	554	122	6	51	161
Total	5,792	5,060	5,186	5,690	6,451	4,533

Wheat Flour: Relative Shares of World Exports

Source	1965/66	1970/71	1975/76	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 6/
U.S.	42	28	18	26	23	N/A
EC 1/	26	39	56	58	64	N/A
Australia	10	8	6	—3/	— 3/	N/A
Canada	20	13	17	14	11	N/A
Other	2	11	2	—3/	—3/	N/A

1/ EC-6 until February 1973; EC-9 thereafter.
2/ With the exception of Canada, figures include Durum flour.
3/ Less than 1 percent.
4/ July 1980-May 1981.
5/ EC data are only available through January 1981; include Greece from January 1, 1981.
6/ Not applicable since the total export level as of May 1981 included EC exports only through January 1981.

Source: IWC Record of Operations (1959/60 & 1965/66 are on an August/July crop year; thereafter data are on a July/June crop year).

EC Imports of Non-Grain Feed Ingredients
(calendar year basis)

	1974		1976		1978		1979	
	Total mln t	US Share %	Total mln t	US Share %	Total mln t	US Share %	Total mln t	US Share %
Manioc	2073	0	2984	0	5976	0	5375	0
Bran	1209	5	2256	12	1907	6	2014	11
Corn Gluten Feed	694	89	1147	92	1685	93	2021	95
Sugar Beet Pulp	133	13	365	26	256	23	224	41
Distillers Dried Grains	64	66	95	73	161	86	204	89
Citrus Pulp Pellets	327	54	646	52	1000	60	1205	56
Others	21	10	136	26	117	20	177	1
Total	4521		7629		11002		11220	
US Share of total NGFI (excl. manioc):		38%		40%		50%		53%

Source: EC

Feed Ingredient Use by the Mixed Feed Industry
in the EC and the Netherlands (percent)

	Production of Feed				Ingredient Use								
	Total	Hog	Poultry	Cattle	Total Grain	Corn	Milling By Products	Corn Gluten	Beet Pulp	Citrus Pulp	Manioc	Oilseed Meals	Molasses
EC													
1975	100	38	31	28	45	22	10	2	1	1	4	22	3
1976	100	35	28	34	43	21	9	2	1	1	4	22	3
1977	100	35	26	34	42	21	10	3	2	1	5	21	3
Netherlands													
1975	100	43	21	35	33	25	8	7	6	4	11	19	4
1976	100	42	20	37	25	17	9	8	7	4	11	19	4
1977	100	43	20	37	19	13	10	8	6	6	14	19	5

Source: FEFAC

EC Barley Exports To Third Countries

(July/June '000 Metric Tons)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 1/
Switzerland	516	399	408	448
Poland	931	116	591	925
East Germany	64	252	-	131
Hungary	33	811	20	20
USSR	292	227	133	286
Algeria	188	182	105	95
Iran	137	-	88	125
Spain	-	7	392	200
Subtotal	2,161	1,994	1,737	2,230
Others	839	1,306	963	1,700
Total	3,000	3,300	2,700	3,930

1/ Estimated

Source: USDA World Agricultural Trade System

EC-9 Exports of Barley Malt to Third Countries, 1975-1979 1/

('000 metric tons, calendar year basis)

	EC-9 Total	France	Benelux	UK	West Germany	Denmark	Other
1975	1,008	412	279	81	130	39	67
1976	1,191	476	319	133	159	43	61
1977	882	410	227	96	85	34	30
1978	1,121	450	323	128	134	46	40
1979	1,132	503	274	171	130	25	29

1/ Data for 1980 not available.

Source: NIMEX

Major Destinations of EC Barley Malt Exports

('000 metric tons, calendar year basis)

	1979	1978
Japan	176	179
USSR	107	45
Nigeria	103	93
Brazil	88	132
Venezuela	86	94
Switzerland	67	94
Philippines	59	63
Subtotal	686	700
Others	446	421
Total	1,132	1,121

Source: NIMEX

EC Prices for Soft Wheat
in ECU and US$ Per Metric Ton

Year	Target Price			Intervention Price 4/			Threshold Price		
	ECU 1/	% 2/	US$ 3/	ECU	%	US$	ECU	%	US$
1967/68	128.45	-	128.45	119.38	-	119.38	126.19	-	126.19
1968/69	128.45	-	128.45	119.38	-	119.38	126.19	-	126.19
1969/70	128.45	-	128.45	119.38	-	119.38	126.19	-	126.19
1970/71	128.45	-	128.45	119.38	-	119.38	126.19	-	126.19
1971/72	132.31	7.1	137.60	121.80	6.1	126.67	129.66	2.7	134.85
1972/73	137.58	14.0	156.84	126.64	14.0	144.37	134.92	4.1	153.81
1973/74	138.96	11.6	175.09	127.91	11.6	161.17	136.37	1.1	171.83
1974/75 5/	154.66	18.4	207.24	139.67	16.1	187.16	151.24	10.9	202.66
1975/76	168.58	1.7	210.73	152.24	1.7	190.30	164.96	9.1	206.20
1976/77	183.76	15.5	243.48	158.37	10.3	209.84	180.50	9.4	239.16
1977/78	191.11	4.0	240.80	145.15	-8.0	182.89	187.57	3.9	236.34
1978/79	196.32	2.7	263.07	146.97	1.3	196.94	192.71	2.7	258.23
1979/80	201.42	2.6	281.99	149.17	1.5	208.84	197.45	2.5	276.43
1980/81	214.01	6.3	273.93	155.88	4.5	199.53	209.20	6.0	267.78
1981/82	231.15	8.0	235.78	165.23	6.0	168.53	225.55	7.8	230.06

1/ Before 1979/80 all prices were listed in units of account (ua), which were converted to ECU by: 1 ua = 1.208953 ECU (as per EC). ECU-US$ exchange rates used were the following: 1967/68-1970/71: US$1, 1971/72: US$1.04, 1972/73: US$1.14, 1973/74: US$1.26, 1974/75: US$1.34, 1975/76: US$1.26, 1976/77: US$1.32, 1977/78: US$1.26, 1978/79: US$1.34, 1979/80: US$ 1.40, 1980/81: US$1.28 and 1981/82: US$1.02.

2/ Because of fluctuating exchange rates, percentage increases are calculated on ECU-denominated levels.

3/ Some US$ rates appear to fall despite increases in ECU-denominated prices. This is attributable to the strengthening dollar.

4/ For feed quality wheat. In 1977/78 a reference price was established for bread-quality wheat while the intervention price carried from 1977/78 on is for feed wheat only.

5/ Lower prices of 147.30, 133.02, and 143.87 ECU for target, intervention, and threshold prices, respectively, were valid for the period 8/1/74-10/6/74, with the exchange rate averaging $1.24 in same period.

EC Prices for Barley
in EC and US$ Per Metric Ton

Year	Target Price			Intervention Price			Threshold Price		
	ECU 1/	% 2/	US$ 3/	ECU	%	US$	ECU	%	US$
1967/68	110.32	-	110.32	102.76	-	102.76	107.60	-	107.60
1968/69	114.17	3.5	114.17	106.36	3.5	106.36	111.37	3.5	111.37
1969/70	115.38	1.1	115.38	106.97	0.6	106.97	112.66	1.2	112.66
1970/71	115.38	-	115.38	106.97	-	106.97	112.59	-	112.59
1971/72	121.15	5.0	126.00	111.25	4.0	115.70	118.30	5.1	123.03
1972/73	126.03	4.0	143.67	115.70	4.0	131.90	123.31	4.2	140.57
1973/74	127.29	1.0	160.39	116.86	1.0	147.24	124.64	1.1	157.05
1974/75	140.34	10.3	188.06	122.62	4.9	164.31	136.91	9.5	183.46
1975/76	153.52	9.4	191.90	134.15	9.4	167.69	149.91	9.5	187.39
1976/77	166.59	1.1	298.24	140.24	4.5	185.80	163.33	9.0	216.41
1977/78	175.26	5.2	220.83	145.15	3.5	182.80	171.67	5.1	216.30
1978/79	177.99	1.6	238.51	146.97	1.3	196.94	174.39	5.1	233.30
1979/80	182.89	2.8	256.05	149.17	1.5	208.84	178.90	2.6	250.46
1980/81	194.32	6.2	248.73	155.88	4.5	199.53	189.50	5.9	242.56
1981/82	211.81	9.0	216.05	165.23	6.0	168.53	205.00	8.2	209.10

1/ Before 1979/80 all prices were listed in units of account (ua), which were converted to ECU by: 1 ua=1.208953 ECU (as per the EC). ECU-US$ exchange rates used were the following: 1967/68-1970/71: US$1, 1971/72: US$1.04, 1972/73:US$1.14, 1973/74: US$1.26, 1974/75: US$1.34 1975/76: US$1.26, 1976/77: US$1.32, 1977/78: US$1.26, 1978/79: US$1.34, 1979/80: US$ 1.40, 1980/81: US$1.28 and 1981/82: US$1.02.

2/ Because of fluctuating exchange rates, percentage increases are calculated on ECU-denominated levels.

3/ Some US$ rates appear to fall despite increases in ECU-denominated prices. This is attributable to the strengthening dollar.

EC Prices for Corn
in ECU and US$ Per Metric Ton

Year	Target Price			Intervention Price			Threshold Price		
	ECU 1/	% 2/	US$ 3/	ECU	%	US$	ECU	%	US$
1967/68	109.57	-	109.57	93.09	-	93.09	106.85	-	106.85
1968/69	114.78	4.8	114.78	95.88	3.0	95.88	112.06	4.9	112.06
1969/70	115.99	1.1	115.99	95.88	-	95.88	113.27	1.1	113.27
1970/71	115.99	-	115.99	95.88	-	95.88	113.27	-	113.27
1971/72	117.15	1.0	121.84	95.88	-	99.72	114.31	0.9	118.88
1972/73	123.01	5.0	140.23	100.65	5.0	114.74	120.35	5.3	137.20
1973/74	124.24	1.0	156.54	101.65	1.0	128.08	121.68	1.1	153.32
1974/75	138.93	11.8	186.17	113.68	11.8	152.33	135.46	11.3	181.52
1975/76	152.82	10.0	191.03	125.04	10.0	156.30	149.18	10.1	186.50
1976/77	166.59	9.0	220.73	135.64	8.5	179.72	163.33	9.5	216.41
1977/78	175.26	5.2	220.38	142.69	5.2	179.79	171.67	5.1	216.30
1978/79	177.99	1.6	238.51	146.97	3.0	196.94	174.39	1.6	233.68
1979/80	182.89	2.8	256.05	149.17	1.5	208.84	178.90	2.6	250.46
1980/81	194.32	6.2	248.73	155.88	4.5	199.53	189.50	5.9	242.56
1981/82	211.81	9.0	216.05	165.23	6.0	168.53	205.00	8.2	209.10

1/ Before 1979/80 all prices were listed in units of account (ua), which were converted to ECU by: 1 ua = 1.208953 ECU (as per EC). ECU-US$ exchange rates used were the following: 1967/68-1970/71: US$1, 1971/72: US$1.04, 1972/73: US$1.14, 1973/74: US$1.26, 1974/75: US$1.34, 1975/76: US$1.26, 1976/77: US$1.32, 1977/78: US$1.26, 1978/79: US$1.34, 1979/80: US$ 1.40, 1980/81: US$1.28 and 1981/82: US$1.02.

2/ Because of fluctuating exchange rates, percentage increases are calculated on ECU-denominated levels.

3/ Some US$ rates appear to fall despite increases in ECU-denominated prices. This is attributable to the strengthening dollar.

EC Prices for Durum Wheat
in ECU and US$ Per Metric Ton

Year	Target Price			Intervention Price			Threshold Price		
	ECU 1/	% 2/	US$ 3/	ECU	%	US$	ECU	%	US$
1967/68	151.12	-	151.12	142.05	-	142.05	148.86	-	148.86
1968/69	151.12	-	151.12	142.05	-	142.05	148.86	-	148.86
1969/70	151.12	-	151.12	142.05	-	142.05	148.86	-	148.86
1970/71	151.12	-	151.12	142.05	-	142.05	148.86	-	148.86
1971/72	154.14	2.0	160.31	144.89	2.0	150.69	151.42	1.7	157.48
1972/73	160.31	4.0	182.75	141.36	-2.4	161.15	157.65	4.1	179.71
1973/74	161.92	1.0	204.02	142.78	1.0	179.90	159.34	1.1	200.72
1974/75	232.08	43.3	310.99	211.78	48.3	283.79	228.61	43.5	306.34
1975/76	250.65	8.0	313.31	230.34	8.8	287.93	247.05	8.1	308.81
1976/77	264.52	5.5	350.49	244.21	6.0	323.58	261.25	5.7	346.16
1977/78	271.13	2.5	341.62	245.43	0.5	309.24	267.54	2.4	337.10
1978/79	271.13	-	363.31	245.43	-	328.88	267.54	2.4	358.50
1979/80	277.37	2.3	388.32	249.12	1.5	348.77	273.40	2.2	382.76
1980/81	294.71	6.3	377.23	260.33	4.5	333.22	289.90	6.0	371.07
1981/82	311.83	5.8	318.07	271.09	4.1	276.50	306.48	5.7	312.61

1/ Before 1979/80 all prices were listed in units of account (ua), which were converted to ECU by: 1 ua = 1.208953 ECU (as per EC). ECU-US$ exchange rates used were the following: 1967/68-1970/71: US$1, 1971/72: US$1.04, 1972/73: US$1.14, 1973/74: US$1.26, 1974/75: US$1.34, 1975/76: US$1.26, 1976/77: US$1.32, 1977/78: US$1.26, 1978/79: US$1.34, 1979/80: US$ 1.40, 1980/81: US$1.28 and 1981/82: US$1.02.

2/ Because of fluctuating exchange rates, percentage increases are calculated on ECU-denominated levels.

3/ Some US$ rates appear to fall despite increases in ECU-denominated prices. This is attributable to the strengthening dollar.

Cumulative Monthly Increments in EC Intervention, Target, and Threshold Prices, in Acutal ECU'S 1/
1976/77 - 1980/81

Month	Soft wheat, barley, corn, rye, sorghum			Durum		
	1976/77	1978/79	1980/81	1976/77	1978/79	1980/81
August	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	1.72	1.77	1.87	1.84	1.89	2.00
October	3.43	3.53	3.74	3.68	3.77	4.00
November	5.15	5.30	5.61	5.51	5.66	6.00
December	6.87	7.06	7.48	7.35	7.54	8.00
January	8.58	8.83	9.35	9.19	9.43	10.00
February	10.30	10.59	11.22	11.03	11.32	12.00
March	12.02	12.36	13.09	12.86	13.20	14.00
April	13.73	14.12	14.96	14.70	15.09	16.00
May	15.45	15.89	16.83	16.54	16.97	18.00
June 2/	17.17	17.65	18.70	18.38	18.86	20.00
July 2/	17.17	17.65	18.70	18.38	18.86	20.00

1/ These prices are intended to cover the various storage, handling, and other costs which accumulate as the marketing season progresses.
2/ Applicable on target and threshold prices only.

NOTE: 1977/78 and 1979/80 monthly increments are the same as their respective previous years.

Coefficients of Equivalence 1/
(In ECU per ton)

Origin	Quality	Coefficient of equivalence in ECU per ton	
	Soft Wheat (non-Durum)	To be deducted	To be added
USA	Soft Red Winter Garlicky #2&3	3.02	0
	Soft Red Winter #1&2	4.53	0
	Western White #2	4.53	0
	Soft White #2	4.53	0
	Hard Winter/Dark Hard Winter #1&2 (up to 12.4% protein content guar. or without guar. protein content)	10.88	0
	Hard Winter/Dark Hard Winter #1&2 (guar. protein content 12.5-12.9%)	11.79	0
	Hard Winter/Dark #1&2 (guar. protein content 13-13.4%)	12.69	0
	Hard Winter/Dark #1&2 (guar. protein content 13.5-13.9%)	13.60	0
	Hard Winter/Dark #1&2 (guar. protein content 14% and over)	14.51	0
	Red Spring/Northern Spring/Dark Northern Spring #1&2 (up to 12.4 protein content guar. protein content)	11.49	0
	Red Spring/Northern Spring/Dark Northern Spring #1&2 (guar. protein content 13-13.4%)	13.30	0
	Red Spring/Northern Spring/Dark Northern Spring #1&2 (guar. protein content 13.5-13.9%)	14.21	0
	Red Spring/Northern Spring/Dark Northern Spring #1&2 (guar. protein content 14-14.4%)	15.11	0
	Red Spring/Northern Spring/Dark Northern Spring #1&2 (guar. protein content 14.5% and over)	16.02	0
Canada	No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring (up to 12.4% guar. protein content or without protein guar.)	12.09	0
	No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring (guar. protein content 12.5-12.9%)	13.00	0
	No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring (guar. protein content 13-13.4%)	13.90	0
	No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring (guar. protein conten 13.5-13.9%)	14.81	0
	No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring (guar. protein content 14-14.4%)	15.72	0
	No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring (guar. protein content 14.5% and over)	16.62	0
	No. 1 Manitoba Northern	15.11	0
	No. 2 Manitoba Northern	14.51	0
	No. 3 Manitoba Northern	12.69	0
	No. 4 Manitoba Northern	10.88	0
	No. 5 Canada	7.25	0

Coefficients of Equivalence

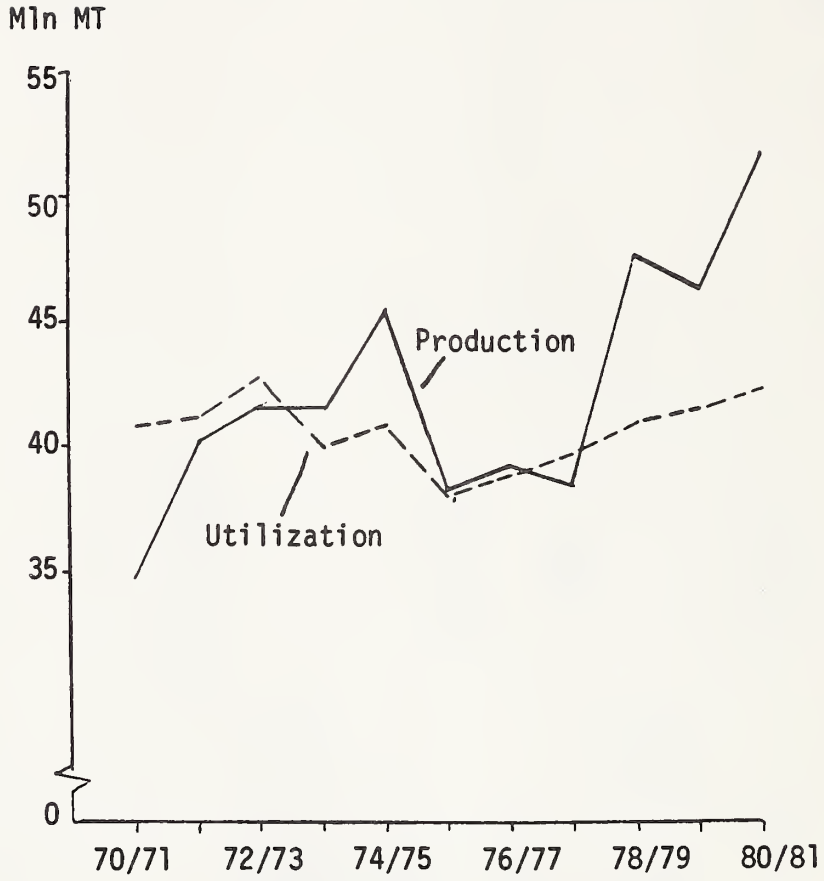
Origin	Quality	Coefficient of equivalence in ECU per ton	
		To be deducted	To be added
Argentina	Southern Wheat (Bahia Blanca, Necochea)	10.88	0
	Up River (Rosa Fee)	10.88	0
	Down River (Buenos Aires)	10.88	0
Australia	Faq	8.16	0
	Hard	10.88	0
	Prime Hard (guar. protein content 14% and over)	14.51	0
	Hard Wheat (Durum)		
Canada	Canada Western Amber Durum #1	3.93	0
	Canada Western Amber Durum #2	3.32	0
	Canada Western Amber Durum #3	0	0
	Canada Western Amber Durum #4 extra	0	0
	Canada Western Amber Durum #4	0	2.42
USA	Hard Amber Durum #1	0	0
	Hard Amber Durum #2	0	1.21
	Hard Amber Durum #3	0	2.42
Argentina	Candeal Taganrog	0	0
	Rye		
USA	USA#2	0	0
	USA#3	0	0.60
	Plump	0	0
Canada	Western #1&2	0	0
	Western #3	0	1.81
	Barley		
USA	USA #2	0	0
	USA #3	0	1.51
	USA #4	0	3.02
	USA #5	0	4.84
	Western #1&2 45 lbs/bushel or better	0	0
	USA #2 Two Row	1.51	0

(CONTINUED)

Coefficients of Equivalence

Origin	Quality	Coefficient of equivalence in ECU per ton	
		To be deducted	To be added
Canada	Western Two Row #1&2	1.51	0
	Feed #1&2	0	1.51
	Feed #3	0	2.42
Argentina	Plate 62/63-64/65 kilos/hl	0	0
	Plate 65/66-66/67 kilos/hl	0.91	0
	Plate 67/68-68/69 kilos/hl	1.51	0
Australia	Chevalier #5	0	0
	Chevalier #3&4	1.51	0
	Beecher Barley	0.91	0
	Queensland Two Row	1.51	0
	Maize (Corn)		
USA	Yellow Corn #1&2	0	0
	Yellow Corn #3	0	0.60
	Yellow Corn #4	0	1.21
	Yellow Corn #5	0	2.42
	White Corn #1&2	0	0
	White Corn #3	0	0.60
	White Corn #4	0	1.21
	White Corn #5	0	2.42
Argentina	Plate	1.51	0
Uruguay		0	0
Paraguay		0	0
Brazil		0	1.51
Mexico		0	1.51
South Africa	Yellow Flint	1.51	0
	White Dent	0	1.51
	Sorghum		
USA	US Grain Sorghum Yellow #2	0	0
Argentina	Granifero	0	0
Mexico		0	0

EC WHEAT: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION
(JULY/JUNE BASIS)



European Community: Wheat Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NINE) COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
WHEAT									
(61)1961-62	(AUG-JUL)	11,076	2.41	7,484	26,694	11,712	3,280	6,904	35,298
(62)1962-63	(AUG-JUL)	12,001	2.89	7,312	34,688	8,306	4,291	7,903	36,810
(63)1963-64	(AUG-JUL)	10,982	2.59	9,265	28,424	5,610	4,396	7,260	35,648
(64)1964-65	(AUG-JUL)	11,740	2.89	7,195	33,920	8,653	6,174	8,345	37,097
(65)1965-66	(AUG-JUL)	11,852	2.99	6,527	35,453	10,100	6,357	8,725	37,815
(66)1966-67	(AUG-JUL)	11,061	2.75	7,908	30,506	9,322	4,770	8,168	36,530
(67)1967-68	(AUG-JUL)	10,826	3.32	6,439	35,965	9,132	5,942	8,574	36,846
(68)1968-69	(AUG-JUL)	11,374	3.23	6,533	36,762	11,725	8,297	9,790	38,117
(69)1969-70	(AUG-JUL)	11,129	3.21	6,606	35,703	11,358	9,771	12,124	40,798
(70)1970-71	(AUG-JUL)	10,936	3.18	5,106	34,746	12,174	5,717	12,353	40,820
(71)1971-72	(AUG-JUL)	11,137	3.60	5,489	40,134	11,234	8,739	11,883	41,021
(72)1972-73	(AUG-JUL)	11,097	3.74	7,001	41,454	12,045	11,877	14,336	42,805
(73)1973-74	(AUG-JUL)	10,827	3.82	5,518	41,393	11,722	11,657	11,543	39,990
(74)1974-75	(AUG-JUL)	11,224	4.04	7,286	45,391	9,903	12,172	11,694	40,677
(75)1975-76	(AUG-JUL)	10,471	3.64	9,731	38,105	11,951	14,286	9,141	37,967
(76)1976-77	(AUG-JUL)	11,200	3.49	7,534	39,114	9,649	10,659	9,669	38,595
(77)1977-78	(AUG-JUL)	10,070	3.82	7,043	38,489	12,510	12,360	10,582	39,515
(78)1978-79	(AUG-JUL)	11,002	4.33	6,147	47,601	10,641	14,501	11,742	40,897
(79)1979-80	(AUG-JUL)	11,040	4.21	8,991	46,435	10,821	17,074	11,931	41,377
(80)1980-81	(AUG-JUL)	11,617	4.46	7,796	51,840	10,331	19,695	12,639	41,889
(81)1981-82	(AUG-JUL)	11,619	4.25	8,383	49,392	10,503	18,185	12,946	42,299
(82)1982-83	(AUG-JUL)	---	-	7,794	---	---	---	---	---

European Community: Coarse Grain Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NINE) COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
COARSE GRAINS									
(61)1961-62	(AUG-JUL)	15,243	2.58	6,334	39,388	16,304	3,273	43,783	55,178
(62)1962-63	(AUG-JUL)	14,812	2.97	5,575	42,442	16,334	2,688	45,601	57,155
(63)1963-64	(AUG-JUL)	15,453	3.03	6,474	46,773	19,147	4,380	48,174	61,062
(64)1964-65	(AUG-JUL)	14,929	3.09	6,952	46,078	19,158	4,761	49,187	61,451
(65)1965-66	(AUG-JUL)	14,967	3.09	5,976	46,178	23,397	5,612	50,477	63,374
(66)1966-67	(AUG-JUL)	15,577	3.10	6,565	48,347	22,234	6,204	51,465	64,434
(67)1967-68	(AUG-JUL)	15,796	3.46	6,538	54,689	21,753	6,176	55,428	66,760
(68)1968-69	(AUG-JUL)	15,566	3.52	6,282	54,827	19,771	7,656	53,408	66,320
(69)1969-70	(AUG-JUL)	15,777	3.58	6,904	56,441	20,670	8,545	54,749	68,422
(70)1970-71	(AUG-JUL)	15,983	3.34	6,446	53,329	24,059	8,539	54,949	69,256
(71)1971-72	(AUG-JUL)	15,847	3.81	6,071	60,363	22,732	10,838	55,886	72,124
(72)1972-73	(AUG-JUL)	15,837	3.90	5,863	61,833	23,132	10,928	56,844	73,833
(73)1973-74	(AUG-JUL)	15,853	4.06	6,127	64,413	25,784	13,780	59,794	77,237
(74)1974-75	(AUG-JUL)	15,520	4.05	6,307	62,796	25,612	11,085	57,575	75,470
(75)1975-76	(AUG-JUL)	15,833	3.74	7,560	59,223	25,939	12,413	58,020	75,394
(76)1976-77	(AUG-JUL)	15,052	3.43	4,915	51,589	31,779	9,503	56,347	73,824
(77)1977-78	(AUG-JUL)	15,782	4.13	4,956	65,130	23,831	13,311	57,147	75,061
(78)1978-79	(AUG-JUL)	15,787	4.34	5,515	68,491	23,161	13,152	58,302	77,074
(79)1979-80	(AUG-JUL)	15,729	4.29	6,931	67,462	21,284	13,255	57,434	76,242
(80)1980-81	(AUG-JUL)	15,224	4.44	6,180	67,521	19,486	13,410	55,835	74,605
(81)1981-82	(AUG-JUL)	14,813	4.50	5,172	66,596	18,778	11,282	55,291	73,859
(82)1982-83	(AUG-JUL)	---	-	5,405	---	---	---	---	---

European Community: Rye Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NINE) COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
RYE									
(61)1961-62	(AUG-JUL)	1,860	2.10	1,453	3,915	712	143	2,933	5,066
(62)1962-63	(AUG-JUL)	1,718	2.56	871	4,406	878	109	2,882	4,938
(63)1963-64	(AUG-JUL)	1,697	2.63	1,108	4,463	434	73	2,770	4,691
(64)1964-65	(AUG-JUL)	1,668	2.94	1,241	4,902	270	56	2,949	4,823
(65)1965-66	(AUG-JUL)	1,627	2.42	1,532	3,941	241	44	2,569	4,436
(66)1966-67	(AUG-JUL)	1,420	2.50	1,234	3,555	338	46	2,263	4,053
(67)1967-68	(AUG-JUL)	1,339	3.03	1,028	4,060	303	61	2,369	4,099
(68)1968-69	(AUG-JUL)	1,312	3.10	1,018	4,066	162	52	2,327	3,813
(69)1969-70	(AUG-JUL)	1,191	3.10	1,353	3,694	187	92	2,175	3,667
(70)1970-71	(AUG-JUL)	1,161	2.94	1,475	3,410	133	269	2,102	3,722
(71)1971-72	(AUG-JUL)	1,156	3.33	1,027	3,852	146	174	2,162	3,701
(72)1972-73	(AUG-JUL)	1,115	3.31	1,150	3,695	219	608	2,112	3,658
(73)1973-74	(AUG-JUL)	974	3.36	798	3,269	209	229	1,946	3,465
(74)1974-75	(AUG-JUL)	926	3.46	582	3,224	310	172	1,765	3,213
(75)1975-76	(AUG-JUL)	834	3.28	731	2,732	267	186	1,436	2,953
(76)1976-77	(AUG-JUL)	915	3.04	591	2,783	352	139	1,461	2,949
(77)1977-78	(AUG-JUL)	987	3.50	639	3,451	273	383	1,768	3,174
(78)1978-79	(AUG-JUL)	954	3.66	806	3,496	206	480	1,519	3,087
(79)1979-80	(AUG-JUL)	817	3.62	961	2,958	163	431	1,386	2,867
(80)1980-81	(AUG-JUL)	794	3.68	784	2,924	148	210	1,376	2,895
(81)1981-82	(AUG-JUL)	769	3.63	751	2,572	213	195	1,243	2,637
(82)1982-83	(AUG-JUL)	---	-	704	---	---	---	---	---

European Community: Barley Supply and Distribution 1961-81

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NINE) COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
BARLEY									
(61)1961-62	(JUL-JUN)	6,322	2.78	2,288	17,604	4,206	2,535	14,802	19,961
(62)1962-63	(JUL-JUN)	6,368	3.26	1,602	20,752	2,970	1,696	16,017	21,314
(63)1963-64	(JUL-JUN)	7,148	3.19	2,314	22,811	3,007	2,765	17,283	22,700
(64)1964-65	(JUL-JUN)	7,104	3.36	2,667	23,841	3,068	2,927	18,387	24,478
(65)1965-66	(JUL-JUN)	7,476	3.33	2,171	24,882	4,164	3,205	18,846	25,292
(66)1966-67	(JUL-JUN)	8,181	3.18	2,720	26,003	3,512	3,544	20,121	26,524
(67)1967-68	(JUL-JUN)	8,373	3.62	2,167	30,293	3,640	3,916	22,492	28,944
(68)1968-69	(AUG-JUL)	8,399	3.51	2,420	29,452	3,743	4,175	22,124	28,325
(69)1969-70	(AUG-JUL)	8,607	3.55	3,115	30,579	4,370	4,790	24,183	31,032
(70)1970-71	(AUG-JUL)	8,709	3.13	2,242	27,223	6,146	2,927	23,461	30,390
(71)1971-72	(AUG-JUL)	8,512	3.65	2,294	31,101	5,065	5,434	23,507	30,789
(72)1972-73	(AUG-JUL)	8,603	3.91	1,920	33,642	4,467	5,277	24,420	32,676
(73)1973-74	(AUG-JUL)	8,904	3.88	2,076	34,504	5,461	5,674	25,671	34,475
(74)1974-75	(AUG-JUL)	8,738	3.99	1,892	34,651	4,474	4,733	24,642	33,929
(75)1975-76	(AUG-JUL)	9,024	3.59	2,555	32,431	5,203	5,557	24,160	33,219
(76)1976-77	(AUG-JUL)	8,926	3.36	1,413	30,021	6,554	3,691	24,338	32,944
(77)1977-78	(AUG-JUL)	9,462	3.98	1,353	37,657	5,683	7,970	25,934	35,165
(78)1978-79	(AUG-JUL)	9,528	4.14	1,538	39,491	4,498	7,187	26,686	36,054
(79)1979-80	(AUG-JUL)	9,627	4.05	2,286	39,025	4,571	6,778	27,118	36,515
(80)1980-81	(AUG-JUL)	9,466	4.27	2,583	40,473	4,390	8,316	27,794	37,218
(81)1981-82	(AUG-JUL)	9,422	4.23	1,908	39,872	5,690	6,794	27,758	37,288
(82)1982-83	(AUG-JUL)	---	-	1,388	---	---	---	---	---

European Community: Oats Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NINE) COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION 1000 MET TONS
OATS									
(61)1961-62	(AUG-JUL)	3,918	2.28	996	8,920	1,015	101	8,793	9,966
(62)1962-63	(AUG-JUL)	3,750	2.47	864	9,267	1,057	161	8,718	9,891
(63)1963-64	(AUG-JUL)	3,541	2.57	1,136	9,106	680	153	7,799	9,895
(64)1964-65	(AUG-JUL)	3,249	2.58	974	8,387	883	209	8,137	9,153
(65)1965-66	(AUG-JUL)	3,104	2.62	782	8,125	1,219	263	8,019	9,074
(66)1966-67	(AUG-JUL)	3,132	2.66	789	8,343	872	206	7,959	8,964
(67)1967-68	(JUL-JUN)	3,153	3.00	834	9,450	914	325	8,777	9,909
(68)1968-69	(AUG-JUL)	2,956	3.00	600	8,857	779	225	8,288	9,343
(69)1969-70	(AUG-JUL)	2,668	3.05	668	8,749	705	294	8,280	9,279
(70)1970-71	(AUG-JUL)	2,702	2.79	549	7,550	1,364	286	7,690	8,565
(71)1971-72	(AUG-JUL)	2,681	3.30	608	8,858	692	310	8,034	9,145
(72)1972-73	(AUG-JUL)	2,470	3.36	667	8,311	931	347	7,772	9,024
(73)1973-74	(AUG-JUL)	2,316	3.36	538	7,774	862	393	7,192	8,254
(74)1974-75	(AUG-JUL)	2,279	3.52	527	8,030	522	228	7,254	8,247
(75)1975-76	(AUG-JUL)	2,324	3.29	604	7,644	455	277	7,146	8,117
(76)1976-77	(AUG-JUL)	2,200	2.61	309	5,736	1,059	234	5,605	6,493
(77)1977-78	(AUG-JUL)	2,020	3.18	377	6,417	660	271	5,753	6,667
(78)1978-79	(AUG-JUL)	2,158	3.74	496	8,075	657	419	7,223	8,127
(79)1979-80	(AUG-JUL)	1,949	3.63	692	7,073	491	349	6,656	7,448
(80)1980-81	(AUG-JUL)	1,895	3.57	459	6,767	506	301	6,241	7,023
(81)1981-82	(AUG-JUL)	1,679	3.62	408	6,085	738	186	6,045	6,747
(82)1982-83	(AUG-JUL)	---	-	298	---	---	---	---	---

European Community: Corn Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NINE) COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
CORN									
(61)1961-62	(AUG-JUL)	2,182	2.95	1,526	6,432	10,348	450	13,106	15,761
(62)1962-63	(AUG-JUL)	2,000	2.59	2,095	5,173	11,256	535	13,565	16,287
(63)1963-64	(AUG-JUL)	2,087	3.65	1,702	7,613	12,874	1,295	15,798	18,958
(64)1964-65	(AUG-JUL)	1,964	3.08	1,946	6,120	12,696	1,467	14,978	17,961
(65)1965-66	(AUG-JUL)	1,925	3.55	1,324	6,835	15,235	1,958	16,487	19,762
(66)1966-67	(AUG-JUL)	1,984	4.02	1,676	7,979	15,056	2,178	16,700	20,199
(67)1967-68	(AUG-JUL)	2,073	3.97	2,336	8,221	15,478	1,666	18,266	21,933
(68)1968-69	(AUG-JUL)	2,048	4.72	2,108	9,660	14,116	2,950	17,334	21,240
(69)1969-70	(AUG-JUL)	2,265	4.70	1,694	10,647	14,074	3,212	16,953	21,064
(70)1970-71	(AUG-JUL)	2,609	4.92	2,139	12,827	14,857	4,867	18,199	22,862
(71)1971-72	(AUG-JUL)	2,743	5.08	2,094	13,937	16,095	4,729	19,258	25,321
(72)1972-73	(AUG-JUL)	2,896	4.68	2,088	13,565	17,037	4,515	19,829	25,506
(73)1973-74	(AUG-JUL)	2,956	5.54	2,669	16,376	18,592	6,985	21,419	27,452
(74)1974-75	(AUG-JUL)	2,913	4.91	3,200	14,301	18,051	5,487	20,586	26,542
(75)1975-76	(AUG-JUL)	2,961	4.76	3,523	14,099	17,416	5,392	21,327	27,102
(76)1976-77	(AUG-JUL)	2,394	4.73	2,494	11,316	22,044	4,772	22,185	28,577
(77)1977-78	(AUG-JUL)	2,718	5.75	2,505	15,626	16,593	4,393	21,518	27,705
(78)1978-79	(JUL-JUL)	2,854	5.73	2,620	16,349	17,239	4,793	21,371	28,488
(79)1979-80	(AUG-JUL)	3,055	5.70	2,926	17,404	15,568	5,452	21,011	28,133
(80)1980-81	(AUG-JUL)	2,815	5.82	2,311	16,370	14,028	4,361	19,339	26,278
(81)1981-82	(AUG-JUL)	2,751	6.21	2,070	17,088	13,815	3,901	19,168	26,087
(82)1982-83	(AUG-JUL)	---	-	2,985	---	---	---	---	---

European Community: Grain Sorghum Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NINE) COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD	AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
GRAIN SORGHUM								
(61)1961-62 (AUG-JUL)	12	2.58	71	31	2,023	44	1,910	1,938
(62)1962-63 (AUG-JUL)	16	2.75	143	44	2,143	187	1,901	1,929
(63)1963-64 (AUG-JUL)	26	3.35	214	87	2,152	194	2,102	2,125
(64)1964-65 (AUG-JUL)	30	2.90	224	87	2,251	100	2,270	2,295
(65)1965-66 (AUG-JUL)	39	2.85	167	111	2,534	142	2,499	2,526
(66)1966-67 (AUG-JUL)	57	2.89	144	165	2,456	230	2,348	2,362
(67)1967-68 (AUG-JUL)	70	2.46	173	172	1,418	206	1,369	1,382
(68)1968-69 (AUG-JUL)	62	3.60	136	223	971	224	1,022	1,032
(69)1969-70 (AUG-JUL)	61	3.64	74	222	734	157	820	830
(70)1970-71 (AUG-JUL)	60	3.25	43	195	1,559	160	1,583	1,589
(71)1971-72 (AUG-JUL)	59	4.08	48	241	730	191	785	790
(72)1972-73 (AUG-JUL)	82	3.63	38	314	538	181	633	663
(73)1973-74 (AUG-JUL)	71	4.32	46	307	1,660	499	1,396	1,408
(74)1974-75 (AUG-JUL)	73	3.93	106	287	1,653	465	1,426	1,436
(75)1975-76 (AUG-JUL)	88	3.69	145	325	2,540	977	1,912	1,925
(76)1976-77 (AUG-JUL)	86	3.47	107	298	1,703	649	1,366	1,378
(77)1977-78 (AUG-JUL)	112	3.59	81	402	551	274	659	707
(78)1978-79 (AUG-JUL)	104	4.28	53	445	463	279	607	618
(79)1979-80 (AUG-JUL)	95	4.12	64	391	368	227	569	581
(80)1980-81 (AUG-JUL)	84	4.83	35	406	325	201	526	536
(81)1981-82 (AUG-JUL)	83	4.82	33	400	282	190	480	497
(82)1982-83 (AUG-JUL)	---	-	28	---	---	---	---	---

European Community: Mixed Grains Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NINE) COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
MIXED GRAINS									
(61)1961-62	(AUG-JUL)	946	2.63	---	2,484	---	---	2,239	2,484
(62)1962-63	(AUG-JUL)	958	2.92	---	2,796	---	---	2,516	2,796
(63)1963-64	(AUG-JUL)	951	2.83	---	2,689	---	---	2,422	2,689
(64)1964-65	(AUG-JUL)	890	3.08	---	2,737	---	---	2,466	2,737
(65)1965-66	(AUG-JUL)	794	2.87	---	2,282	---	---	2,057	2,282
(66)1966-67	(AUG-JUL)	802	2.87	---	2,300	---	---	2,074	2,300
(67)1967-68	(AUG-JUL)	787	3.17	---	2,491	---	---	2,245	2,491
(68)1968-69	(AUG-JUL)	788	3.26	---	2,566	---	---	2,313	2,566
(69)1969-70	(AUG-JUL)	784	3.25	---	2,549	---	---	2,298	2,549
(70)1970-71	(AUG-JUL)	741	2.87	---	2,123	---	---	1,914	2,123
(71)1971-72	(AUG-JUL)	695	3.41	---	2,373	---	---	2,140	2,373
(72)1972-73	(AUG-JUL)	670	3.44	---	2,305	---	---	2,078	2,305
(73)1973-74	(AUG-JUL)	631	3.46	---	2,182	---	---	1,968	2,182
(74)1974-75	(AUG-JUL)	590	3.56	---	2,102	---	---	1,900	2,100
(75)1975-76	(AUG-JUL)	601	3.31	2	1,990	48	24	2,007	2,015
(76)1976-77	(AUG-JUL)	530	2.70	1	1,433	47	17	1,372	1,463
(77)1977-78	(AUG-JUL)	482	3.21	1	1,545	55	14	1,497	1,585
(78)1978-79	(AUG-JUL)	188	3.31	2	622	73	13	672	682
(79)1979-80	(AUG-JUL)	185	3.29	2	608	95	17	682	686
(80)1980-81	(AUG-JUL)	167	3.46	2	578	85	20	637	643
(81)1981-82	(AUG-JUL)	168	3.43	2	576	30	15	585	591
(82)1982-83	(AUG-JUL)	---	-	2	---	---	---	---	---

European Community: Millet Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NINE) COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
MILLET									
(61)1961-62	(JUL-JUN)	3	.67	---	2	---	---	---	2
(62)1962-63	(JUL-JUN)	2	2.00	---	4	---	---	---	4
(63)1963-64	(JUL-JUN)	3	1.33	---	4	---	---	---	4
(64)1964-65	(JUL-JUN)	4	1.00	---	4	---	---	---	4
(65)1965-66	(JUL-JUN)	2	1.00	---	2	---	---	---	2
(66)1966-67	(JUL-JUN)	1	2.00	---	2	---	---	---	2
(67)1967-68	(JUL-JUN)	1	2.00	---	2	---	---	---	2
(68)1968-69	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(69)1969-70	(AUG-JUL)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(70)1970-71	(AUG-JUL)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(71)1971-72	(AUG-JUL)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(72)1972-73	(AUG-JUL)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(73)1973-74	(AUG-JUL)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(74)1974-75	(AUG-JUL)	1	1.00	---	1	2	---	2	3
(75)1975-76	(AUG-JUL)	1	2.00	---	2	1[illegible]	---	12	12
(76)1976-77	(AUG-JUL)	1	2.00	---	2	19	1	20	20
(77)1977-78	(AUG-JUL)	1	2.00	---	2	16	---	18	18
(78)1978-79	(AUG-JUL)	1	3.00	---	3	16	1	18	16
(79)1979-80	(AUG-JUL)	1	3.00	---	3	10	1	12	12
(80)1980-81	(AUG-JUL)	1	3.00	---	3	10	1	12	12
(81)1981-82	(AUG-JUL)	1	3.00	---	3	1[illegible]	1	12	12
(82)1982-83	(AUG-JUL)	---	-	---	---	---	---	---	---

European Community: Total Grain Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (NINE) COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
TOTAL GRAIN									
(61)1961-62	(AUG-JUL)	26,319	2.51	13,818	66,062	30,016	6,553	50,687	90,476
(62)1962-63	(AUG-JUL)	26,813	2.88	12,987	77,130	26,619	6,979	53,504	93,969
(63)1963-64	(AUG-JUL)	26,435	2.84	15,679	75,197	29,757	8,776	55,434	96,710
(64)1964-65	(AUG-JUL)	26,669	3.00	14,147	79,998	27,641	10,935	57,532	98,545
(65)1965-66	(AUG-JUL)	26,815	3.04	12,503	81,631	33,497	11,969	59,202	101,189
(66)1966-67	(AUG-JUL)	26,658	2.96	14,473	78,947	31,556	10,974	59,633	100,934
(67)1967-68	(AUG-JUL)	26,622	3.41	12,968	90,674	30,865	12,118	64,002	105,503
(68)1968-69	(AUG-JUL)	26,940	3.40	12,815	91,589	31,496	15,953	63,198	104,437
(69)1969-70	(AUG-JUL)	26,906	3.42	15,510	92,144	31,428	18,316	66,873	109,212
(70)1970-71	(AUG-JUL)	26,919	3.27	11,554	88,075	36,232	14,226	67,302	110,076
(71)1971-72	(AUG-JUL)	26,984	3.72	11,560	100,497	33,966	19,577	67,769	113,145
(72)1972-73	(AUG-JUL)	26,934	3.83	12,864	103,287	35,237	22,805	71,180	116,636
(73)1973-74	(AUG-JUL)	26,680	3.97	11,945	105,806	36,506	25,437	71,337	117,227
(74)1974-75	(AUG-JUL)	26,744	4.05	13,593	108,187	34,915	23,257	69,469	115,147
(75)1975-76	(AUG-JUL)	26,304	3.70	17,251	97,328	37,839	26,699	67,161	113,361
(76)1976-77	(AUG-JUL)	26,252	3.46	12,449	90,703	41,428	20,162	66,036	112,419
(77)1977-78	(AUG-JUL)	25,652	4.01	11,999	103,619	36,341	25,691	67,729	114,576
(78)1978-79	(AUG-JUL)	26,789	4.33	11,662	116,082	33,802	27,653	70,044	117,971
(79)1979-80	(AUG-JUL)	26,769	4.25	15,922	113,897	32,115	30,329	69,365	117,619
(80)1980-81	(AUG-JUL)	26,841	4.45	13,976	119,361	29,817	33,105	68,474	116,494
(81)1981-82	(AUG-JUL)	26,432	4.39	13,555	115,998	29,281	29,467	68,237	116,158
(82)1982-83	(AUG-JUL)	---	-	13,199	---	---	---	---	---

Greece: Wheat Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

GREECE COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
WHEAT									
(61)1961-62	(JUL-JUN)	1,173	1.30	176	1,526	128	---	215	1,695
(62)1962-63	(JUL-JUN)	1,193	1.44	139	1,722	72	---	149	1,610
(63)1963-64	(JUL-JUN)	1,078	1.31	323	1,417	115	---	196	1,713
(64)1964-65	(JUL-JUN)	1,263	1.65	146	2,088	115	---	159	1,798
(65)1965-66	(JUL-JUN)	1,256	1.65	551	2,072	50	165	136	1,916
(66)1966-67	(JUL-JUN)	1,132	1.78	592	2,020	13	601	123	1,714
(67)1967-68	(JUL-JUN)	1,051	1.84	310	1,936	6	336	118	1,669
(68)1968-69	(JUL-JUN)	1,058	1.43	247	1,569	116	71	123	1,692
(69)1969-70	(JUL-JUN)	1,076	1.60	168	1,723	39	45	133	1,780
(70)1970-71	(JUL-JUN)	975	1.98	105	1,931	6	7	162	1,830
(71)1971-72	(JUL-JUN)	977	1.99	205	1,946	4	136	246	1,937
(72)1972-73	(JUL-JUN)	855	2.07	82	1,768	2	6	284	1,788
(73)1973-74	(JUL-JUN)	865	2.01	58	1,738	412	3	250	1,955
(74)1974-75	(JUL-JUN)	935	2.43	250	2,274	2	87	350	2,140
(75)1975-76	(JUL-JUN)	910	2.28	299	2,078	2	221	300	2,010
(76)1976-77	(JUL-JUN)	920	2.56	148	2,351	2	240	260	1,900
(77)1977-78	(JUL-JUN)	907	1.89	361	1,716	2	260	151	1,751
(78)1978-79	(JUL-JUN)	954	2.79	66	2,660	2	803	200	1,800
(79)1979-80	(JUL-JUN)	939	2.55	127	2,397	2	597	150	1,700
(80)1980-81	(JUL-JUN)	957	3.06	229	2,931	2	887	155	1,700
(81)1981-82	(JUL-JUN)	987	2.79	575	2,750	2	1,200	150	1,700
(82)1982-83	(JUL-JUN)	---	-	427	---	---	---	---	---

Greece: Coarse Grains Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

GREECE COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
COARSE GRAINS									
(61)1961-62	(JUL-JUN)	569	1.10	46	625	119	---	691	754
(62)1962-63	(JUL-JUN)	534	1.18	36	628	170	---	743	802
(63)1963-64	(JUL-JUN)	519	1.18	32	613	231	---	794	832
(64)1964-65	(JUL-JUN)	465	1.41	44	655	237	---	904	957
(65)1965-66	(JUL-JUN)	452	1.54	29	760	202	---	868	887
(66)1966-67	(JUL-JUN)	562	1.83	104	1,027	279	11	1,275	1,370
(67)1967-68	(JUL-JUN)	613	2.06	29	1,260	195	75	1,240	1,343
(68)1968-69	(JUL-JUN)	585	1.58	73	925	221	49	1,064	1,163
(69)1969-70	(JUL-JUN)	528	1.85	7	975	442	---	1,338	1,364
(70)1970-71	(JUL-JUN)	604	2.26	45	1,368	191	15	1,390	1,561
(71)1971-72	(JUL-JUN)	641	2.31	23	1,480	222	5	1,468	1,681
(72)1972-73	(JUL-JUN)	663	2.39	39	1,583	345	---	1,703	1,931
(73)1973-74	(JUL-JUN)	661	2.45	36	1,619	1,077	---	1,945	2,407
(74)1974-75	(JUL-JUN)	642	2.57	325	1,648	725	45	1,953	2,331
(75)1975-76	(JUL-JUN)	616	2.56	322	1,578	716	---	2,061	2,390
(76)1976-77	(JUL-JUN)	603	2.48	228	1,619	793	---	2,115	2,433
(77)1977-78	(JUL-JUN)	585	2.27	207	1,330	1,147	---	2,250	2,557
(78)1978-79	(JUL-JUN)	550	2.90	127	1,597	1,155	---	2,368	2,675
(79)1979-80	(JUL-JUN)	554	3.00	204	1,662	1,256	---	2,485	2,791
(80)1980-81	(JUL-JUN)	547	4.14	341	2,267	985	---	2,659	2,965
(81)1981-82	(JUL-JUN)	532	4.00	629	2,127	830	15	2,942	3,147
(82)1982-83	(JUL-JUN)	---	-	393	---	---	---	---	---

Greece: Rye Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

GREECE COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
RYE									
(61)1961-62	(JUL-JUN)	25	.88	---	22	---	---	3	22
(62)1962-63	(JUL-JUN)	25	.80	---	20	---	---	3	20
(63)1963-64	(JUL-JUN)	20	.90	---	18	---	---	3	18
(64)1964-65	(JUL-JUN)	18	1.00	---	18	---	---	3	18
(65)1965-66	(JUL-JUN)	16	1.00	---	16	---	---	2	16
(66)1966-67	(JUL-JUN)	14	1.07	---	15	---	---	2	15
(67)1967-68	(JUL-JUN)	11	1.18	---	13	---	---	2	13
(68)1968-69	(JUL-JUN)	8	1.00	---	8	---	---	2	8
(69)1969-70	(JUL-JUN)	8	1.13	---	9	---	---	1	9
(70)1970-71	(JUL-JUN)	7	1.29	---	9	---	---	---	9
(71)1971-72	(JUL-JUN)	7	1.29	---	9	---	---	---	9
(72)1972-73	(JUL-JUN)	6	1.33	---	8	---	---	---	8
(73)1973-74	(JUL-JUN)	5	1.20	---	6	---	---	---	6
(74)1974-75	(JUL-JUN)	4	1.50	---	6	---	---	---	6
(75)1975-76	(JUL-JUN)	4	1.50	---	6	---	---	---	6
(76)1976-77	(JUL-JUN)	4	1.50	---	6	---	---	---	6
(77)1977-78	(JUL-JUN)	4	1.25	---	5	---	---	---	5
(78)1978-79	(JUL-JUN)	3	1.67	---	5	---	---	---	5
(79)1979-80	(JUL-JUN)	3	2.00	---	6	---	---	---	6
(80)1980-81	(JUL-JUN)	3	2.00	---	6	---	---	---	6
(81)1981-82	(JUL-JUN)	3	1.67	---	5	---	---	---	5
(82)1982-83	(JUL-JUN)	---	-	---	---	---	---	---	---

Greece: Barley Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

GREECE		AREA HARVEST	YIELD	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	CONSUMPTION TOTAL
COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		1000 HECT	MT	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS
BARLEY									
(61)1961-62	(JUL-JUN)	189	1.17	20	221	39	---	244	263
(62)1962-63	(JUL-JUN)	185	1.25	17	232	32	---	262	278
(63)1963-64	(JUL-JUN)	175	1.18	3	207	51	---	227	228
(64)1964-65	(JUL-JUN)	167	1.45	33	242	37	---	258	303
(65)1965-66	(JUL-JUN)	203	1.67	9	338	19	---	360	362
(66)1966-67	(JUL-JUN)	284	1.98	4	563	41	11	573	582
(67)1967-68	(JUL-JUN)	351	2.21	15	774	---	75	646	666
(68)1968-69	(JUL-JUN)	332	1.42	48	471	4	49	445	474
(69)1969-70	(JUL-JUN)	282	1.59	---	447	24	---	465	468
(70)1970-71	(JUL-JUN)	343	2.15	3	737	---	15	660	708
(71)1971-72	(JUL-JUN)	380	2.06	17	781	5	5	715	796
(72)1972-73	(JUL-JUN)	405	2.14	6	874	4	---	777	878
(73)1973-74	(JUL-JUN)	411	2.09	6	857	150	---	740	938
(74)1974-75	(JUL-JUN)	419	2.35	75	983	29	45	800	950
(75)1975-76	(JUL-JUN)	404	2.29	92	924	---	---	786	936
(76)1976-77	(JUL-JUN)	398	2.40	80	955	---	---	790	935
(77)1977-78	(JUL-JUN)	387	1.81	100	702	155	---	760	900
(78)1978-79	(JUL-JUN)	366	2.61	57	955	60	---	830	970
(79)1979-80	(JUL-JUN)	373	2.26	102	842	26	---	722	862
(80)1980-81	(JUL-JUN)	331	2.87	108	949	---	---	730	870
(81)1981-82	(JUL-JUN)	321	2.46	187	790	50	15	770	910
(82)1982-83	(JUL-JUN)	---	-	102	---	---	---	---	---

Greece: Oats Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

GREECE		AREA HARVEST	YIELD	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	CONSUMPTION TOTAL
COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		1000 HECT	MT	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS
OATS									
(61)1961-62	(JUL-JUN)	149	.97	---	144	---	---	129	144
(62)1962-63	(JUL-JUN)	144	1.06	---	152	---	---	130	152
(63)1963-64	(JUL-JUN)	126	1.01	---	127	---	---	116	127
(64)1964-65	(JUL-JUN)	119	1.17	---	139	---	---	132	139
(65)1965-66	(JUL-JUN)	120	1.25	---	150	---	---	150	150
(66)1966-67	(JUL-JUN)	118	1.42	---	167	---	---	146	167
(67)1967-68	(JUL-JUN)	111	1.38	---	153	---	---	140	153
(68)1968-69	(JUL-JUN)	92	1.07	---	98	---	---	90	98
(69)1969-70	(JUL-JUN)	84	1.21	---	102	---	---	102	102
(70)1970-71	(JUL-JUN)	79	1.35	---	107	---	---	93	107
(71)1971-72	(JUL-JUN)	81	1.42	---	115	---	---	100	115
(72)1972-73	(JUL-JUN)	78	1.45	---	113	---	---	95	113
(73)1973-74	(JUL-JUN)	74	1.38	---	102	---	---	90	102
(74)1974-75	(JUL-JUN)	79	1.49	---	118	---	---	104	118
(75)1975-76	(JUL-JUN)	71	1.49	---	106	---	---	94	106
(76)1976-77	(JUL-JUN)	67	1.57	---	105	---	---	94	105
(77)1977-78	(JUL-JUN)	63	1.27	---	80	---	---	69	80
(78)1978-79	(JUL-JUN)	59	1.66	---	98	---	---	87	98
(79)1979-80	(JUL-JUN)	56	1.48	---	83	---	---	73	83
(80)1980-81	(JUL-JUN)	50	1.78	---	89	---	---	79	89
(81)1981-82	(JUL-JUN)	49	1.67	---	82	---	---	72	82
(82)1982-83	(JUL-JUN)	---	-	---	---	---	---	---	---

Greece: Corn Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

GREECE COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
CORN									
(61)1961-62	(JUL-JUN)	191	1.19	26	228	80	---	308	315
(62)1962-63	(JUL-JUN)	166	1.30	19	215	138	---	341	343
(63)1963-64	(JUL-JUN)	185	1.37	29	253	159	---	442	451
(64)1964-65	(JUL-JUN)	150	1.66	11	249	257	---	466	490
(65)1965-66	(JUL-JUN)	144	1.73	20	249	183	---	351	352
(66)1966-67	(JUL-JUN)	139	1.98	100	275	238	---	547	599
(67)1967-68	(JUL-JUN)	133	2.35	14	313	139	---	448	501
(68)1968-69	(JUL-JUN)	148	2.32	25	344	217	---	525	579
(69)1969-70	(JUL-JUN)	149	2.77	7	413	418	---	768	801
(70)1970-71	(JUL-JUN)	170	3.01	37	511	191	---	635	733
(71)1971-72	(JUL-JUN)	168	3.40	6	571	213	---	651	757
(72)1972-73	(JUL-JUN)	165	3.54	33	584	341	---	829	928
(73)1973-74	(JUL-JUN)	166	3.92	30	650	927	---	1,113	1,357
(74)1974-75	(JUL-JUN)	138	3.91	250	539	696	---	1,048	1,255
(75)1975-76	(JUL-JUN)	135	4.00	230	540	718	---	1,180	1,340
(76)1976-77	(JUL-JUN)	132	4.17	148	551	793	---	1,230	1,385
(77)1977-78	(JUL-JUN)	129	4.19	107	541	992	---	1,420	1,570
(78)1978-79	(JUL-JUN)	120	4.48	70	537	1,035	---	1,450	1,600
(79)1979-80	(JUL-JUN)	122	5.99	102	731	1,240	---	1,690	1,840
(80)1980-81	(JUL-JUN)	163	7.50	233	1,223	985	---	1,850	2,000
(81)1981-82	(JUL-JUN)	159	7.86	441	1,250	750	---	2,000	2,150
(82)1982-83	(JUL-JUN)	---	-	291	---	---	---	---	---

Greece: Mixed Grains Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

GREECE		AREA HARVEST	YIELD	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	CONSUMPTION TOTAL
COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		1000 HECT	MT	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS	1000 MET TONS
MIXED GRAINS									
(61)1961-62	(JUL-JUN)	13	.62	---	8	---	---	7	8
(62)1962-63	(JUL-JUN)	12	.67	---	8	---	---	7	8
(63)1963-64	(JUL-JUN)	11	.64	---	7	---	---	6	7
(64)1964-65	(JUL-JUN)	10	.60	---	6	---	---	5	6
(65)1965-66	(JUL-JUN)	8	.75	---	6	---	---	5	6
(66)1966-67	(JUL-JUN)	6	1.00	---	6	---	---	5	6
(67)1967-68	(JUL-JUN)	5	1.00	---	5	---	---	4	5
(68)1968-69	(JUL-JUN)	4	.75	---	3	---	---	2	3
(69)1969-70	(JUL-JUN)	4	.75	---	3	---	---	2	3
(70)1970-71	(JUL-JUN)	4	.75	---	3	---	---	2	3
(71)1971-72	(JUL-JUN)	4	.75	---	3	---	---	2	3
(72)1972-73	(JUL-JUN)	4	.75	---	3	---	---	2	3
(73)1973-74	(JUL-JUN)	4	.75	---	3	---	---	2	3
(74)1974-75	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	1	1
(75)1975-76	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	1	1
(76)1976-77	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	1	1
(77)1977-78	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	1	1
(78)1978-79	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	1	1
(80)1980-81	(JUL-JUN)	---	-	---	---	---	---	---	---
(81)1981-82	(JUL-JUN)	---	-	---	---	---	---	---	---

Greece: Millet Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

GREECE COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
MILLET									
(61)1961-62	(JUL-JUN)	2	1.00	---	2	---	---	---	2
(62)1962-63	(JUL-JUN)	2	.50	---	1	---	---	---	1
(63)1963-64	(JUL-JUN)	2	.50	---	1	---	---	---	1
(64)1964-65	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(65)1965-66	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(66)1966-67	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(67)1967-68	(JUL-JUN)	2	1.00	---	2	---	---	---	2
(68)1968-69	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(69)1969-70	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(70)1970-71	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(71)1971-72	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(72)1972-73	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(73)1973-74	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(74)1974-75	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(75)1975-76	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(76)1976-77	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(77)1977-78	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(78)1978-79	(JUL-JUN)	1	1.00	---	1	---	---	---	1
(80)1980-81	(JUL-JUN)	---	-	---	---	---	---	---	---
(81)1981-82	(JUL-JUN)	---	-	---	---	---	---	---	---
(82)1982-83	(JUL-JUN)	---	-	---	---	---	---	---	---

Greece: Total Grain Supply and Distribution, 1961-81

GREECE COMMODITY BY TIME PERIOD		AREA HARVEST 1000 HECT	YIELD MT	BEGINNING STOCKS 1000 MET TONS	PRODUCTION 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL IMPORTS 1000 MET TONS	TOTAL EXPORTS 1000 MET TONS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED 1000 MET TONS	CONSUMPTION TOTAL 1000 MET TONS
TOTAL GRAIN									
(61)1961-62	(JUL-JUN)	1,742	1.24	224	2,153	247	---	906	2,449
(62)1962-63	(JUL-JUN)	1,727	1.36	175	2,350	242	---	892	2,412
(63)1963-64	(JUL-JUN)	1,597	1.27	355	2,030	350	---	590	2,545
(64)1964-65	(JUL-JUN)	1,728	1.59	190	2,743	402	---	1,063	2,755
(65)1965-66	(JUL-JUN)	1,750	1.62	583	2,832	252	165	1,004	2,803
(66)1966-67	(JUL-JUN)	1,694	1.60	696	3,047	292	612	1,398	3,084
(67)1967-68	(JUL-JUN)	1,664	1.92	339	3,196	215	411	1,358	3,009
(68)1968-69	(JUL-JUN)	1,683	1.48	320	2,453	337	120	1,187	2,855
(69)1969-70	(JUL-JUN)	1,606	1.68	175	2,698	481	45	1,471	3,164
(70)1970-71	(JUL-JUN)	1,579	2.09	145	3,299	197	22	1,552	3,391
(71)1971-72	(JUL-JUN)	1,616	2.12	228	3,426	226	141	1,714	3,616
(72)1972-73	(JUL-JUN)	1,515	2.21	121	3,351	347	6	1,987	3,719
(73)1973-74	(JUL-JUN)	1,526	2.29	94	3,357	1,449	3	2,195	4,362
(74)1974-75	(JUL-JUN)	1,577	2.49	575	3,922	727	132	2,303	4,471
(75)1975-76	(JUL-JUN)	1,526	2.40	621	3,656	721	221	2,361	4,409
(76)1976-77	(JUL-JUN)	1,523	2.61	376	3,970	735	240	2,375	4,333
(77)1977-78	(JUL-JUN)	1,492	2.04	568	3,246	1,149	265	2,401	4,309
(78)1978-79	(JUL-JUN)	1,504	2.83	195	4,257	1,157	603	2,568	4,475
(79)1979-80	(JUL-JUN)	1,493	2.72	331	4,059	1,268	597	2,635	4,491
(80)1980-81	(JUL-JUN)	1,504	3.46	570	5,198	987	887	2,814	4,665
(81)1981-82	(JUL-JUN)	1,519	3.21	1,203	4,877	892	1,215	2,992	4,547
(82)1982-83	(JUL-JUN)	---	-	820	---	---	---	---	---

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FG-45-81
December 11, 1981

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USSR Grain Situation and Outlook 1/ [ ]

Soviet activity in the international grain market over the past month has been relatively quiet. The most noteworthy development was the reported sale by EC processors of 500,000 tons of mixed feed to the USSR. The Soviets are still expected to import 43 million tons. Wheat continues to account for a somewhat heavier portion of Soviet purchases than earlier expected. Consequently, wheat imports have been increased by one million tons with a corresponding decrease in coarse grains.

1981 Grain Estimate Unchanged; 1982 Winter Grain in Good Condition

The 1981 Soviet grain crop estimate remains at 175 million tons. At the recent session of the Supreme Soviet no preliminary harvest figures were released for the 1981 crop. No official estimate of the Soviet crop is expected until the annual Plan Fulfillment report which is usually released in the last half of January.

Conditions for the 1982 winter grain crop remained quite favorable through early December. Recent precipitation has aided crop development and replenished subsurface moisture supplies in a number of dry areas. Fall planted grains are entering the winter in generally good condition.

Wheat Imports Increased; Coarse Grains Lowered

Estimated total Soviet grain imports for July-June 1981/82 continues at 43 million tons. However, projected wheat imports have been increased by one million tons to 19 million, reflecting the heavy level of wheat purchases. Coarse grain imports have been reduced by one million tons to 23 million.

1/ A review of the USSR crop conditions was released December 10, 1981, FG-44-81.

So far this marketing year, the Soviets have purchased around 32 million tons of their projected import needs. Coarse grains account for slightly more than half of the Soviet purchases.

The extremely heavy Soviet grain shipping schedule for September 1981 may have resulted in increased congestion and vessel unloading delays in Soviet ports. This could explain the apparent lower shipping levels for October and November. December could be another exceptionally heavy shipping month, given a planned U.S. shipment program of more than 2 million tons, expected heavy Canadian shipments, and the start up of new crop shipments from Southern Hemisphere suppliers.

Soviet grain purchases through early December for the sixth year of the U.S.-USSR Long Term Agreement (LTA) stand at 10.6 million metric tons. Total purchases since the embargo was lifted now exceed 12 million tons, all for delivery in the July 1981-June 1982 period. Soviet purchases of U.S. wheat for delivery during this period currently stand at almost 6.5 million tons. This would be the second largest volume of U.S. wheat sales to the Soviets on record, surpassed only by the 9.5 million tons shipped in 1972/73.

Minor Adjustments Made In Supply and Demand Estimates

The total USSR grain balance remains unchanged from last month's estimate. However, small revisions were made in the wheat and coarse grain balances to reflect changes in trade. The one million ton increase in wheat imports was reflected in increased in feed use of wheat. Coarse grain imports have been reduced by one million tons resulting in a similar decrease in coarse grain feed use.

Agricultural Targets Set For The Eleventh Five Year Plan

During the November Central Committee Plenum, General Secretary Brezhnev called the food problem the major issue of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. In line with earlier speeches, Brezhnev cited the need to reduce crop losses by improving the transportation network and storage facilities. He also called for state and collective farms to have greater autonomy in decisionmaking and for private plots to increase output of agricultural products.

Grain production for the period 1981-1985 is now targeted at 239 million tons against the original Plan objective of 238-243 million. Given an estimated 1981 crop of 175 million tons, production over the next four years would have to average 255 million tons annually--in all probability an unrealistic goal.

High Livestock Inventories Maintained

November 1 cattle and poultry inventories on state and collective farms were the highest on record, while hog numbers were just slightly below the 1980 record. The average liveweight of cattle for slaughter for the January-October 1981 period amounted to 350 kg., the lowest level in recent years. The average slaughter weight for hogs at 101 kg. continued at last year's depressed level but fell 3 percent below 1979.

Cattle and hog marketings during October exceeded those of a year earlier and despite lower weights, have helped keep meat production in the socialized sector for the first 10 months of 1981 about 2 percent higher than the comparable period last year. Poultry remains one of the few bright spots in Soviet agriculture with both poultry meat and egg production ahead of last year's level. Since poultry are more efficient converters of feed, they might be getting priority over cattle and hogs. Soybean meal is an important part of poultry and hog rations and, despite an expected decline in domestic production this year, availabilities should increase as record imports, on a meal equivalent basis, are projected for 1981/82. This could offset possible shortfalls in other feed components.

Although the volume of the overall 1981 forage crop might not reach last year's high level, the quality is probably better. Mild temperatures and above-normal precipitation in the fall may have improved pasture conditions and resulted in a good late season forage crop.

So far there have been no indications of impending large adjustments in livestock numbers despite yet another poor year for many feed crops. By using available feedstuffs more efficiently, some of the adverse effects of the poor 1981 grain and pulse crops could be overcome. Livestock feeders are fulfilling the apparent State goals of maintaining high livestock inventories.

Prepared by the USDA Interagency Task Force on the USSR Grain Situation.

Cattle, Hog and Poultry Inventories on State and Collective Farms as of November 1
(million head)

Year	Cattle	Hogs	Poultry
1977	86.3	54.2	518.5
1978	88.6	57.7	573.1
1979	89.3	57.5	616.1
1980	90.0	57.7	655.5
1981	90.3	57.6	674.2

January-October Average Liveweights at Slaughter for Cattle and Hogs
(kilograms)

Year	Cattle	Hogs
1977	355	104
1978	366	105
1979	363	104
1980	355	101
1981	350	101

USSR: Total Grain, Wheat, and Coarse Grains: Supply/Utilization 1972/73-1981/82

Year	Production	Trade (July/June) Imports	Trade (July/June) Exports	Availability 1/ July/June	Total 1/	Seed	Industrial	Food	Dockage/ Waste 2/	Feed	Stock Change 3/ July/June
				(Million Metric Tons)							
				Total Grains 4/							
1972/73	168	22.8	1.8	189	187	26	3	45	15	98	+2
1973/74	223	11.3	6.1	228	214	27	3	45	33	105	+14
1974/75	196	5.7	5.3	196	206	28	3	45	23	107	-10
1975/76	140	26.1	0.7	166	180	28	3	45	14	89	-14
1976/77	224	11.0	3.3	232	221	29	3	45	31	112	+11
1977/78	196	18.9	2.3	213	228	28	4	45	29	122	-16
1978/79	237	15.6	2.8	250	231	28	4	46	28	125	+19
1979/80	179	31.0	0.8	209	225	28	4	46	22	126	-16
1980/81 5/	189	34.5	.5	223	225	27	4	47	28	119	-2
Projected 1981/82	175	43.0	1.0	217	217	28	4	47	18	121	0
				Wheat							
1972/73	86	15.6	1.3	100	98	14	1	35	8	41	+2
1973/74	110	4.5	5.0	109	96	14	1	34	16	30	+13
1974/75	84	2.5	4.0	82	93	14	1	34	10	34	-11
1975/76	66	10.1	0.5	76	87	15	1	35	7	30	-11
1976/77	97	4.6	1.0	100	92	15	1	35	14	28	+8
1977/78	92	6.6	1.0	98	108	15	1	35	14	44	-10
1978/79	121	5.1	1.5	125	107	14	1	35	14	43	+18
1979/80	90	12.0	0.5	102	116	15	1	35	11	54	-14
1980/81 5/	98	16.0	.5	114	116	15	1	36	15	49	-2
Projected 1981/82	88	19.0	.8	106	106	15	1	36	9	45	0
				Coarse Grains							
1972/73	72	6.9	0.4	79	79	11	2	7	7	53	0
1973/74	101	6.4	0.9	106	105	11	2	7	15	70	+1
1974/75	100	2.7	1.0	101	100	11	2	7	12	68	+1
1975/76	66	15.6	--	81	84	12	2	7	7	56	-3
1976/77	115	5.7	2.0	119	116	12	3	7	16	78	+3
1977/78	93	11.7	1.0	103	109	11	3	7	14	74	-5
1978/79	105	10.0	1.0	114	113	12	3	7	13	79	+1
1979/80	81	18.4	--	100	102	12	3	7	10	70	-2
1980/81 5/	81	18.0	0	99	99	11	3	7	12	66	0
Projected 1981/82	77	23.0	--	100	100	12	3	7	8	70	0

1/ Availability excludes beginning stocks. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2/ Includes post harvest losses incurred in transport and storage.
3/ Minus indicates withdrawal from stocks.
4/ Total grain production, trade, and utilization figures include pulses, paddy rice, buckwheat, and miscellaneous grains in addition to wheat and coarse grains.
5/ Preliminary for trade, availability, utilization, and stock change.

December 11, 1981
#0822G

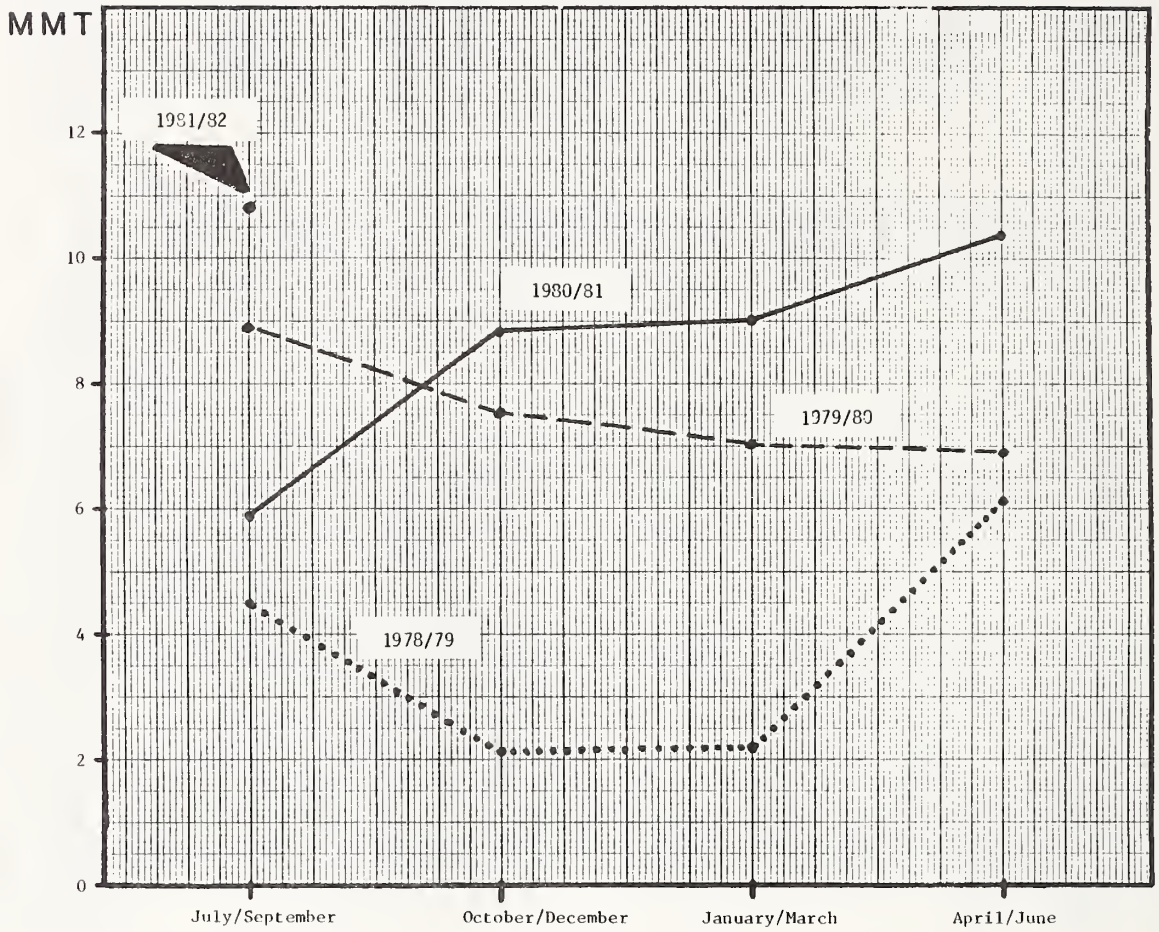
USSR Total Grain Imports 1/
By Country of Origin by months
In 1,000 Metric Tons

	U.S.	Canada	Australia	EC	Argentina	Sub Total	Total 2/
July 1980	0	637	199	116	599	1,551	
August	0	741	200	33	589	1,563	
September	0	937	249	101	633	1,920	
July-Sept	0	2,315	648	250	1,821	5,034	5,900
October	837	998	174	46	609	2,664	
November	1,697	482	234	50	277	2,740	
December	1,333	543	391	19	0	2,286	
Oct-Dec	3,867	2,023	799	115	886	7,690	8,800
January 1981	1,846	133	452	125	658	3,214	
February	1,082	114	294	90	1,003	2,583	
March	777	107	232	160	993	2,269	
Jan-Mar	3,705	354	978	375	2,654	8,066	9,100
April	428	375	131	190	1,642	2,766	
May	--	997	203	136	2,136	3,472	
June	--	828	103	70 3/	2,069	3,070	
April-June	428	2,200	437	396 3/	5,847	9,308	10,200
July-June	8,000	6,892	2,862	1,136 3/	11,208	30,098	34,000
July 1981	--	645	76	50 3/	2,281	3,052	
August	113	658	N/A	100 3/	2,377	3,248	
September	1,405	877	N/A	265 3/	1,197	3,744	
July-September	1,518	2,180	76	415 3/	5,855	10,044	10,800
October	1,261	984 3/	N/A	N/A	533	2,778 3/	

1/ Based on reported exports for countries enumerated and estimates for other countries to the USSR; excludes rice, buckwheat, millet, and other miscellaneous grains and pulses. Includes grain equivalent of flour.
2/ Partially estimated including tentative estimates for countries not enumerated, or for countries from which data is not available.
3/ Preliminary
N/A Not Available

12/11/81

USSR QUARTERLY GRAIN IMPORTS 1/



1/ Partially Estimated.

USSR Purchases of U.S. Grain 1/
(1,000 metric tons)

Delivery Period	Wheat	Corn	Total
October 1980/September 1981 2/	780	738	1,518
October 1981/September 1982 3/	5,664	4,952	10,616
Total	6,444	5,690	12,134

1/ Purchases during July 1981 through December 10, 1981 period.
2/ Fifth year of Long Term Agreement (LTA). Sales reported earlier totaled 8.0 million tons--3 million wheat and 5 million corn.
3/ Sixth year of LTA.

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FG-46-81
December 15, 1981

World Grain Situation/Outlook

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TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 NOV. 16	1981/82 DEC. 15
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	50.4	46.5	55.5	53.6	62.8	62.7
WEST EUROPE	12.3	15.7	16.7	23.3	19.7	19.6
USSR	2.0	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8
OTHERS	8.6	8.1	5.3	7.3	5.9	6.0
TOTAL NON-US	73.3	72.9	78.0	84.8	89.1	89.1
U.S 3)	83.7	89.2	108.8	114.3	123.4	120.9
WORLD TOTAL	157.0	162.1	186.9	199.1	212.5	210.0
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	30.4	29.6	30.6	27.4	30.8	30.4
USSR	18.4	15.1	30.5	34.0	42.0	42.0
JAPAN	22.7	23.6	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.5
EAST EUROPE	13.3	14.9	17.5	16.8	15.7	15.3
CHINA, MAINL.	8.7	11.1	10.9	14.6	15.0	14.5
OTHERS	63.5	67.8	72.9	81.6	84.3	83.3
WORLD TOTAL	157.0	162.1	186.9	199.1	212.5	210.0
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	93.1	104.1	92.2	104.3	112.9	113.6
WEST EUROPE	135.4	152.6	146.8	159.3	149.0	149.2
USSR 6)	184.7	226.2	171.3	178.7	165.0	165.0
EAST EUROPE	93.9	96.4	91.0	96.1	93.6	93.7
CHINA, MAINL.	111.7	133.1	145.7	136.7	138.3	139.5
OTHERS	205.0	217.7	218.7	227.2	234.7	233.9
TOTAL NON-US	823.8	930.0	865.8	902.2	893.5	894.9
U.S.	261.4	270.5	296.8	263.1	321.0	321.0
WORLD TOTAL	1085.2	1200.4	1162.6	1165.4	1214.4	1215.9
UTILIZATION 4) 7						
WEST EUROPE	157.6	162.3	163.1	163.0	164.4	163.8
USSR 6)	215.1	219.7	217.4	214.2	206.2	206.2
CHINA, MAINL.	120.4	144.2	156.6	151.2	153.3	154.0
OTHERS	439.0	471.0	465.4	485.8	489.9	491.2
TOTAL NON-US	932.1	997.2	1002.5	1014.2	1013.8	1015.2
U.S.	161.7	180.0	182.7	168.5	181.3	181.3
WORLD TOTAL	1093.8	1177.3	1185.2	1182.7	1195.1	1196.5
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	92.2	120.2	91.9	90.3	92.2	91.0
USSR: STKS CHG	-14.0	19.0	-16.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0
US	73.5	71.6	77.3	61.6	77.6	80.1
WORLD TOTAL 9)	165.7	191.8	169.1	151.8	169.8	171.2

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

NOV. 16, 1981
COMMODITY PROGRAMS,FAS,USDA.

The 1981/82 World Grain Outlook

With the 1981/82 Northern Hemisphere grain supply picture essentially complete and the early conditions for the Southern Hemisphere coarse grain crop established, the focal point of the world grain outlook has shifted to the demand side of the equation for the remainder of 1981/82 and to the conditions affecting crop prospects for 1982/83.

The large 1981 crop outturn in most Northern Hemisphere countries, outside the USSR, have resulted in large exportable supplies in exporting countries and reduced import needs in many of the major importing countries. Sluggish global economic conditions, which have adversely affected the profitability of livestock feeding, competitive prices for non-grain feeds, and high carrying costs for grains accompanied by little expectation of sharply higher prices in the near term are contributing to a slackening of demand for grain on the world market and a weakening of grain prices. Additionally, conditions appear favorable for a second consecutive large coarse grain crop in the Southern Hemisphere, further adding to export availabilities.

The forecast for 1981/82 world trade in grains, including rice, was lowered 2 million metric tons to 222 million--still a record, and 10 million above 1980/81. The forecast for July-June global coarse grain trade declined 1.5 million tons, compared with a month ago, reflecting lower than previously expected imports by the USSR, the European Community (EC), Japan, Mexico and Brazil. The forecast for world wheat trade showed a net decline of a half million tons, to 102 million, as larger anticipated imports by the USSR were more than offset by decreases in expected Chinese, Indian, and East European imports. Forecast world rice trade remains at 11.8 million tons in calendar 1982.

The December estimate of 1981/82 world grain production was raised 2 million metric tons to 1,491 million, indicating a larger rice harvest, a readjustment in the Chinese coarse grain estimate, and improved wheat prospects in Australia. Global crops of wheat, coarse grains, and rice are each expected to set records in 1981/82.

Projected world grain use increased slightly from a month ago, but not nearly enough to offset increased availabilities. Another upward revision in projected 1981/82 carryover stocks resulted from higher carryin stocks and higher production, which were not offset by higher use. Global 1981/82 carryover stocks of all grains are now projected at 197 million tons, 3 million more than anticipated last month, but still 9 percent below the record 220-million-ton carryover level of 1978/79.

WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY(INCLUDING MILLED RICE)
(Million Metric Tons)

Item	Average 1972/73 74/75	Average 1975/76 77/78	1979/80	1980/81	Forecast 1981/82 Nov.	Forecast 1981/82 Dec.
Beg. Stocks	157	154	220	194	174	176
Production	1,213	1,311	1,416	1,431	1,489	1,491
Total Supply	1,370	1,465	1,636	1,625	1,663	1,667
Utilization	1,230	1,291	1,442	1,449	1,469	1,470
Ending Stocks	140	174	194	176	194	197
Stocks/Util. %	(11)	(13)	(13)	(12)	(13)	(13)
Trade	137	159	199	212	224	222

Major Developments Over The Past Month

--India's eventual wheat import requirements may be considerably less than last month's forecast given continued indications of a more favorable wheat crop this spring than expected earlier in the season, and the pace of Indian imports to date.

--Record grain production prospects and an apparent government decision to hold the line on additional import expenditures, point to a considerable decline in projected Brazilian feed grain imports, compared with a year ago. Coarse grain imports in 1981/82 are likely to fall to below 100,000 tons, in contrast with over 2 million tons imported during 1980/81. A similar situation is evolving in Mexico, where greater availability of domestically produced grain and increased stocks are linked with an apparent policy decision to hold grain imports to a minimum over the next 6 months.

--The Soviet Union is now forecast to import 19 million tons of wheat and 23 million tons of coarse grains. Wheat imports have been raised 1 million tons and coarse grain imports lowered by 1 million, to reflect continued heavy Soviet wheat purchasing.

--Following Canada's announcement of expanded credit availabilities for Polish grain imports, the EC announced the extension of an additional $200 million in food aid to Poland. However, the package is still dependent on final credit decision by individual EC members, which have become increasingly cautious about further credit exposure to Poland in recent months. The United States has yet to announce a major credit package which would cover Polish imports of U.S. agricultural goods during fiscal 1982. With the declaration of martial law in Poland, the United States announced that food aid already in the pipeline for Poland would be delivered on schedule but that decisions on additional requests would be held in abeyance pending future developments.

--South Africa is likely to import more wheat than forecast last month, primarily from the United States. Imports of up to 300,000 tons may be needed to offset the current drought-reduced crop. Widespread rainfall in early December has permitted most corn area to be planted and production prospects for coarse grains remain favorable.

--World demand for coarse grains continues to be sluggish, with EC, East European and Japanese purchases lagging well behind last year's level for this period.

--The Australian Wheat Board has sold 750,000 tons of wheat to India, the first major sale between the two countries since 1976/77 when about 1.3 million tons were exported. Additionally, in late November the Board announced a new three-year trade agreement with China--stipulating delivery of 1.5 to 2.5 million tons of wheat annually--similar to the earlier three-year agreement which called for 2 to 2.5 million tons annually. To date, announced sales under the new agreement have reached 1.2 million tons.

--Australian coarse grain exports are expected to increase almost 900,000 tons, compared with last year's level, reflecting improved crop conditions. Widespread rainfall has improved the 1981/82 wheat crop potential outturn though quality will be lower than previously expected.

--Abundant world rice supplies and sluggish market conditions have resulted in a sharp decline in prices over the past month.

--Projected U.S. rice exports for marketing year 1981/82 (August-July) are expected to increase by 200,000 tons from last month's forecast, reaching 2.8 million. U.S. sales to Iran, Italy, Iraq, and Nigeria are expected to be larger than originally anticipated.

Key Elements In The Outlook

--The major factor affecting the outlook for coarse grains at this point is when and how sharply the livestock industries in the market economies--particularly the EC, Japan, and the United States--will reverse their current downturn. Poor profitability for livestock and poultry feeders, large availabilities of attractively priced non-grain feeds, and high carrying costs for stocks are combining to restrain grain purchases. With the world economy continuing to slacken, current prospects are not good for a quick improvement in the currently slowed growth in grain use for feed.

--The protracted drought in the Iberian Peninsula and Morocco is continuing to affect the 1981/82 trade outlook, as well as potentially affecting the 1982/83 picture. With the severe drought persisting into its second year and stocks depleted, questions concerning the drought's impact on animal inventories and constraints to imported grain become increasingly important. Morocco is experiencing financing problems, limited port capacity and inability to move grain inland, which may make significant adjustments in livestock herds necessary if rains do not come soon. Similarly, Portugal's record import needs could prove a severe strain on its financial resources, forcing adjustments in use patterns.

--The health of the U.S. and world economies is obviously a key factor affecting the outlook for grain purchases. Falling interest rates in the United States from the high levels of the past year could bring buyers back to the commodity markets as well as make feeding more attractive. However, interest rates continue to be relatively high, prices for livestock and

poultry are not attractive, and the state of the U.S. economy continues to worry buyers. Abroad the picture is similarly mixed. A weakening U.S. dollar is contrasted with poor economic conditions in many importing countries--probably offsetting any favorable impacts.

--An additional key element in the demand for world grains are the import decisions by the centrally planned countries and India--i.e. countries where imports levels depend directly on state purchasing decisions.

*The Soviet Union is again expected to maximize grain imports this year in order to offset a third consecutive poor harvest and low stock levels. The current forecast for 1981/82 Soviet grain imports is 43 million tons with a split of 19 million wheat and flour, 23 million of coarse grain, and 1 million of miscellaneous grains. The final level and mix of Soviet imports from the United States and other suppliers remains a key factor which could significantly alter the 1981/82 situation and the outlook for the 1982/83 crop year. To date, the Soviets have shown a strong preference for wheat in their purchasing pattern and this activity has done much to support wheat prices. With world corn prices down about 25 percent from year-ago levels and continuing high livestock inventories and feed needs in the USSR, the Soviets can be expected to increase their coarse grain purchasing as the year progresses.

*In East Europe, large debt loads and economic difficulties are holding growth in grain use below levels which might have been expected. East European countries are making adjustments in grain consumption patterns rather than continuing previous growth trends. Since East European imports are centrally determined, policies by Eastern European governments attempting to hold the line on additional debt load will directly affect import levels. The willingness of countries and banks to lend additional monies to East European countries for the financing of grain imports and/or the willingness of those countries to undertake additional financing burden are another key element in the grain trade outlook--particularly for Romania and Poland. Political and economic conditions in Poland continue to be tenuous. The potential impact of developments in that country on world grain trade remain a major unknown.

*The pace of Chinese wheat imports to date during 1981/82 has been falling slightly behind that of a year ago when China imported 13.8 million tons. With the good 1981 domestic harvest and normal expansion of consumption, it is likely that the availability of foreign exchange and, perhaps, stocking policies will be key factors determining the pace of imports for the remainder of this year. Eventual corn imports are expected to be determined by the availability of domestic corn for movement from the surplus producing areas to consuming areas.

*Although the 1981/82 Indian wheat import forecast was lowered by 1 million metric tons this month to 3.0 million, with stocks at the lowest level since 1975/76 and with continuing problems with procurement, the final level of Indian imports still depend on the way the current crop is progressing, as well as the stocking policy of the Indian government.

--Currently, with the adequate rainfall of the past month in most producing areas, coarse grain crop prospects in the Southern Hemisphere grain exporting countries look relatively favorable. These countries may export record levels during July-June 1981/82. However, with the bulk of the crop only recently planted, much can still happen to alter this scenario. At the same time, continued favorable conditions and a large crop outturn will put additional pressure on prices and markets of the Northern Hemisphere suppliers.

--Decisions involving 1982 Northern Hemisphere crops are an increasingly important element in the outlook for the remainder of the 1981/82 season. The pre-season situation facing grain farmers this year is almost the reverse of that witnessed a year ago when smaller world crops and reduced stocks were accompanied by strong demand and higher prices. Estimated production during 1981/82 is expected to exceed forecast use, stocks are expected to be significantly rebuilt, and prices--particularly for coarse grains and rice--have dropped sharply. The area and condition of fall sown crops as they enter the winter in the Northern Hemisphere, planting decisions by farmers in the major grain exporting countries in the face of lower prices, global livestock feeding given the world economic conditions, and the impact of farm sector policy on grain producing, stocking, and trading in major countries are all key factors which will heavily influence 1982 production and the 1982/83 trade outlook. Whether farmers will decide to hold grain acreages at record levels given these uncertainties, remains to be seen.

WHEAT

Total world wheat output is now forecast a record 449 million tons, slightly higher than last month and about 10 million tons higher than 1980/81. Improved conditions in Australia raised wheat prospects by 400,000 tons, and the Canadian crop was revised slightly upward.

The 1981/82 world wheat trade estimate declined by half a million tons, down to 102 million tons. Australian July/June wheat exports have been reduced by 500,000 tons to reflect slower than anticipated movement this fall. U.S. Canadian, Argentine and EC export forecasts remain unchanged. The estimate of Soviet wheat imports was raised 1 million tons, reaching 19 million. This increase was more than offset by the forecast drop in Chinese and Indian wheat import demand.

Major Importers

Soviet July-June 1981/82 total estimated grain imports remain at 43 million tons. However, projected wheat imports are expected to reach a record 19 million tons given the continued heavy pace of Soviet wheat purchasing. Though the record Soviet grain shipping schedule witnessed earlier this fall has slowed in October and November, December may be another exceptionally heavy shipping month. The U.S. shipment program is expected to move over 2 million tons of grain in December, Canadian shipments are expected to be heavy, and new crop shipments from the Southern Hemisphere suppliers will be starting. Soviet grain purchases in the United States have continued to show a greater proportion of wheat than earlier envisioned. Soviet purchases through early December for the sixth year of the US-USSR grain agreement stand at 10.5 million tons, over half of which has been wheat.

Chinese grain production prospects improved this month. Wheat and coarse grain production is now anticipated to reach almost 140 million tons, a million tons higher than last month's estimate. Wheat import demand is expected to fall slightly below last year's level. Purchases have slackened somewhat from the United States and sales from Australia and Argentina have not proceeded as earlier expected. Total Chinese wheat imports are now estimated at 13.5 million tons, half a million tons lower than earlier forecast. As of December 3, Chinese purchases and imports of U.S. wheat for delivery during the first agreement year--calendar 1981--total just over 7.8 million tons. Total grain purchases and imports for the period exceeded 8.3 million tons. Chinese purchases against the second agreement year total about 2.1 million tons, and consist almost entirely of wheat.

Indian wheat import demand is also expected to decrease somewhat. Wheat production prospects continue to be favorable given the extensive and timely rainfall last month over much of India's wheat growing region. Wheat sowing has progressed well and there has been adequate irrigation water. Total 1981/82 Indian wheat imports are expected to reach 3 million tons, down 1 million from last month's estimate. India thus far has purchased 1.5 million tons of U.S. wheat, and 750,000 tons from Australia. Imports have been necessary to help restore depleted stocks to adequate levels. Domestic procurement from the current crop is expected to begin in April.

Japanese wheat imports are expected to fall about 100,000 tons below 1980/81 levels. The decline is partially due to increased production in 1980 and 1981, up about 8 percent from the 1979 level. Also, Japanese purchases from the United States have fallen behind last year's pace. For the current July/June year, U.S. accumulated exports and outstanding sales of wheat to Japan are over 300,000 tons behind last year for the same period. However, recently the Japanese have resumed purchases of U.S. durum. Historically, the United States had been Japan's major supplier of durum. Due to the higher priced and low-quality nature of the 1980 U.S. crop, Japan turned to Canada this year for durum for the first time since 1975. Japan imported approximately 50,000 tons of Canadian durum in the January-September 1981 period. In mid-October, Japan purchased over 35,000 tons of U.S. durum and is expected to continue purchases.

Prospects For Major Exporters

Australian wheat output prospects improved over the past month, and current production is forecast at 15.5 million tons, up 400,000 from last month. Widespread rain over much of the wheat belt benefited late crops in central New South Wales and likely improved further the yield potential of the good crops in southern districts. On the other hand, the wheat in Queensland and northern and central New South Wales was close to or being harvested and these same heavy rains caused some damage to the crop. Therefore, though output is expected to increase, the overall quality of wheat this season will be below earlier expectations.

Wheat exports for July-June 1981/82 are expected to reach 11.5 million tons, somewhat below last month's estimate. The Australians had difficulty in meeting their 1980/81 marketing year export expectations. It is likely that abundant supplies and slackened demand, or some difficulty on the Australians'

part to move the grain out will mean that improved crop prospects will not result in increased export levels. Consequently, the Australians will likely have large wheat carry-over stocks.

In addition to the 1.5 to 2.5 million tons of wheat committed to the Chinese, the Australians have also recently announced a sale of 750,000 tons of wheat to India--this makes the first significant sale since July-June 1976/77 when almost 1.3 million tons were exported. Another 1 million tons were committed to the Soviet Union, and 1.25 million to Egypt. Japan is expected to take its normal volume of about 900,000 tons and about 600,000 tons are currently forecast for Iran, Iraq and Indonesia.

Post-season adjustments have increased estimated Canadian wheat production somewhat, reaching 24.5 million tons. Exports are still expected to reach a record 17.5 million tons. Recently the Canadian Wheat Board concluded a contract with China for 1.5 million tons of wheat, for February through July 1982 delivery. This is the second contract this year and completes the final year of the Canadian-Chinese three-year agreement. The recent sale brings the August-July 1981/82 total Canadian wheat sales to about 2.9 million tons, approximately the same as last year. The Board also recently announced the signing of a one year agreement to supply 1.3 million tons of wheat to Japan, the same level as 1981.

It is currently estimated that the Canadians are likely to ship a record of over 2 million tons of wheat and flour in November. Current estimates indicate that Canada has almost caught up to last year's shipments for the same period. December shipping is expected to continue to be heavy, given the unseasonably warm fall and the likelihood of a long season on the St. Lawrence.

The Argentine wheat harvest is progressing under good conditions--most of the crop is harvested in December. Current indications are still for a 7.5-million-ton crop, with exports forecast at about 3.5 million tons. Of particular interest is the fact that, despite heavy Soviet wheat buying in the world market, no Argentine new crop wheat sales have been announced to the Soviet Union.

COARSE GRAINS

The 1981/82 world coarse grain production forecast increased slightly this month to 767 million tons, 40 million larger than the 1980/81 outturn. Forecast production declines in Venezuela, Tanzania, and Algeria were offset by upward adjustments in China, Canada, and the EC. World coarse grain utilization is forecast at 747 million tons, about the same as forecast a month ago. As a result, world coarse grain ending stocks are expected to increase 20 million tons from the 1980/81 level, with the stock increases expected to occur primarily in the United States.

Prospects for world coarse grain trade during 1981/82 continued to decline in the face of widespread weakening demand. The forecast was lowered about 2 million tons from a month ago, to 108 million, but remains approximately 3 million tons above the 1980/81 level. Brazil, Mexico, the USSR and the EC accounted for most of the downward revision in forecast import demand.

Major Importers

The overall decrease in projected world coarse grain imports this month is generally attributed to a weakening in feedgrain demand in the USSR, Mexico, the EC, and Brazil. This downward movement was only partially offset by an increase in import forecasts for Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The estimate of 1981 Soviet coarse grain production remained unchanged from last month. Import projections were adjusted downward 1 million tons to 23 million, reflecting a shift in expected imports from coarse grains to wheat. Current indications are that the Soviets are likely to feed more domestic wheat than earlier anticipated, at the expense of coarse grains. Slightly less than half of the total 10.5 million tons of grain purchased against the sixth year of the US-USSR grain agreement has been corn.

Estimated Chinese coarse grain production of 82 million tons is slightly higher than last month, while the coarse grains import forecast remained unchanged at 1 million tons. Of the 8.3 million tons of grain China has purchased against the first year of US-China grain agreement (calendar 1981), a little less than half a million tons has been corn. No significant purchases of corn for delivery in the second year of the agreement have yet been made.

Import demand for coarse grains continues to be sluggish in the EC and Japan. The EC's crop season ended with ample supplies of feed quality wheat and the expectation of increased on-farm wheat feeding at the expense of domestic barley and imported corn. There also is evidence pointing to the EC's increased use of non-grain feed ingredients, such as cassava and corn gluten. Consequently, the grain component of compound feed production has declined. To date, U.S. corn exports to the EC have fallen behind previously expected levels. For the first five months of this July-June year, U.S. exports reached only 60 percent of the average level attained in the past three years, or about 3 million tons, compared with a more normal level of approximately 5 million. Outstanding U.S. corn sales to the EC, at this point in time, are running at about only 300,000 tons, well behind the average of over 1 million tons for the past two years.

Japanese feed grain import demand is continuing to be sluggish. Mixed feed industry production, which represents about 75 percent of total Japanese coarse grain demand, had declined almost 3 percent last year with little likelihood of recovery soon. An increase in the demand for swine feeds is now expected to be offset by a decline in demand for broiler feeds. Broiler prices have been low and a cutback in production is anticipated. Egg prices have been stable, so demand for layer feed is expected to go up slightly. However, little growth in feed demand is likely due to cutback's in Japan's dairy herds. Anticipated revaluation of the yen may make current world grain bargain prices even more attractive, and there remains a possibility that policy actions may be taken to increase grain stock levels as one measure to reduce Japan's growing trade surplus.

Total Japanese coarse grain import demand is expected to remain at approximately the 1980/81 level of just under 19 million tons. Sluggish Japanese feed grain import demand is exemplified by current U.S. export levels

to that country. Unlike the EC purchases, U.S. shipments of corn and sorghum to Japan for the first five months of the current year (July-June) are at about the same levels as for the same period in 1979 and 1980. However, current U.S. outstanding sales to Japan are only about 3 million tons, less than half the pace of last two years.

Mexican coarse grain imports were reduced to 4 million tons, as domestic availability appears adequate to meet current consumption requirements. In an effort to further increase domestic supplies and move toward self-sufficiency, Mexico has initiated policies to hold coarse grain imports to levels lower than earlier forecast. These policies are seen as sharply curbing imports through the first half of 1982. Brazil, with an estimated 1981/82 coarse grain production of over 24 million tons, to date has failed to make previously anticipated purchases corn. An apparent Brazilian government policy to minimize hard currency expenditures for feed grain imports has caused the July-June 1981/82 import forecast to be reduced to less than 100,000 tons.

Egyptian and Saudi Arabian coarse grain imports are higher than previously expected for 1980/81 and 1981/82. A growing Egyptian poultry industry has caused imports of U.S. corn to reach 1.3 million metric tons in 1980/81 and imports are expected to be over 1.4 million metric tons in 1981/82. The encouragement of livestock ventures and a subsidy on feed grain imports by the Saudi Arabian government are primarily responsible for the higher Saudi coarse grain import estimates. While the U.S. farmers hold claim to all the Egyptain coarse grain market, France, the Sudan, Australia and Thailand are major suppliers to the growing Saudi Arabian market.

Prospects For Major Exporters

Projected Australian coarse grain production remains virtually unchanged this month, but a shift in the production mix is expected to take place. Prospects for barley and sorghum have improved while oat production is currently forecast at a somewhat lower level. Excellent barley crops are expected in Southern New Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The 1981/82 sorghum crop is now being planted and, given the poor price outlook for its major competing crop--sunflowers, indications are that a significantly larger area of sorghum will be planted than last year.

In light of the anticipated improved barley and sorghum production, Australian coarse grain exports are forecast to increase to just over 3 million tons. Field reports indicate that barley exports are likely to total over 2 million tons, with some likely diversion away from the Japanese market, where Canada and the United States are providing strong competition. Australia is likely to concentrate marketing efforts in the Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia, where they have a freight advantage.

Canadian coarse grain production was adjusted slightly upward this month, reaching 25.7 million tons. Exports are still expected to reach a record 5.8 million tons. Barley shipments have continued to be heavy in October and November shipments may reach a record 600,000 tons. The new one-year Canadian-Japanese supply agreement recently announced by the Board provides for 900,000 tons of barley exports, an increase of 50,000 tons over last year's level.

The South African corn and sorghum crops look good at this point in time. Total coarse grain production is estimated at 12.2 million tons. Widespread rainfall in late November-early December alleviated earlier fears of dry conditions leading to reduced plantings. The majority of the crops are reported to have been planted with only about a week's delay, compared with last season.

South African coarse grain exports are still forecast to reach just under 5 million tons. The South African Maize Board has an ambitious corn export target of 5.3 million tons for the May-April marketing year. Despite heavy corn movement since May 1981 and a record export level of about 1.4 million tons in the July-September 1981 quarter, it is unlikely that the 5.3 million level will be attained. Currently, exports during the October-December quarter are estimated at approximately 1.2 million tons, also a record for the period. However, an average of about 500,000 tons per month would have to be sustained for the remaining January-April period, an unlikely event since this level has been approached only for the month of July. However, exports reaching about 5 million still represent a new record, about 2 percent above last year's May-April level.

Thai coarse grain production is still forecast at a record 4.2 million tons, with exports expected to reach about 2.5 million. Recently, the Thai government announced various policy initiatves which are geared to help Thailand cope with record grain availabilities and to make Thai corn more competitive in world markets. Major steps include the removal of export quotas on corn and reduction of interest rates. Also the pay-back period on the re-discount offered to exporters on their letters of credit has been extended. The Thai government has also announced the intention to stimulate bulk commodity movement through barter arrangements. Reports indicate that the Thai's are considering bartering corn for fertilizer with the Soviet Union and Romania, and cassava for South Korean fertilizer. However, no finalized barter agreements have yet been announced.

RICE

1981/82

World rice production is forecast to exceed 410 million tons (rough basis), up 1 million tons from last month's estimate. Upward revisions in the crop estimates for Thailand, Indonesia and Australia more than offset lower estimates for South Korea, India, and Italy. On balance, these revisions point to intensified competition and additional pressure on prices through at least the first quarter of 1982, and a further buildup in world rice ending stocks.

Projected world rice trade in 1982 remained essentially unchanged at 11.8 million tons, 1.3 million tons below the estimated 1981 trade level. Increased export estimates for the United States, Taiwan and Uruguay more than offset the reduced estimate for India.

Major Importers

Government-held stocks in South Korea and Indonesia have declined only slightly in recent months pointing to carryover stocks at even higher levels than were previously anticipated. Korea's stocks are estimated to approach 2 million tons by the end of December (the highest level in four years) as the domestic procurement of rice by the government is currently underway. While the official estimate of the 1981 rice crop has been lowered to 7.2 million tons, imports in 1982 are not expected to exceed 500,000 tons. The 1981 rice crop in Indonesia is now estimated to have topped 32.6 million tons, up 600,000 tons from last month's estimate, pointing to record government-held rice stocks of 2.4 million tons at the end of December. An improved production outlook in Sri Lanka and Peru points to sharply reduced prospects for rice imports by those countries. On the other hand, imports by the Ivory Coast could exceed 350,000 tons in 1982.

Prospects For Major Exporters

Thai rice production is projected to reach a record 19.5 million tons, pointing to an exportable surplus of 4 to 4.5 million tons and a sharp buildup in stocks. The main rice crop, currently being harvested, is estimated to have reached 17.0 to 17.5 million tons due to an increase in the area harvested and higher yields resulting from this year's favorable growing conditions. (Last year's main season crop is estimated to have been 16.0 million tons). Faced with sluggish export demand despite declining prices, the Thai government in early December halved reserve requirements on rice exports, ended rice export quotas, and suspended the export price review procedures in an effort to bolster slumping farm prices and stimulate rice exports (especially through March). Of the projected export level of 3 million tons in 1982, carryover contracts and new commitments are estimated at over 435,000 tons.

Heavy export sales to Italy, Nigeria, Iran and Iraq point to improved U.S. export prospects in 1982. For the last two to three months, U.S. exporters have dominated rice purchases by these countries. Given the newly announced changes in the Thai rice export policy, it is unclear how long this dominant position will continue. The 1981/82 marketing year rice exports are now forecast to reach 2.8 million tons--up 200,000 tons from last month's estimate.

Pakistani export commitments for 1982 delivery are estimated to be in excess of 250,000 tons, of a total projected export level of 1 million tons. Burmese export commitments, on the other hand, are thought to total 125,000 tons, against an export forecast of 700,000 tons. Faced with a rice crop shortfall of 50,000 to 150,000 tons below last year's level and forward export commitments, Italy has purchased a significant quantity of rough rice in the United States during the last 2 months.

1980/81

World rice production in 1980/81 was revised up slightly to 396 million tons. Reflecting changes in estimated 1981 rice exports by the United States (which more than offset a reduced estimate for Thailand), world rice trade in 1981 is estimated to have reached nearly 13.2 million tons--up 150,000 tons from the November estimate.

* *

The Foreign Agricultural Service maintains an automated International Grain Trade System covering wheat, wheat flour, corn, sorghum, barley and rice exports by the United States and other principal exporters. July-June summaries of this information have been published in Foreign Agricultural Circulars, FG-16-81, FG-30-80 and FG-5-78.

The system is currently being expanded to improve trade coverage and complete monthly trade data series. This process should be completed by mid-1982. At that time, the system is targeted to include 5 years of monthly trade data beginning with July 1976. Exporter country coverage will provide information on about 95 percent of total world grain exports-by-destination.

A limited number of useres have indicated a desire to obtain the detailed trade information prior to the systems finalization in 1982. FAS is making provisions to provide a special report on this detailed data even though the data are preliminary and not complete or verified. The special nature of this one-time report, which is likely to be useful to a limited audience, requires the charging of a fee to cover duplication and mailing costs for the roughly 1,000 page report. The final cost cannot be determined until the report is produced, but is estimated at about $50.

If you wish to receive the report or have any questions about it contents write the:

United States Department of Agriculture
Trade Economic Information Division
Foreign Agricultural Service
Room 6540-South Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
or phone 202-382-9054

In mid-January, the Trade Economic Information Division will contact all parties who have indicated an interest in receiving the report. Details regarding the cost and handling will be conveyed at that time.

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WORLD: WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 NOV. 16	1981/82 DEC. 15
EXPORTS						
CANADA	15.9	13.5	15.0	17.0	17.5	17.5
AUSTRALIA	11.1	6.7	14.9	10.2	12.0	11.5
ARGENTINA	2.6	3.3	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.8
SUB-TOTAL	29.5	23.5	34.7	31.1	33.3	32.8
EC-10	5.2	8.8	10.4	13.9	13.5	13.5
USSR	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8
OTHERS	5.6	6.0	3.2	6.2	3.3	3.3
TOTAL NON-US	41.4	39.7	48.9	51.8	50.9	50.4
U.S. 3)	31.5	32.3	37.2	41.9	51.7	51.7
WORLD TOTAL	73.0	72.0	86.1	93.7	102.6	102.1
IMPORTS						
EC-10	5.5	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
USSR	6.6	5.1	12.1	16.0	18.0	19.0
JAPAN	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7
EAST EUROPE	5.0	4.4	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.9
CHINA, MAINL.	8.6	8.0	8.9	13.8	14.0	13.5
OTHERS	41.5	44.0	48.1	47.8	54.2	53.4
WORLD TOTAL	73.0	72.0	86.1	93.7	102.6	102.1
PRODUCTION 6)						
CANADA	19.9	21.1	17.2	19.2	24.4	24.5
AUSTRALIA	9.4	18.1	16.2	10.9	15.1	15.5
ARGENTINA	5.7	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.5
EC-10	40.2	50.3	48.8	55.0	53.1	53.1
USSR 7)	92.2	120.8	90.2	98.2	88.0	88.0
EAST EUROPE	34.6	35.9	27.6	34.5	31.1	31.1
CHINA, MAINL.	41.0	54.0	62.7	54.2	57.5	57.5
INDIA	29.0	31.7	35.5	31.8	36.5	36.5
OTHERS	56.9	58.2	57.9	62.8	60.5	60.3
TOTAL NON-US	328.8	398.3	364.3	374.2	373.5	374.0
U.S.	55.7	48.3	58.1	64.5	74.8	74.8
WORLD TOTAL	384.4	446.6	422.3	438.7	448.4	448.8
UTILIZATION 8)						
U.S.	23.4	22.8	21.3	21.1	25.4	25.4
USSR 7)	106.8	106.5	115.8	115.7	105.2	106.2
CHINA, MAINL.	49.6	62.0	71.6	67.9	71.5	71.0
OTHERS	221.9	238.6	235.2	238.8	245.5	246.6
WORLD TOTAL	401.7	429.9	443.9	443.5	447.5	449.2
ENDING STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	49.4	75.7	54.7	47.6	49.4	49.5
USSR: STKS CHG	-9.0	18.0	-14.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	32.1	25.1	24.5	26.9	24.7	24.7
WORLD TOTAL 9)	81.5	100.9	79.3	74.5	74.1	74.2

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS,OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD: COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78-1981/82
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 Nov. 16	1981/82 Dec. 15
EXPORTS 10)						
CANADA	3.7	3.9	4.8	4.6	5.8	5.8
AUSTRALIA	2.0	2.6	4.1	2.2	2.7	3.1
ARGENTINA	11.0	11.5	6.6	9.8	13.5	13.5
S. AFRICA	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.9	4.9
THAILAND	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5
SUB-TOTAL	20.8	23.1	20.8	22.5	29.5	29.9
WEST EUROPE	6.0	6.2	5.6	7.3	5.1	5.1
USSR	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	4.0	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.7
TOTAL NON-US	31.9	33.2	29.2	33.0	38.2	38.7
U.S. 3)	52.1	56.9	71.6	72.4	71.7	69.2
WORLD TOTAL	84.0	90.1	100.8	105.4	109.9	107.9
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	23.4	22.9	23.2	21.0	24.1	23.6
USSR	11.7	9.9	18.4	18.0	24.0	23.0
JAPAN	17.0	17.9	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.8
EAST EUROPE	8.3	10.5	11.4	11.0	9.5	9.5
CHINA, MAINL.	0.1	3.1	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.0
OTHERS	23.6	25.0	26.8	35.8	32.2	32.0
WORLD TOTAL	84.0	90.1	100.8	105.4	109.9	107.9
PRODUCTION 5) 11						
CANADA	22.3	20.3	18.6	21.8	25.6	25.7
AUSTRALIA	4.3	7.1	6.2	5.1	6.8	6.7
ARGENTINA	18.3	17.2	10.6	21.1	17.2	17.2
S. AFRICA	11.0	8.8	11.7	14.9	12.2	12.2
THAILAND	2.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.2
WEST EUROPE	87.6	94.0	91.1	94.9	89.5	89.7
USSR 6)	92.6	105.3	81.1	80.5	77.0	77.0
CHINA, MAINL.	70.7	79.1	83.0	82.5	80.8	82.0
EAST EUROPE	59.3	60.5	63.3	61.6	62.5	62.6
OTHERS	126.7	136.0	132.3	142.0	144.2	143.5
TOTAL NON-US	495.0	531.7	501.5	528.0	519.9	520.9
U.S.	205.7	222.1	238.8	198.7	246.1	246.1
WORLD TOTAL	700.7	753.8	740.3	726.6	766.1	767.0
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	138.3	157.2	161.4	147.3	156.0	156.0
USSR 6)	108.3	113.2	101.5	98.5	101.0	100.0
CHINA, MAINL.	70.8	82.2	85.0	83.3	81.8	83.0
OTHERS	374.7	394.6	393.3	410.0	408.8	408.4
WORLD TOTAL	692.1	747.3	741.3	739.1	747.6	747.4
END STOCKS 8) 11						
TOTAL						
FOREIGN 9)	42.8	44.4	37.1	42.7	42.9	41.6
(USSR: STKS CHG)	-5.0	1.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	41.5	46.4	52.7	34.7	52.9	55.4
WORLD TOTAL 9)	84.2	90.9	89.9	77.4	95.7	97.0

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 3 AND 5 THROUGH 11 ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD RICE SUMMARY
TRADE, PRODUCTION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

LINE NAME	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982 AS OF NOV. 16	CAL YR 1982 AS OF DEC. 15
EXPORTS 2)					
AUSTRALIA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
BURMA	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
ITALY	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
PAKISTAN	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
CHINA, MAINL.	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
THAILAND	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
ALL OTHERS	2.9	3.3	3.7	2.8	2.8
TOTAL NON-US	9.5	9.5	10.2	9.2	9.1
U.S.	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7
WORLD TOTAL	11.8	12.5	13.2	11.8	11.8
IMPORTS 2)					
BANGLADESH	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
EC-10	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0
HONG KONG	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
INDONESIA	2.0	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.7
IRAN	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
KOREA REP OF	0.4	0.8	2.2	0.5	0.5
MALAYSIA, WEST	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
SAUDI ARABIA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
SINGAPORE	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
SRI LANKA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
ALL OTHERS	6.1	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.5
WORLD TOTAL	11.8	12.5	13.2	11.8	11.8
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	--------1981/82	
PRODUCTION 3)					
BANGLADESH	19.3	19.1	21.5	20.3	20.3
BURMA	10.6	9.7	12.5	13.5	13.5
INDIA	80.7	63.6	79.9	78.8	78.1
INDONESIA	25.8	26.3	29.8	32.0	32.6
JAPAN	15.7	14.9	12.2	12.9	12.9
KOREA REP OF	7.6	7.1	6.5	7.5	7.2
PAKISTAN	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.1
CHINA, MAINL.	137.0	143.7	139.3	144.0	144.0
VIETNAM	9.9	10.7	10.0	11.0	11.0
THAILAND	17.5	15.7	18.5	18.5	19.5
SUB-TOTAL	329.0	315.7	334.7	343.6	344.1
EC-10	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
BRAZIL	7.6	9.6	9.1	10.0	10.0
ALL OTHERS	40.6	42.8	43.2	45.4	45.8
TOTAL NON-US	379.1	370.2	389.0	400.9	401.8
U.S.	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	8.3
WORLD TOTAL	385.2	376.2	395.6	409.2	410.1
ENDING STOCKS 4)					
TOTL FOREIGN	27.5	23.8	23.8	22.8	24.1
U.S.	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.9	1.8
WORLD TOTAL	28.6	24.7	24.4	24.7	25.9

1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE AND STOCKS ARE LISTED AS MILLED.
2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS BURMA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 1981/82

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 NOV. 16	1981/82 DEC. 15
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1000 METRIC TONS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	31538	32311	37198	41936	51700	51700
CANADA	15660	13459	15000	17000	17500	17500
ARGENTINA	2600	3300	4750	3910	3800	3800
AUSTRALIA	11081	9700	14350	16240	12000	11500
EC-10	5243	8765	10445	12936	13540	13500
O.W.EUROPE	1064	709	716	2104	1009	1009
EAST EUROPE	2295	2206	1085	2455	1285	1285
USSR	1000	1500	500	500	800	800
TURKEY	1256	1896	440	530	400	400
INDIA	536	643	350	469	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	162	140	130	15	24	24
SUB-TOTAL	72625	71631	85564	97095	102058	101513
OTHER COUNTRIES	341	384	493	625	566	586
WORLD TRADE	72966	72015	86057	97720	102624	102104
IMPORTS						
EC-10	5489	4638	5279	4492	4645	4645
O.W.EUROPE	1559	2096	2055	1939	2104	2104
EAST EUROPE	4951	4405	6039	5790	6125	5875
JAPAN	5764	5744	5559	5840	5700	5700
CHINA, MAINL.	8600	9047	8865	13769	14000	13500
USSR	6649	5142	12105	16000	18000	19000
EGYPT	4330	4800	5200	5600	6100	6100
ALGERIA	1591	1700	1800	1800	2070	2070
MOROCCO	1768	1422	1613	2064	2360	2380
NIGERIA	1020	1300	1350	1400	1500	1500
TUNISIA	761	603	856	610	500	620
LIBYA	550	500	535	600	650	650
SUDAN	164	293	376	275	300	300
MEXICO	625	1055	1015	1240	1100	1100
BRAZIL	3099	3700	4036	4300	4600	4600
CHILE	761	900	865	914	1091	1091
PERU	772	724	825	813	897	897
VENEZUELA	805	800	860	800	860	830
ECUADOR	256	265	287	304	315	315
BOLIVIA	260	325	153	230	275	275
CUBA	1062	1000	1100	1030	1020	1020
COLOMBIA	524	400	643	341	500	500
ISRAEL	436	578	593	491	440	440
JORDAN	287	300	355	280	300	300
LEBANON	237	300	366	360	430	430
SAUDI ARABIA	620	725	1000	1100	1200	1200
SYRIA	654	434	581	511	300	300
YEMAN, AR	350	400	425	430	450	450
IRAN	1500	1600	1250	1700	1800	1800
IRAQ	1364	1138	2300	1600	1600	1600
MALAYSIA	504	454	454	422	425	425
VIETNAM	1000	850	1200	1000	1000	1000
BANGLADESH	1679	1123	1954	948	1200	1200
INDONESIA	1127	1225	1325	1500	1600	1600
PAKISTAN	1005	2002	591	300	150	150
TURKEY	5	0	0	0	500	500
INDIA	313	16	2	50	4000	3000
SRI LANKA	639	635	753	650	550	550
REP. OF KOREA	1606	1600	1829	1995	2100	2100
PHILIPPINES	760	717	834	874	820	820
CHINA, TAIWAN	626	636	742	610	650	650
NORTH KOREA	500	500	500	500	500	500
SINGAPORE	342	266	407	410	410	410
SUB-TOTAL	67863	64784	78719	85903	95157	94497
OTHER COUNTRIES	4058	4411	4532	5069	5365	5394
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1545	2820	2816	2748	2102	2213
WORLD TRADE	72966	72015	86057	97720	102624	102104

NOTE: LISTED COUNTRIES ARE THOSE FORECAST TO TRADE A MINIMUM OF 200,000 METRIC TONS DURING THE 1978/79(JUL/JUN) YEAR.

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 1981/82

LINE NAME	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 NOV. 16	1981/82 DEC. 15
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1000 METRIC TONS - - - - - - - -					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	52116	56910	71632	72360	71700	69200
CANADA	3690	3851	4848	4635	5800	5800
AUSTRALIA	1961	2603	4115	2198	2733	3148
ARGENTINA	11012	11470	6574	9850	13500	13500
S. AFRICA	2855	2903	2914	3622	4900	4900
EAST EUROPE	1770	1033	1874	1950	1195	1295
THAILAND	1321	2252	2339	2170	2550	2550
EC-10	5483	5267	4986	5916	4480	4475
O.W.EUROPE	524	944	602	1366	641	641
USSR	1000	1020	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	81732	88253	99884	104067	107499	105509
OTHER COUNTRIES	2280	1813	932	1284	2399	2399
WORLD TRADE	84012	90066	100816	105351	109898	107908
IMPORTS						
EC-10	15130	14518	13364	12109	11500	11000
O.W.EUROPE	9132	8355	9858	8862	12572	12622
USSR	11713	9921	18400	18000	24000	23000
JAPAN	16954	17871	18888	18863	19045	18840
E. EUROPE	8335	10465	11449	10992	9535	9460
CHINA, MAINL.	59	3099	2032	772	1000	1000
EGYPT	655	724	686	1344	1200	1450
ALGERIA	343	462	431	555	560	560
MOROCCO	124	91	123	268	495	495
TUNISIA	164	212	257	349	235	440
CANADA	462	700	1017	1362	810	810
MEXICO	2337	2950	5034	8138	4600	4000
BRAZIL	208	1591	1743	2083	550	50
CHILE	144	222	397	363	357	357
COLOMBIA	192	142	359	287	227	227
PERU	242	220	185	525	455	455
VENEZUELA	826	1097	1266	1462	1800	1900
JAMAICA	198	158	162	164	176	176
CUBA	365	440	440	475	475	475
ISRAEL	1103	1015	1269	1022	1054	1054
LEBANON	286	219	338	216	210	210
IRAN	900	1200	900	1200	1300	1300
IRAQ	249	186	425	350	425	425
SAUDI ARABIA	189	396	585	900	790	1300
SYRIA	45	150	489	310	210	210
MALAYSIA	422	577	565	548	630	630
REP. OF KOREA	2041	2648	2513	2634	2800	2800
CHINA, TAIWAN	2807	3734	3307	3550	3750	3750
SINGAPORE	488	519	543	540	540	540
SUB-TOTAL	76113	83882	97025	98243	101301	99536
OTHER COUNTRIES	1278	2397	3684	4676	4064	4182
UNACCOUNTED 1)	6621	3787	107	2432	4533	4190
WORLD TRADE	84012	90066	100816	105351	109898	107908

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICES OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1978 TO 1982
IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS

LINE NAME	CAL YR 1978	CAL YR 1979	CAL YR 1980	CAL YR 1981	CAL 1982 NOV. 16	CAL 1982 DEC. 15
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1000 METRIC TONS - - - - - - - -					
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	2264	2267	2977	2950	2600	2700
GUYANA	106	85	82	80	90	90
URUGUAY	100	115	165	200	150	200
ARGENTINA	118	95	107	110	75	75
EGYPT	150	95	178	100	0	0
EC-10	670	737	839	807	747	731
INDIA	143	375	425	1000	750	650
PAKISTAN	703	1366	968	1150	1000	1000
NEPAL	85	100	10	75	75	75
BURMA	375	590	675	775	700	700
THAILAND	1573	2696	2700	3050	3000	3000
CHINA, MAINL.	1373	1095	1000	600	800	800
PHILIPPINES	49	127	231	110	25	0
N. KOREA	425	300	300	300	300	300
CHINA, TAIWAN	238	409	261	150	150	200
JAPAN	75	564	653	850	350	350
AUSTRALIA	337	400	321	425	400	425
SUB-TOTAL	8784	11416	11892	12732	11212	11296
OTHER COUNTRIES	628	384	594	443	539	539
WORLD TRADE	9412	11800	12486	13175	11751	11835
IMPORTS						
CANADA	89	90	98	100	100	103
MEXICO	15	34	128	60	75	75
S. AFRICA	105	137	126	130	140	140
MALAGASY	136	175	177	200	175	175
IVORY COAST	142	218	236	350	325	350
MAURITIUS	86	75	68	75	86	86
NIGERIA	564	241	400	550	600	600
SENEGAL	228	259	266	325	350	350
S. KOREA	0	355	757	2200	500	500
INDONESIA	1824	1953	2068	550	750	750
MALAYSIA	415	233	173	240	175	175
LAOS	95	60	80	75	90	90
SOC REP VIET NAM	150	350	250	150	150	150
SRI LANKA	161	211	189	180	175	80
HONG KONG	345	341	357	360	360	360
SINGAPORE	150	175	186	190	220	220
BANGLADESH	18	602	191	75	75	75
YEMEN,SANA	72	105	110	112	120	120
SAUDI ARABIA	404	496	475	500	500	500
U. A. EMIRATES	145	175	350	225	250	250
IRAN	320	371	500	600	600	600
IRAQ	290	300	379	375	375	375
KUWAIT	85	90	100	100	110	110
USSR	414	631	694	1000	900	900
PORTUGAL	45	75	20	110	100	100
EC-10	1040	957	911	1256	967	1037
BRAZIL	57	745	138	187	150	150
PERU	0	150	251	103	150	80
CUBA	171	200	200	200	200	200
SUB-TOTAL	7566	9804	9878	10578	8768	8701
OTHER COUNTRIES	1414	1970	2050	2401	2165	2342
UNACCOUNTED 3)	432	26	558	196	818	792
WORLD TRADE	9412	11800	12486	13175	11751	11835

NOTE: LISTED COUNTRIES ARE FORECAST TO TRADE A MINIMUM OF 100,000 METRIC TONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1979.

3) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICES OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: GRAINS S&D
YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PROD.	MKT/YR IMPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) IMPORTS	MKT/YR EXPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION FOR FEED	TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
TOTAL GRAINS 2)										
1970/71	28.5	3.21	91.4	36.5	26.7	14.2	6.7	68.5	113.6	11.8
1971/72	28.5	3.65	104.1	34.1	22.4	19.6	8.3	69.4	117.3	13.1
1972/73	28.6	3.73	106.7	35.5	23.7	22.8	10.1	73.0	120.5	12.0
1973/74	28.2	3.87	109.0	40.0	23.4	25.5	10.5	73.5	121.3	14.2
1974/75	28.2	3.98	112.1	35.6	20.6	23.4	10.8	72.1	120.6	17.9
1975/76	27.9	3.62	101.1	38.6	21.9	26.9	13.0	69.5	117.9	12.8
1976/77	27.8	3.42	95.0	42.2	29.7	20.4	9.1	69.0	117.1	12.5
1977/78	26.3	3.99	104.7	37.4	20.6	25.7	10.5	70.1	116.9	11.7
1978/79	28.3	4.25	120.3	35.0	19.2	28.5	14.0	72.6	122.4	16.3
1979/80	28.3	4.17	118.0	33.5	18.6	30.9	15.4	72.3	122.4	14.5
1980/81 3)	28.3	4.41	124.9	31.1	16.6	34.9	19.9	71.2	121.2	14.4
1981/82 4)	28.1	4.34	122.0	30.5	15.6	31.9	18.0	71.6	121.4	13.6
WHEAT										
1970/71	11.9	3.08	36.6	12.2	9.5	5.7	3.4	12.6	42.6	5.7
1971/72	12.1	3.47	42.0	11.2	6.8	8.8	4.2	12.1	42.9	7.2
1972/73	12.0	3.61	43.3	12.0	7.0	11.9	6.0	14.6	44.7	5.9
1973/74	11.7	3.69	43.2	12.1	5.3	11.7	5.2	11.8	41.9	7.6
1974/75	12.1	3.94	47.7	9.9	4.9	12.3	6.9	12.3	42.9	10.0
1975/76	11.4	3.53	40.2	12.0	5.4	14.5	8.6	9.4	40.0	7.7
1976/77	12.1	3.43	41.5	9.6	4.4	10.9	5.1	10.0	40.5	7.4
1977/78	10.1	3.82	38.4	12.5	5.5	12.4	5.0	10.6	39.5	6.1
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	11.9	42.7	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.08	48.8	10.9	5.3	17.5	10.4	12.3	43.3	8.0
1980/81 3)	12.6	4.37	55.0	10.5	4.5	20.8	13.9	12.8	43.9	8.9
1981/82 4)	12.6	4.22	53.1	10.8	4.6	19.6	13.5	13.8	44.9	9.2
COARSE GRAINS										
1970/71	16.6	3.30	54.8	24.3	17.2	8.5	3.3	55.9	71.0	6.1
1971/72	16.4	3.79	62.1	22.9	15.6	10.8	4.1	57.3	74.4	5.9
1972/73	16.6	3.82	63.4	23.5	16.7	10.9	4.1	58.4	75.8	6.1
1973/74	16.5	3.99	65.8	27.9	18.1	13.8	5.3	61.7	79.4	6.6
1974/75	16.1	4.00	64.4	25.7	15.7	11.1	3.9	59.8	77.7	7.9
1975/76	16.5	3.69	60.9	26.6	16.5	12.4	4.4	60.1	77.9	5.1
1976/77	15.7	3.41	53.5	32.6	24.3	9.5	4.0	59.0	76.6	5.1
1977/78	16.2	4.09	66.3	24.9	15.1	13.3	5.5	59.5	77.4	5.6
1978/79	16.3	4.29	70.1	24.3	14.5	13.2	5.3	60.7	79.7	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.24	69.1	22.6	13.4	13.3	5.0	60.1	79.1	6.5
1980/81 3)	15.8	4.44	69.9	20.6	12.1	14.1	5.9	58.4	77.3	5.5
1981/82 4)	15.5	4.44	68.9	19.7	11.0	12.3	4.5	57.7	76.5	5.3

WESTERN EUROPE: GRAINS S&D
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PROD.	MKT/YR IMPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) IMPORTS	MKT/YR EXPORTS	JUL/JUN 1) EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION FOR FEED	TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
TOTAL GRAINS 2)										
1970/71	41.4	2.78	115.0	42.9	35.3	15.4	7.9	87.7	143.0	15.6
1971/72	41.5	3.20	132.8	40.1	28.4	21.2	9.7	90.3	148.1	18.4
1972/73	41.4	3.21	132.9	42.4	30.1	24.7	11.9	94.4	152.3	16.7
1973/74	41.5	3.25	134.8	48.5	33.2	26.2	11.3	96.0	154.4	19.4
1974/75	41.4	3.43	141.8	44.5	32.7	25.2	12.7	96.4	156.3	24.1
1975/76	40.6	3.20	130.0	46.5	31.2	28.3	14.5	93.4	153.1	21.9
1976/77	40.8	3.03	123.8	51.5	41.4	22.1	10.9	94.2	154.0	21.2
1977/78	39.7	3.41	135.1	48.1	32.4	27.5	12.3	95.6	156.2	20.8
1978/79	41.1	3.71	152.6	45.4	29.6	30.1	15.7	100.9	162.3	25.1
1979/80	40.9	3.59	146.8	45.4	30.6	32.4	16.7	101.8	163.1	21.9
1980/81 3)	41.0	3.98	159.3	41.9	27.4	38.3	23.3	101.5	163.0	21.7
1981/82 4)	40.7	3.67	149.2	45.3	30.4	33.5	19.6	102.6	163.8	18.5
WHEAT										
1970/71	17.1	2.56	43.8	13.8	11.1	6.1	3.8	14.3	51.7	7.8
1971/72	17.1	3.00	51.3	12.4	8.0	9.2	4.5	13.9	51.6	10.1
1972/73	16.8	3.05	51.3	13.1	8.1	12.8	6.8	16.1	53.2	8.6
1973/74	16.7	3.04	50.8	13.2	6.4	12.3	5.8	12.6	49.4	10.9
1974/75	16.7	3.40	56.7	11.1	6.0	13.5	8.2	13.4	51.5	13.6
1975/76	15.4	3.15	48.5	12.9	6.4	15.4	9.5	10.1	48.1	11.3
1976/77	16.4	3.08	50.7	10.9	5.6	12.0	6.3	11.1	49.2	11.7
1977/78	14.8	3.21	47.7	14.1	7.1	13.7	6.3	11.6	49.6	10.2
1978/79	15.9	3.69	58.5	12.7	6.7	16.0	9.5	13.0	51.3	12.9
1979/80	15.6	3.58	55.7	13.0	7.4	18.4	11.2	13.5	52.0	11.2
1980/81 3)	16.4	3.93	64.4	12.4	6.4	22.9	16.0	14.4	53.0	12.2
1981/82 4)	16.2	3.67	59.5	12.9	6.7	20.6	14.5	14.9	53.6	10.4
COARSE GRAINS										
1970/71	24.3	2.93	71.2	29.1	24.2	9.3	4.1	73.4	91.3	7.8
1971/72	24.4	3.34	81.5	27.7	20.4	12.0	5.2	76.4	96.5	8.3
1972/73	24.6	3.32	81.6	29.3	22.0	11.9	5.1	78.3	99.1	8.1
1973/74	24.8	3.39	84.1	35.3	26.8	14.0	5.5	83.4	105.0	8.5
1974/75	24.7	3.45	85.1	33.4	26.7	11.7	4.5	83.0	104.8	10.5
1975/76	25.2	3.23	81.5	33.7	24.8	12.9	5.0	83.3	105.0	10.6
1976/77	24.4	3.00	73.1	40.7	35.7	10.1	4.6	83.1	104.8	9.5
1977/78	24.8	3.52	87.5	34.1	25.4	13.8	6.0	84.0	106.6	10.6
1978/79	25.3	3.72	94.0	32.7	22.9	14.1	6.2	87.9	110.9	12.2
1979/80	25.3	3.59	91.1	32.5	23.2	14.0	5.6	88.3	111.1	10.7
1980/81 3)	24.6	3.85	94.9	29.4	21.0	15.4	7.3	97.1	110.0	9.5
1981/82 4)	24.5	3.67	89.7	32.4	23.6	12.9	5.1	87.7	110.2	8.5

1) EXCLUDES INTRA EC10 TRADE.
2) WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS:
(TRADE EXCLUDES PRODUCTS OTHER THAN WHEAT FLOUR: FLOUR CONVERTED TO GRAIN EQUIVALENT)
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER

FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAINS S&D
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1970/71-1981/82
MILLIONS OF HECTARES/METRIC TON

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	TOTAL USAGE 1)	STOCKS CHANGE 2)
TOTAL GRAINS								
1970/71	29.4	2.27	66.7	10.3	2.4	7.9	77.6	-3.0
1971/72	30.2	2.72	82.1	10.1	1.5	8.6	91.0	-0.3
1972/73	30.4	2.87	87.4	9.7	2.4	7.3	92.5	2.2
1973/74	29.5	2.96	87.3	9.1	4.6	4.5	92.8	-0.9
1974/75	29.4	3.11	91.3	10.5	3.0	7.5	97.9	0.9
1975/76	29.5	2.98	87.9	13.5	4.3	9.2	99.0	-1.9
1976/77	29.6	3.18	94.1	15.2	3.5	11.7	103.8	2.0
1977/78	29.5	3.17	93.8	13.6	3.8	9.8	103.8	-0.2
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	14.9	3.2	11.6	108.5	-0.6
1979/80	29.0	3.13	91.0	17.5	3.0	14.5	104.6	0.9
1980/81 3)	29.0	3.32	96.1	16.8	4.4	12.4	110.0	-1.5
1981/82 4)	28.7	3.26	93.7	15.3	2.6	12.8	107.1	-0.6
WHEAT								
1970/71	10.3	2.23	23.0	6.7	0.9	5.8	29.8	-1.0
1971/72	10.7	2.83	30.3	5.2	0.8	4.4	34.6	0.1
1972/73	10.8	2.84	30.7	4.6	0.9	3.7	33.5	0.9
1973/74	10.3	3.07	31.6	5.3	1.9	3.4	34.6	0.4
1974/75	10.6	3.22	34.1	4.0	1.7	2.3	34.8	1.6
1975/76	9.9	2.88	28.5	5.7	1.4	4.3	34.1	-1.3
1976/77	10.3	3.37	34.7	6.3	2.1	4.1	38.0	0.8
1977/78	10.1	3.41	34.5	5.0	2.1	2.9	37.4	-0.0
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	38.7	-0.6
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.0	1.1	5.0	32.2	0.4
1980/81 3)	9.7	3.55	34.5	5.8	2.5	3.3	38.1	-0.2
1981/82 4)	9.2	3.36	31.1	5.9	1.3	4.6	35.9	-0.3
COARSE GRAINS								
1970/71	19.1	2.29	43.7	3.6	1.5	2.1	47.8	-2.0
1971/72	19.5	2.66	51.8	4.9	0.7	4.2	56.4	-0.4
1972/73	19.6	2.89	56.7	5.1	1.5	3.6	59.0	1.3
1973/74	19.2	2.90	55.7	3.8	2.7	1.1	58.2	-1.3
1974/75	18.8	3.04	57.2	6.5	1.3	5.2	63.1	-0.7
1975/76	19.6	3.03	59.4	7.8	2.9	5.0	65.0	-0.6
1976/77	19.3	3.08	59.5	9.0	1.3	7.6	65.8	1.3
1977/78	19.4	3.05	59.2	8.7	1.7	7.0	66.4	-0.2
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.5	1.0	9.4	69.9	0.0
1979/80	19.8	3.20	63.3	11.4	1.9	9.6	72.4	0.5
1980/81 3)	19.3	3.20	61.5	11.0	1.9	9.0	71.9	-1.3
1981/82 4)	19.5	3.21	62.6	9.5	1.3	8.2	71.1	-0.4

1) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
2) INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES/COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3) PRELIMINARY.
4) PROJECTION.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

USSR & MAINLAND CHINA: GRAIN S&D
WHEAT & COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1974/75-1981/82

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	TOTAL USAGE 1)	STOCKS CHANGE 2)
	MLN HA		MT/HA	----------	----------	MILLION METRIC TONS -		
USSR (JULY/JUNE)								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1974/75	119.0	1.55	184.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	193.0	-8.0
1975/76	120.1	1.10	132.0	25.6	0.5	25.1	171.2	-14.0
1976/77	120.3	1.76	211.9	10.3	3.0	7.3	208.2	11.0
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	217.4	-16.0
1980/81 4)	119.1	1.50	178.7	34.0	0.5	33.5	214.2	-2.0
1981/82 5)	114.8	1.44	165.0	42.0	0.8	41.2	206.2	0.0
WHEAT								
1974/75	60.0	1.40	84.0	3.0	4.0	-1.0	93.0	-10.0
1975/76	62.0	1.07	66.2	10.1	0.5	9.6	86.8	-11.0
1976/77	59.5	1.63	96.9	4.6	1.0	3.6	92.5	8.0
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.9	1.92	120.8	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	115.8	-14.0
1980/81 4)	61.5	1.60	98.2	16.0	0.5	15.5	115.7	-2.0
1981/82 5)	59.0	1.49	88.0	19.0	0.8	18.2	106.2	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 6)								
1974/75	59.0	1.69	100.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	100.0	2.0
1975/76	58.1	1.13	65.8	15.5	0.0	15.5	84.4	-3.0
1976/77	60.9	1.89	115.0	5.7	2.0	3.7	115.7	3.0
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	101.5	-2.0
1980/81 4)	57.7	1.40	80.5	18.0	0.0	18.0	98.5	0.0
1981/82 5)	55.8	1.38	77.0	23.0	0.0	23.0	100.0	0.0
MAINLAND CHINA (JULY/JUNE)								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1974/75	67.0	1.55	104.0	6.2	0.0	6.2	111.0	-0.8
1975/76	68.3	1.61	109.9	2.2	0.1	2.1	112.0	0.0
1976/77	62.4	1.94	121.0	3.2	0.0	3.1	124.1	0.0
1977/78	61.9	1.80	111.7	8.7	0.0	8.7	120.4	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	133.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	144.2	0.0
1979/80	62.5	2.33	145.7	10.9	0.0	10.9	156.6	0.0
1980/81 4)	61.6	2.22	136.7	14.6	0.0	14.6	151.2	-0.0
1981/82 5)	60.1	2.32	139.5	14.5	0.0	14.5	154.0	0.0
WHEAT								
1974/75	27.0	1.41	38.0	5.7	0.0	5.7	44.0	-0.3
1975/76	27.7	1.48	41.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	43.2	0.0
1976/77	28.4	1.78	50.5	3.2	0.0	3.2	53.7	0.0
1977/78	28.0	1.46	41.0	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.6	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.85	54.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	62.0	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.13	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	-0.0
1980/81 4)	28.9	1.87	54.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	67.9	-0.0
1981/82 5)	27.6	2.08	57.5	13.5	0.0	13.5	71.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 6)								
1974/75	40.0	1.65	66.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	67.0	-0.5
1975/76	40.6	1.70	68.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1	68.8	0.0
1976/77	34.0	2.07	70.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	70.5	0.0
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	70.8	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	82.2	-0.0
1979/80	33.1	2.51	83.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	85.0	0.0
1980/81 4)	32.7	2.52	82.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	83.3	0.0
1981/82 5)	32.5	2.52	82.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	83.0	0.0

1) FEED USE DATA IS UNAVAILABLE FOR MAINLAND CHINA
2) FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. , THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR CHINA, WHERE NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.
3) OFFICIAL SOVIET SOURCES HAVE REPORTED TOTAL GRAIN PRODUCTION FOR 1979 AT 179 MILLION TONS, WHICH INCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES, AND RICE, ESTIMATED AT 9 MILLION TONS FOR 1979.
4) PRELIMINARY
5) PROJECTION
6) COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES, AND RICE.
SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULT OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WHEAT: SUPPLY/DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. & MAJOR COMPETITORS
1970/71-1981/82

LINE NAME	AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	EXPORTS 1) JULY-JUNE	EXPORTS 1) MRKT YEAR	END STOCKS 2) MRKT YEAR
	MLN. HA.	MT/HA	- - - - - - - - - - - -	MILLION METRIC TONS			- - - - - - -
CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)							
1970/71	5.1	1.76	9.0	4.7	11.5	11.8	20.0
1971/72.....	7.9	1.82	14.4	4.8	13.7	13.7	15.9
1972/73.....	8.6	1.69	14.5	4.8	15.6	15.7	9.9
1973/74.....	9.6	1.69	16.2	4.6	11.7	11.4	10.1
1974/75.....	8.9	1.49	13.3	4.6	11.2	10.7	8.0
1975/76.....	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	12.3	8.2
1976/77.....	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4	13.3
1977/78.....	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	16.0	12.1
1978/79.....	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
1979/80.....	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81 3).....	11.1	1.73	19.2	5.3	17.0	16.3	8.3
1981/82 4).....	12.2	2.00	24.5	5.2	17.5	17.5	10.1
AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71.....	6.5	1.22	7.9	2.6	9.5	9.1	3.7
1971/72.....	7.1	1.21	8.6	2.9	8.7	7.8	1.6
1972/73.....	7.6	0.87	6.6	3.3	5.6	4.3	0.6
1973/74.....	8.9	1.35	12.0	3.5	5.4	7.0	2.0
1974/75.....	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	8.6	1.7
1975/76.....	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	8.7	2.7
1976/77.....	9.0	1.30	11.7	2.8	8.5	9.5	2.1
1977/78.....	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.2	11.1	8.4	0.8
1978/79.....	10.2	1.77	13.1	2.6	6.7	11.7	4.6
1979/80.....	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.3	14.9	13.2	4.4
1980/81 3).....	11.3	0.96	10.9	3.4	10.2	9.5	2.4
1981/82 4).....	11.5	1.30	15.5	3.4	11.5	12.0	2.5
ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)							
1970/71.....	3.7	1.32	4.9	4.1	1.6	1.0	0.7
1971/72.....	4.3	1.33	5.7	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.4
1972/73	5.0	1.38	6.9	4.3	3.4	3.2	0.3
1973/74.....	4.0	1.65	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
1974/75.....	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.7
1975/76.....	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.7
1976/77.....	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	5.9	1.6
1977/78.....	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.2
1978/79.....	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	1.1
1979/80.....	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.7	4.8	0.4
1980/81 3).....	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.4
1981/82 4).....	5.5	1.35	7.5	4.0	3.8	3.5	0.4
TOTAL ABOVE THREE COUNTRIES							
1970/71.....	15.3	1.42	21.8	11.4	22.6	21.9	24.4
1971/72.....	19.3	1.49	28.7	12.1	23.7	23.1	17.9
1972/73.....	21.2	1.32	28.0	12.4	24.6	23.2	10.8
1973/74.....	22.5	1.55	34.8	12.3	19.2	20.0	13.1
1974/75.....	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	21.1	10.4
1975/76.....	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	24.1	11.6
1976/77.....	26.6	1.74	46.3	12.0	27.0	28.8	17.0
1977/78.....	24.0	1.46	34.9	11.6	29.5	26.2	14.1
1978/79.....	25.5	1.85	47.3	12.0	23.5	28.8	20.6
1979/80.....	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.8	34.7	33.8	15.5
1980/81 3).....	27.4	1.38	37.8	12.6	31.1	29.7	11.1
1981/82 4).....	29.7	1.60	47.5	12.6	32.9	33.0	13.0
U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUNE/MAY)							
1970/71	17.7	2.08	36.8	21.0	19.9	20.2	22.4
1971/72	19.3	2.28	44.1	23.1	16.9	16.6	26.8
1972/73	19.2	2.19	42.1	21.7	31.8	30.9	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.13	46.6	20.5	31.3	33.1	9.3
1974/75	26.5	1.83	48.5	18.3	28.3	27.7	11.8
1975/76	28.1	2.06	57.8	19.6	31.7	31.9	18.1
1976/77	28.6	2.04	58.3	20.4	26.1	25.9	30.3
1977/78	26.9	2.06	55.4	23.1	31.5	30.6	32.0
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.8	32.3	32.5	25.1
1979/80.....	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	37.4	24.5
1980/81 3).....	28.7	2.25	64.5	21.1	41.9	41.1	26.9
1981/82 4).....	32.7	2.29	74.8	25.4	51.7	51.7	24.7
TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS							
1970/71	33.0	1.78	58.6	32.4	42.5	42.1	46.8
1971/72	38.6	1.89	72.8	35.2	40.6	39.7	44.7
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.1	56.4	54.1	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.4	32.8	49.5	53.1	22.4
1974/75	47.9	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	48.8	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.4	32.0	54.9	56.0	29.7
1976/77	55.3	1.89	104.6	32.4	53.1	54.7	47.2
1977/78	50.9	1.78	90.3	34.7	61.1	56.8	46.1
1978/79	48.4	1.98	95.7	34.7	55.8	61.3	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.92	99.6	34.2	71.9	71.2	40.0
1980/81 3).....	56.1	1.82	102.3	33.7	73.1	70.8	38.0
1981/82 4).....	62.3	1.96	122.4	38.0	84.5	84.7	37.7

1) INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.
2) NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR AUSTRALIA AND ARGENTINA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.
3) PRELIMINARY
4) PROJECTION

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COARSE GRAINS: S&O
1975/76-1981/82
SELECTED MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS

LINE NAME	AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	EXPORTS JULY-JUNE	EXPORTS OCT-SEPT	EXPORTS MRKT YR	ENDING STOCKS MRKT YR
	HA.	MT/HA	1000 METRIC TONS					
		CORN (MARCH-FEBRUARY)						
ARGENTINA								
(75)1976/77...	2,766	2.12	5,855	2,863	4,384	5,385	3,238	515
(76)1977/78...	2,532	3.28	8,300	3,401	5,995	6,377	5,231	183
(77)1978/79...	2,660	3.65	9,700	3,533	6,664	6,200	5,916	434
(78)1979/80...	2,899	3.10	9,000	3,296	4,963	8,950	5,965	173
(79)1980/81...	2,490	2.57	6,400	3,048	5,871	6,730	3,417	108
(80)1981/82 2)	3,450	3.77	13,000	3,400	8,690		9,600	108
(81)1982/83 3)	2,900	3.28	9,500	3,400			6,100	108
		CORN (MAY-APRIL)						
SOUTH AFRICA								
(75)1976/77...	4,549	1.61	7,312	6,438	1,334	1,496	1,465	987
(76)1977/78...	4,453	2.18	9,727	6,553	2,697	2,788	2,525	636
(77)1978/79...	4,499	2.27	10,201	6,665	2,722	2,224	3,012	2,115
(78)1979/80...	4,598	1.80	8,271	6,702	2,689	3,930	2,325	1,359
(79)1980/81...	4,618	2.34	10,794	6,759	3,430	4,800	3,444	1,950
(80)1981/8182)	4,716	3.01	14,198	7,334	4,800		4,800	4,014
(81)1982/83 3)	4,650	2.47	11,500	7,350			4,700	3,464
		CORN (JULY-JUNE)						
THAILAND								
(75)1975/76...	1,336	2.28	3,050	556	2,386	2,411	2,386	142
(76)1976/77...	1,400	1.96	2,750	728	2,116	1,920	2,116	48
(77)1977/78...	1,463	1.40	2,050	850	1,217	1,366	1,217	31
(78)1978/79...	1,500	2.03	3,050	950	2,078	1,927	2,078	53
(79)1979/80...	1,520	2.17	3,300	1,050	2,150	2,035	2,150	153
(80)1980/81 2)	1,500	2.13	3,200	1,150	1,920	2,400	1,920	283
(81)1981/82 3)	1,550	2.45	3,800	1,350	2,300		2,300	433
		GRAIN SORGHUM (MARCH-FEBRUARY)						
ARGENTINA								
(75)1976/77...	1,834	2.76	5,060	1,668	4,638	4,770	3,433	222
(76)1977/78...	2,377	2.78	6,600	2,579	4,405	4,390	4,122	121
(77)1978/79...	2,254	3.19	7,200	2,417	4,255	3,956	4,652	252
(78)1979/80...	2,117	3.07	6,500	2,356	2,191	1,611	3,755	141
(79)1980/81...	1,279	2.31	2,960	1,535	3,735	4,860	1,494	22
(80)1981/82 2)	2,078	3.42	7,100	2,200	4,570	4,130	4,800	122
(81)1982/83 3)	2,150	3.07	6,600	2,400			4,200	122
		GRAIN SORGHUM (APRIL-MARCH)						
AUSTRALIA								
(75)1976/77...	504	2.23	1,124	116	828	666	972	59
(76)1977/78...	532	1.80	956	372	407	158	490	153
(77)1978/79...	394	1.81	714	456	516	596	231	180
(78)1979/80...	469	2.40	1,125	502	580	650	669	134
(79)1980/81...	519	1.78	922	487	470	510	506	63
(80)1981/82 2)	647	1.69	1,095	508	640	600	400	250
(81)1982/83 3)	700	1.93	1,350	550			680	370
		BARLEY (DECEMBER-NOVEMBER)						
AUSTRALIA								
(75)1975/76...	2,329	1.36	3,179	857	1,954	2,237	2,231	277
(76)1976/77...	2,321	1.23	2,847	933	2,094	1,911	1,943	248
(77)1977/78...	2,803	0.85	2,383	1,315	1,325	1,236	1,117	139
(78)1978/79...	2,785	1.44	4,006	1,560	1,744	2,007	2,112	533
(79)1979/80...	2,482	1.49	3,703	1,310	2,981	2,900	2,824	102
(80)1980/81 2)	2,452	1.11	2,711	1,150	1,500	1,540	1,550	113
(81)1981/82 3)	2,740	1.33	3,650	1,400	2,075	2,175	2,200	163
		BARLEY (AUGUST-JULY)						
CANADA								
(75)1975/76...	4,468	2.13	9,520	6,704	4,161	4,306	4,156	2,764
(76)1976/77...	4,354	2.41	10,513	6,459	3,782	3,783	3,600	3,218
(77)1977/78...	4,753	2.48	11,799	6,460	3,605	3,557	3,349	5,208
(78)1978/79...	4,259	2.44	10,387	7,146	3,510	3,898	3,554	4,895
(79)1979/80...	3,724	2.27	8,460	7,537	4,083	2,963	3,832	2,006
(80)1980/81 2)	4,634	2.43	11,259	7,034	3,025	4,012	3,237	3,004
(81)1981/82 3)	5,390	2.48	13,384	7,000	4,500	4,900	4,500	4,888
		TOTAL OF ABOVE						
TOTAL								
(75)1975/76...	17,786	1.97	35,100	19,202	19,685	19,776	17,881	4,966
(76)1976/77...	17,969	2.32	41,693	21,025	22,161	19,931	20,027	4,607
(77)1977/78...	18,826	2.34	44,047	21,696	19,051	19,872	19,494	8,419
(78)1978/79...	18,627	2.27	42,339	23,012	21,499	20,808	20,458	7,288
(79)1979/80 2)	16,632	2.20	36,539	21,776	18,737	16,954	17,667	4,404
(80)1980/81 2)	19,477	2.70	52,563	22,776	19,951	25,837	26,307	7,894
(81)1981/82 3)	20,080	2.48	49,784	23,450	27,575	25,735	24,680	9,548

NOTE: YEARS IN PARANTHESES ARE "DESIGNATED PRODUCTION YEARS", USED FOR PURPOSES OF AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (EG. 1979/80) DENOTE MARKETING YEARS.

2) PRELIMINARY
3) PROJECTED
SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

U.S. TOTAL GRAINS
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1981/82

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	34.2	1,776	1	1,194	159	838
1979/80	924	62.5	34.1	2,134	2	1,375	86	783
1980/81	902	70.9	33.4	2,370	2	1,510	48	776
1981/82	988	80.7	34.1	2,750	2	1,900	200	932
1982/83	908							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,784	4,335
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.1	7,268	1	2,133	4,368	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.7	7,939	1	2,433	4,519	5,194
1980/81	1,617	73.1	91.0	6,648	1	2,355	4,142	4,877
1981/82	1,034	74.1	109.2	8,097	1	2,375	4,250	5,050
1982/83	1,707							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	0	144	683	693
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	0	123	684	693
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	0	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	0	212	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	0	229	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	0	246	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	0	213	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	0	213	461	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.6	731	0	207	548	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.7	809	0	325	484	497
1980/81	147	12.7	46.2	588	0	305	310	321
1981/82	109	13.6	64.2	876	0	275	450	461
1982/83	249							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.1	428	9	57	175	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.5	455	10	26	214	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.2	49.6	359	10	77	176	348
1981/82	136	9.1	52.5	476	10	100	200	375
1982/83	147							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	0	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	0	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	11	511	595
1978/79	313	11.1	52.2	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.6	53.0	458	1	13	431	505
1981/82	177	9.7	52.8	509	1	10	435	510
1982/83	167							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	0	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	0	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	0	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	0	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	0	0	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.3	17	0	0	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	0	0	8	19
1979/80	9	0.9	25.8	22	0	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.5	16	0	7	7	17
1981/82	4	0.7	25.8	17	0	2	6	16
1982/83	3.4							

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Exports Include Major Products Ber-Corn and Sorghum.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

December 15, 1981
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1309C

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MLN. METRIC TONS/MLN. HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1961/62 - 1981/82

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Total Wheat and Coarse Grains								
1961/62	115.7	64.2	2.5	161.0	0.6	35.4	112.2	140.2
1962/63	101.7	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	33.2	108.5	136.9
1963/64	91.2	61.5	2.8	171.5	0.4	40.6	106.0	135.0
1964/65	87.5	60.1	2.6	157.4	0.3	39.4	104.6	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.5	3.0	180.0	0.3	49.6	119.6	149.0
1966/67	58.2	60.3	3.0	180.4	0.3	41.4	118.3	148.0
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.8	0.2	42.2	118.5	148.7
1968/69	62.6	62.1	3.2	197.7	0.2	31.5	127.1	157.2
1969/70	71.8	57.9	3.5	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.7	164.8
1970/71	73.0	58.3	3.1	183.0	0.3	39.1	131.8	162.6
1971/72	54.6	63.0	3.7	233.6	0.3	41.1	143.0	174.0
1972/73	73.4	57.4	3.9	224.1	0.4	70.2	147.4	179.9
1973/74	47.9	62.8	3.7	223.4	0.3	74.2	143.3	176.3
1974/75	31.1	67.3	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	107.1	140.2
1975/76	27.3	70.7	3.4	243.3	0.5	81.9	116.6	153.7
1976/77	35.4	71.9	3.5	252.9	0.4	76.5	115.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.1	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.6	66.1	4.1	270.4	0.3	92.7	141.6	180.0
1979/80	71.5	67.1	4.4	296.9	0.4	108.8	141.1	182.7
1980/81	77.2	70.1	3.8	263.2	0.4	110.7	124.6	168.4
1981/82	61.6	76.1	4.2	320.9	0.4	121.4	135.6	181.4
1982/83	80.1							
Wheat								
1970/71	26.8	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.2	21.0
1971/72	22.4	19.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.6	7.1	23.1
1972/73	26.8	19.2	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.9	5.6	21.7
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.8	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	48.5	0.1	27.7	1.6	18.3
1975/76	11.8	28.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	18.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.9	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.8
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.3	21.3
1980/81	24.5	28.7	2.3	64.5	0.1	41.1	1.3	21.1
1981/82	26.9	32.7	2.3	74.8	0.1	51.7	5.4	25.4
1982/83	24.7							
Coarse Grains								
1970/71	46.1	39.7	3.7	146.1	0.4	19.0	126.4	141.3
1971/72	32.3	43.3	4.4	189.5	0.4	24.6	135.9	150.9
1972/73	46.6	38.1	4.8	182.0	0.4	39.3	142.2	158.0
1973/74	31.7	41.5	4.5	186.8	0.2	41.1	139.5	155.8
1974/75	21.8	40.8	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.5	121.9
1975/76	15.5	42.6	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.6	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	138.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	137.3	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.8	5.7	238.8	0.3	71.4	138.8	161.4
1980/81	52.7	41.4	4.8	198.7	0.3	69.6	123.3	147.3
1981/82	34.7	43.4	5.7	246.1	0.3	69.7	130.2	156.0
1982/83	55.4							

Notes: Total Grains Include Wheat, Corn, Sorghum, Barley, Oats and Rye.
Commodity Years As Follows: June/May - Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye.
October/September - Corn and Sorghum.
Exports Include Major Products.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

December 15, 1981
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA
1308G

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1981/82 (August-July MY)

	Area Harvested 1/	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
	1000 HA	MT/HA	1000 MT	(----------Thousand Metric Tons Milled Basis----------				)
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,039	879	4,271	3	2,431	1,708
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,984	1,056	4,323	3	2,706	1,793
1980/81 (Est)	1,333	4.97	6,680	841	4,802	7	3,028	2,077
1981/82(Proj)	1,511	5.48	8,284	545	6,006	3	2,800	1,974

	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(----------Million Hundredweight Rough Basis----------				)
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1	---	56.5	42.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9	0.1	65.6	46.5
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5	0.1	72.8	39.6
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4	0.1	75.7	53.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6	0.1	82.6	49.2
1980/81 (Est)	3.3	44.03	145.1	25.7	0.2	91.4	54.5
1981/82 (Proj)	3.7	48.91	182.6	16.5	0.1	85.0	56.5
1982/83				54.2			

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate Report.
FAS:CP:G&F: December 15, 1981
1304G

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 60/61-81/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JULY/JUNE TRADE 2)	TOTAL 3) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 1)	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL.
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.4	1.18	238.3	42.0	235.3	79.3	33.7
1961/62	202.4	1.12	226.5	47.0	238.3	67.5	28.3
1962/63	207.1	1.23	255.1	44.0	250.7	71.9	28.7
1963/64	206.7	1.15	237.4	56.0	244.0	65.3	26.8
1964/65	215.9	1.27	274.5	52.0	266.4	73.4	27.6
1965/66	216.2	1.22	263.9	61.0	282.1	55.3	19.6
1966/67	214.6	1.44	309.1	56.0	282.2	82.1	29.1
1967/68	219.3	1.35	297.0	51.0	288.6	90.5	31.4
1968/69	224.2	1.46	328.3	45.0	394.1	114.8	37.8
1969/70	217.9	1.42	309.6	50.0	326.8	97.6	29.9
1970/71	207.0	1.52	315.5	55.0	338.9	74.1	21.9
1971/72	213.0	1.64	349.3	52.0	342.4	81.1	23.7
1972/73	211.1	1.63	343.4	67.0	361.9	62.6	17.3
1973/74	216.9	1.72	372.6	63.0	364.8	70.4	19.3
1974/75	219.9	1.62	357.3	64.0	363.8	63.9	17.6
1975/76	224.9	1.56	350.6	66.7	351.7	62.8	17.9
1976/77	232.5	1.81	421.2	63.1	385.2	98.8	25.7
1977/78	226.9	1.69	384.4	73.0	401.7	81.5	20.3
1978/79	228.4	1.96	446.6	72.0	429.9	100.9	23.5
1979/80	227.5	1.86	422.3	86.1	443.9	79.3	17.9
1980/81 4)	235.7	1.86	438.7	93.7	443.5	74.5	16.8
1981/82 5)	236.1	1.90	448.8	102.1	449.2	74.2	16.5
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.7	1.38	448.3	24.0	437.6	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.9	1.35	434.9	30.0	449.9	94.7	21.0
1962/63	321.5	1.43	460.3	31.0	462.3	92.7	20.1
1963/64	327.1	1.43	468.5	34.0	463.3	97.9	21.1
1964/65	324.1	1.46	473.5	35.0	480.4	90.9	18.9
1965/66	320.8	1.51	485.6	42.0	501.4	75.1	15.0
1966/67	322.7	1.62	522.0	40.0	521.0	76.1	14.6
1967/68	328.0	1.68	552.2	39.0	543.1	85.2	15.7
1968/69	327.5	1.69	553.5	37.0	549.5	89.2	16.2
1969/70	331.4	1.74	577.5	39.0	577.5	89.2	15.4
1970/71	332.3	1.74	577.2	46.0	594.2	72.2	12.2
1971/72	333.9	1.89	629.6	49.0	616.1	85.8	13.9
1972/73	330.0	1.85	611.0	59.0	628.6	68.2	10.8
1973/74	345.5	1.94	670.7	71.0	675.4	63.5	9.4
1974/75	342.7	1.83	628.5	64.0	634.7	57.3	9.0
1975/76	350.0	1.84	645.3	76.4	645.9	56.7	8.8
1976/77	343.7	2.05	704.4	82.5	685.4	75.6	11.0
1977/78	345.1	2.03	700.7	84.0	692.1	84.2	12.2
1978/79	342.8	2.20	753.8	90.1	747.3	90.9	12.2
1979/80	340.8	2.17	740.3	100.8	741.3	89.9	12.1
1980/81 4)	340.6	2.13	726.6	105.4	739.1	77.4	10.5
1981/82 5)	342.6	2.24	767.0	107.9	747.4	97.0	13.0
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	527.1	1.30	686.6	66.0	672.9	189.0	28.1
1961/62	525.3	1.26	661.4	77.0	688.2	162.2	23.6
1962/63	528.6	1.35	715.4	75.0	713.0	164.6	23.1
1963/64	533.8	1.32	705.9	90.0	707.3	163.2	23.1
1964/65	540.0	1.39	748.0	87.0	746.8	164.3	22.0
1965/66	537.0	1.40	749.5	103.0	783.5	130.4	16.6
1966/67	537.3	1.55	831.1	96.0	803.2	158.2	19.7
1967/68	547.3	1.55	849.2	90.0	831.7	175.7	21.1
1968/69	551.7	1.60	881.8	82.0	853.6	204.0	23.9
1969/70	549.3	1.61	887.1	89.0	904.3	186.8	20.7
1970/71	539.3	1.66	892.7	101.0	933.1	146.3	15.7
1971/72	546.9	1.79	978.9	101.0	958.5	166.9	17.4
1972/73	541.1	1.76	954.4	126.0	990.5	130.8	13.2
1973/74	562.4	1.86	1043.3	134.0	1040.2	133.9	12.9
1974/75	562.6	1.75	985.8	128.0	998.5	121.2	12.1
1975/76	574.9	1.73	995.9	143.1	997.6	119.5	12.0
1976/77	576.2	1.95	1125.6	145.6	1070.5	174.4	16.3
1977/78	572.0	1.90	1085.2	157.0	1093.8	165.7	15.1
1978/79	571.2	2.10	1200.4	162.1	1177.3	191.8	16.3
1979/80	568.3	2.05	1162.6	186.9	1185.2	169.1	14.3
1980/81 4)	576.3	2.02	1165.4	199.1	1182.7	151.8	12.8
1981/82 5)	578.7	2.10	1215.9	210.0	1196.5	171.2	14.3

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE; THE WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR STOCKS.
2) TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDES INTRA EC-9 TRADE.
3) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR), UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4) PRELIMINARY.
5) PROJECTION

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS. RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEACH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD RICE S&D 1)
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61-1981/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARE)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2)	PRODUCTION ROUGH	PRODUCTION MILLED	CAL YR EXPORTS	TOTAL 5) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 3)	STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION
1960/61	120.1	1.95	234.7	158.6	6.5	159.0	8.7	5.5
1961/62	120.1	2.01	241.0	162.9	6.5	163.9	7.8	4.8
1962/63	121.9	2.00	244.1	165.0	7.3	165.1	7.7	4.7
1963/64	122.1	2.09	255.5	172.6	7.8	170.9	9.4	5.5
1964/65	125.1	2.18	272.5	184.2	8.0	181.1	12.5	6.9
1965/66	123.8	2.07	256.4	173.4	7.7	173.2	12.8	7.4
1966/67	125.2	2.12	265.1	179.3	7.4	180.7	11.4	6.3
1967/68	126.9	2.26	286.6	193.8	6.9	190.7	14.5	7.6
1968/69	128.3	2.25	288.5	195.1	7.1	191.9	17.7	9.2
1969/70	131.6	2.29	301.1	203.4	7.9	201.4	19.6	9.7
1970/71	131.1	2.38	312.3	211.0	8.7	211.5	19.1	9.0
1971/72	132.0	2.41	318.3	214.9	8.7	217.7	16.3	7.5
1972/73	131.5	2.33	305.9	206.7	8.3	212.1	10.9	5.1
1973/74	135.8	2.43	329.6	222.6	8.4	220.7	12.9	5.8
1974/75	137.8	2.44	336.8	227.3	7.8	228.9	11.3	4.9
1975/76	142.8	2.52	360.4	243.1	9.0	235.5	18.9	8.0
1976/77	141.6	2.47	350.0	236.2	10.5	237.5	17.6	7.4
1977/78	143.0	2.59	370.2	248.9	9.4	242.8	24.5	10.1
1978/79	142.5	2.70	385.2	259.2	11.8	255.1	28.6	11.2
1979/80	141.5	2.66	376.2	253.4	12.5	257.3	24.7	9.6
1980/81 6)	143.2	2.76	395.6	265.7	13.2	266.0	24.4	9.2
1981/82 6)	145.0	2.83	410.1	275.5	11.8	274.0	25.9	9.5

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1) PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASIS; STOCKS, EXPORTS AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESS ON MILLED BASIS.
2) BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
3) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. COMPARABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR YEARS PRIOR TO 1966/67.
2) TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDES INTRA EC-9 TRADE.

THEREFORE DIFFER FROM TRADE DATA APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.
5) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
6) PRELIMINARY.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS S&D
1960/61-1981/82
(MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARE)

LINE NAME	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 2)	TOTAL 3) UTILIZATION	ENDING STOCKS 1)	STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION
1960/61	647.2	1.31	845.2	72.5	831.9	197.7	23.8
1961/62	645.4	1.28	824.3	83.5	852.1	170.0	20.0
1962/63	650.5	1.35	880.4	82.3	878.1	172.3	19.6
1963/64	655.9	1.34	878.5	97.8	878.2	172.6	19.7
1964/65	665.1	1.40	932.2	95.0	927.9	176.8	19.1
1965/66	660.8	1.40	922.9	110.7	956.7	143.2	15.0
1966/67	662.5	1.53	1010.4	103.4	983.9	169.6	17.2
1967/68	674.2	1.55	1043.0	96.9	1022.4	190.2	18.6
1968/69	680.0	1.58	1076.9	89.1	1045.5	221.7	21.2
1969/70	680.9	1.60	1090.5	96.9	1105.7	206.4	18.7
1970/71	670.4	1.65	1103.7	109.7	1144.6	165.4	14.5
1971/72	678.9	1.76	1193.8	109.7	1176.2	183.2	15.6
1972/73	672.6	1.73	1161.1	134.3	1202.6	141.7	11.8
1973/74	698.2	1.81	1265.9	142.4	1260.9	146.8	11.6
1974/75	700.4	1.73	1213.1	135.8	1227.4	132.5	10.8
1975/76	717.4	1.73	1238.7	152.2	1231.9	138.1	11.2
1976/77	717.7	1.90	1361.8	156.0	1307.0	192.0	14.7
1977/78	714.9	1.87	1334.1	166.4	1336.6	190.2	14.2
1978/79	713.7	2.05	1459.6	173.9	1432.3	220.3	15.4
1979/80 4)	709.8	1.99	1416.0	199.4	1442.5	193.8	13.4
1980/81 5)	719.5	1.99	1431.0	212.2	1448.6	176.2	12.2
1981/82 5)	723.7	2.06	1491.4	221.8	1470.5	197.1	13.4

NOTE: STOCKS AS % OF UTILIZATION IS THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS AND TOTAL UTILIZATION.
* NOTE: INCLUDES WHEAT, COARSE GRAINS, AND RICE. YIELD IS CALCULATED ON ROUGH (PADDY) BASIS.

1) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE; THE WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO INCLUDE YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR STOCKS. RICE STOCKS PRIOR TO 1966/67 ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

TRADE DATA ARE BASED ON JULY/JUNE AND CALENDAR YEAR TRADE DATAAPPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT THEREFORE DIFFER FROM TRADE DATA APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.
3) FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E., THEY ARE INCLUSIVE OF ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
4) PRELIMINARY.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICSOF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN JANUARY 1980 - DECEMBER 15, 1981
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWRS 12 1/2	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
Jan.	178	191	196	171	114	139
Feb.	176	208	194	173	118	147
Mar.	166	212	188	166	114	151
Apr.	158	209	183	162	111	160
May	156	199	191	167	113	145
June	160	192	195	166	116	147
July	171	189	214	174	135	157
Aug.	175	196	217	176	148	164
Sept.	183	197	224	181	143	174
Oct.	192	212	235	193	144	177
Nov.	199	223	239	198	153	180
Dec.	188	210	228	188	153	175
Jan. 8	195	216	244	193	161	168
14	197	208	232	192	161	164
22	190	212	229	191	153	165
29	183	216	226	184	146	166
Feb. 5	186	212	229	187	147	158
12	182	210	226	184	146	155
19	187	212	230	186	149	150
26	183	211	227	186	148	150
Mar. 5	176	212	222	177	144	140
12	173	212	220	175	142	140
19	176	212	217	179	146	142
26	177	205	217	180	147	143
Apr. 2	178	200	218	178	145	137
9	181	---	227	181	145	134
16	182	---	---	180	147	---
23	186	200	236	181	149	137
30	179	195	230	179	148	135
May 7	175	187	227	177	147	136
14	171	187	227	173	144	140
21	168	185	225	170	142	136
28	170	181	227	170	143	131
June 4	171	180	221	169	140	129
10	174	180	220	167	142	138
18	172	180	214	167	138	128
25	167	180	204	161	136	125
July 2	168	175	205	161	140	130
9	172	177	216	173	142	131
16	172	178	---	169	142	143
23	173	177	210	168	138	144
30	169	180	206	166	137	142
Aug. 6	171	180	199	163	137	142
13	173	180	200	170	131	140
20	175	180	201	168	133	135
27	172	174	201	167	122	127
Sept. 3	174	177	200	168	128	127
10	175	182	197	171	121	128
17	174	179	198	171	118	127
24	172	182	200	174	116	129
28	172	182	200	169	116	130
Oct. 6	171	182	199	170	122	130
13	175	180	198	170	119	130
20	171	184	197	170	115	135
27	176	184	197	174	110	140
Nov. 3	178	182	198	174	113	138
10	178	183	198	178	112	135
17	183	181	198	179	114	155
24	181	183	195	177	114	128
Dec. 1	183	180	197	178	114	125
8	176	181	190	175	109	123
15	178	172	187	171	109	118

---Not Available
1/ In Store Export Elevator

1305G

SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1981/82
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat			Corn	Sorghum
	U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring 14%	U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Canadian Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	U.S. No. 2 Yellow Sorghum
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55
1979/80					
June	192.00	192.60	N/A	139.65	134.50
July	202.20	204.20	N/A	152.35	153.45
August	194.50	199.75	N/A	136.90	144.90
September	198.65	205.45	N/A	137.95	142.05
October	205.00	209.45	213.35 3/	143.95	145.55
November	204.25	211.50	214.75 3/	141.74	147.40
December	205.40	212.05	N/A	139.15	149.30
January	206.10	199.70	N/A	129.65	149.20
February	204.85	200.15	N/A	132.15	146.70
March	195.75	197.00	N/A	132.75	146.63
April	188.20	N/A	N/A	133.55	146.15
May	198.65	N/A	N/A	138.45	148.70
1980/81					
June	196.95	197.85	N/A	139.00	150.10
July	212.45	202.70	N/A	152.75	162.10
August	212.00	208.85	N/A	166.65	176.90
September	211.70	213.80	N/A	164.30	176.45
October	215.95	233.65	N/A	161.70	174.95
November	226.30	232.85	N/A	174.60	185.05
December	235.00	235.15	N/A	172.35	188.55
January	244.95	233.40	N/A	180.55	191.00
February	240.20	225.00	N/A	167.20	180.90
March	208.95	212.25	N/A	165.40	171.95
April	210.30	211.45	N/A	165.60	165.60
May	206.90	205.95	N/A	159.90	158.95
1981/82					
June	197.15	202.55	N/A	155.05	153.85
July	193.95	204.46	240.35	154.10	158.00
August	188.65	201.10	226.95	146.40	152.60
September	190.50	200.00	215.40	132.60	143.50
October	193.15	200.00	N/A	130.05	143.75
November	196.45	212.40	N/A	126.90	136.85
December 1	205.00	213.00	227.00	123.75	130.00
December 8	202.00	209.00	227.00	123.00	134.00
December 15	197.00	205.00	221.00	119.00	134.00

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30 day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.
3/ Canadian No. 2 CWRS-12.5 percent protein.

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FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

1) Includes wheat flour and products.
2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Thailand.
3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.
5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1977 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and southern United States are actually included in "1977/78" accounting period which begins July 1, 1977.
6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization, i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes: See footnote 8.
10) Corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet, and rye, excluding products.
11) Corn, barley, oats, rye, sorghum, millet, and mixed grains.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation and Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-41-81, November 15, 1981. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-10-81, December 10, 1981, "1981 USSR Crop Outlook" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-44-81, December 10 1981, and "USSR Grain Situation and Outlook" Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-45-81, December 11, 1981.

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